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NINTH REPORT

1085

UNITED STATES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.

ALSO

CIVIL LIST,

BEING A DETAILED STATEMENT OF POSITIONS IN THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE WITH SALARIES PAID, TOGETHER WITH INFORMATION RESPECTING THE METHODS OF ENTERING THE SERVICE.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

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Since the Report was put in type the following order respecting the evidence of State residence required of applicants for the Departmental service, has been made by the Commission:

MINUTES, *March 7, 1893, clause 2.*

Ordered, That on and after the 1st day of April next no application shall be accepted for an examination for the departmental service where the appointment would be charged to the apportionment unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that the applicant is at the time and has been for the six months next preceding actually living and residing and having his or her place of abode in the State in which residence is claimed, or that he or she is employed in the public service of said State or of the United States, or where the applicant pays poll tax or is a voter in said State, or is the wife or minor child of a person who is then in the public service of the State or of the United States as aforesaid, or is such voter or pays such poll tax.

In the execution of this order the following shall be observed:

1. If the applicant is absent from the State in which residence is claimed in the service of the State or of the United States such service must be shown by the certificate of the head of the department or office in which the applicant is serving, or by some other public functionary having official knowledge of the facts, such certificate to accompany the application. It must also be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that at the time of entering upon such service the applicant was actually living and residing and having his or her place of abode in the State in which residence is claimed.

2. If the applicant, at the time of making the application, is absent from the State in which residence is claimed, and bases the claim of residence upon the fact of being a poll-tax payer or a voter in said State, such fact or facts relied upon to establish residence must be shown by the certificate, under seal, of the proper local official In case such official does not have and use an official seal, then his official status must be verified by the certificate, under seal, of some official having legal recognition of the same.

3. If the applicant is the wife or minor child of a person who is at the time of the application in the public service of the State or of the United States, as stated in the first paragraph of this order, or of a person who is a poll-tax payer or a voter, as stated in the second paragraph of this order, the facts in relation to the absence, service, and citizenship of such a person, or of his being a poll-tax payer or a voter, must be shown in the manner provided herein the same as if he himself were the applicant.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

[See Index to Report.]

	Page.
REPORT	1

APPENDIX.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION	11
PART I.—CIVIL-SERVICE ACT, RULES, REGULATIONS, ETC.:	
EXHIBIT 1. Civil-service act, sections of Revised Statutes and of Statutes at Large	13
2. Revised civil-service rules:	
General rules	17
Departmental rules	21
Special departmental rule	27
Customs rules	29
Special customs rule	33
Postal rules	33
Special postal rule	37
Railway-mail rules	37
Indian rules	41
3. General regulations	44
4. Regulations governing promotions in the classified departmental service applied to the Department of War	60
5. Regulations governing promotions in the classified service of the customs district of New York	63
6. The classified service:	
Definition	64
Extent of classified departmental service	65
Extent of classified customs service	66
Substitute recommended for customs classification	67
Extent of classified postal service	67
Proposed classification of post-office service	68
Extent of classified Railway Mail Service	69
Extent of classified Indian service	70
7. Notes on the rules	71
8. Syllabi of opinions of Attorneys-General on questions arising under the act and rules	91
9. Growth of the Merit System since 1883	95
10. History of examinations for promotion	97

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PART II.—STATISTICAL INFORMATION, EXAMINATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

I.—EXAMINATIONS.

DEPARTMENTAL, RAILWAY MAIL AND INDIAN SERVICES.

Page

Table 1. Showing the number of examinations held for the departmental, railway mail, and Indian services, the number of competitors, and the number that passed and the number that failed in each State. 99
2. Showing the number examined for the Railway Mail Service, the number that passed and that failed, and the legal residence, average age, and education 101
3. Showing the number examined for copyist and for clerk, departmental service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and education 102
4. Showing the number who took special examinations for the departmental service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and education 106
5. Same, special examinations, Department of Agriculture 114
6. Same, noncompetitive examinations 116
7. Same, Indian service 118
8. Same, supplementary examinations 120
9. Showing the number examined for promotion in the War Department, the number that passed and that failed, and the percentage of failures 122

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

10. Showing the number examined for the classified customs service, the number that passed and that failed, average age, and education 123
11. Showing the number examined for promotion in the New York custom-house, the grades for which examinations were held, the number that passed and that failed 125

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

12. Showing the number examined for the classified postal service, the number that passed and that failed 126

ENTIRE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

13. Summary of preceding tables, showing for all grades of competitors in all the branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that passed and that failed, the average age and education, and the per cent of those examined that passed 130

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

14. Showing by States names of those appointed in the departmental service charged to the apportionment and the apportionment 133
15. Showing by examinations numbers of those appointed 147
16. Showing numbers of separations and reinstatements 148
17. Removals, etc., in the classified departmental service from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1892, showing proportion removed, etc., to numbers appointed after examination 148

Digitized by Google

CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Page.

18. Showing appointments and separations 149

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

19. Showing appointments and separations 150

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

20. Showing appointments and separations 151

INDIAN SERVICE.

21. Showing appointments 151

III.—WOMEN IN THE EXAMINATIONS.

22. Showing the ratio of females to the whole number of persons examined and to the whole number who passed the examinations for different branches of the service from January 16, 1886, to June 30, 1892 152

IV.—ENTIRE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

23. Showing for all branches of the classified service the number examined, the number who failed, and the percentage of failures, the number who passed, the number appointed, and the percentage of those that passed who were appointed, since July 16, 1883. 153

PART III.—SPECIMEN EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS:

Clerk 154
Copyist 157
Printer's assistant and skilled helper, Bureau of Engraving and Printing 159
Special pension examiner 160
Medical pension examiner 162
Assistant examiner of the Patent Office 165
State Department 166
Bookkeeper 168
Postoffice inspector 170
Meteorologic clerk 175
Assistant meteorological observer 177
Topographic draftsman 178
Copyist of mechanical drawings 179
Mechanical draftsman 181
Architectural draftsman—Supervising Architect's office 183
Metal constructor—Supervising Architect's office 185
Computer 189
Other special examinations 190
Typewriting (supplementary) 191
Stenography (supplementary) 193
Modern languages (supplementary) 194
Law (supplementary) 197
Proof reading (supplementary) 198

CUSTOMS EXAMINATIONS:

Clerk 198
Day inspector 200
Night inspector 201

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Page

PART III.—SPECIMEN EXAMINATION QUESTIONS—Continued.
CUSTOMS EXAMINATIONS—Continued.
Inspectress 202
Assistant weigher 204
Other special customs examinations 205
POSTAL EXAMINATIONS:
Clerk 205
Carrier 206
Messenger 208
RAILWAY MAIL EXAMINATIONS:
Clerk 209
INDIAN EXAMINATIONS:
Teacher 212
Matron 214
Superintendent 216
Assistant superintendent 218
Physician 218

PART IV.—THE CIVIL LIST.
A reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for information for the use of persons seeking to enter the federal civil service, and containing lists of places under and outside the service classified under the rules. See its separate table of contents 223–337

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NINTH REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

JULY 1, 1891, TO JUNE 30, 1892.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1892.*

SIR: During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, the post offices at Allegheny, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Paterson, N. J., Portland, Oregon, Dayton, Ohio, and Lynn, Mass., have been classified. Since the close of the fiscal year the post-office at Lowell, Mass., has also been classified, making the whole number of classified post-offices at this time fifty-three.

OUTLINE OF WORK DONE IN EXAMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

From July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892, 3,919 applicants were examined for the departmental service at Washington, of whom 2,604 passed and 1,315 failed to pass; for the Railway Mail Service 4,597 were examined, 2,949 passed and 1,648 failed to pass; for the customs service 1,624 were examined, 962 passed and 662 failed to pass; for the postal service 9,162 were examined, 5,551 passed and 3,611 failed to pass; for the Indian service 158 were examined, 94 passed and 64 failed to pass. The whole number examined for the five branches of the classified service was 19,460, of whom 12,160 passed and 7,300 failed to pass. Compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 386 in the whole number examined, a decrease in the whole number who passed of 626, and an increase in the whole number who failed to pass of 1,012. The whole number appointed in the year covered by this report is as follows: Departmental service, 478; customs service, 161; postal service, 2,113; Railway Mail Service, 1,199; and Indian service, 10; total, 3,961; a decrease of 1,434 over the previous year. The tables showing in detail the result of the year's work will be found in the appendix. The appendix also contains the law, rules and regulations, classifications, rulings, specimen questions, and other important matters.

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APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, there were 147 women appointed upon competitive examination in the departmental service, exclusive of those appointed to the grade of printer's assistant in the the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. During the same period there were 776 men appointed, showing the proportion of women to men of a little less than one to five. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, the period covered by this report, the number of women appointed in the departmental service upon competitive examination, excluding those appointed as printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was 86, and the number of men appointed was 245, showing the proportion of women to men of a little more than one in three, a very decided increase in the proportion of women to men over the last year. It is difficult to account for this change, but attention is called to the fact as one of general interest and as probably showing that the prejudice which has heretofore existed to some extent against the appointment of women to the classified service is gradually disappearing.

PROMOTION OF WOMEN.

The same condition of things is shown in the matter of the promotion of women in the Departments, since promotions in the Departments have been based upon the efficiency record kept in pursuance of the order of the President and the competitive examinations which have supplemented that record. The reports of promotions made to this Commission by the heads of Departments during the last six months of the year covered by this report show that there has been a decided increase in the number of women promoted to the higher grades in the service. These promotions have been won on the basis of the efficiency records kept in the Departments and the close competitive tests which have supplemented those records, and show that when women in the public service have a fair and even chance with the men they win their full share of the more lucrative and responsible positions. It has been noticed that this is especially true with reference to those who have come into the service through the competitive examinations of the Commission.

PROGRESS OF WORK.

The Commission has throughout the year steadily endeavored to raise still higher the standard of obedience to the law.

EXTENSION TO FISH COMMISSION.

During the fiscal year a small extension of the classified service was made, to include the employés of the Fish Commission, about 130 in all.

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THE INDIAN SCHOOL SERVICE.

The Commission has conducted a fairly extensive investigation into the workings of the civil-service law in the educational department of the Indian service, and is glad to report that the result so far has been very beneficial, and the examinations have tended to produce a good quality and character of employés. Hitherto the Commission has found difficulty in filling its lists of eligibles for this service, and it takes this opportunity to state that there are more demands for Indian teachers than there are eligibles to appoint. In the work connected with the Indian service the Commission has had the hearty support and coöperation of Hon. T. J. Morgan, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The Commission deems the stand it has taken in reference to political assessments to be of special importance, and perhaps the most noteworthy feature of its work since its last report. During the Presidential campaign it made use of every means in its power to protect Government employés from being assessed for political purposes and to procure the punishment of those seeking to assess them in violation of law. This is the first time the Civil Service Commission has, in the midst of a Presidential campaign, actively interfered to prevent the collection of these assessments, and it believes its action had a most beneficial effect; public employés felt as they never before felt, that they were protected and need not contribute unless they chose; and that there was much less assessing done than ever before, although it can not be doubted that as it was altogether too much took place. In the opinion of the Commission this practice will not be wholly broken up until it is made a penal offense for any person whatsoever to solicit a political contribution from a Government employé in any place whatsoever. Such employés would then be left at liberty to contribute if they cared to, but they would not be asked to do so. At present the solicitation of an employé by an influential politician, standing high in the party to which that employé's superior belongs, undoubtedly has a certain effect of duress. The Commission, as the first step to seeing that the law was observed, published about the middle of July, just before the campaign got fairly under way, the following notice:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1892.

At the outset of the political campaign which is now pending, this Commission feels it to be its duty to call public attention to the provisions of the civil service law in relation to political assessments or contributions, to inform Government employés of their rights in the premises, and to warn those not in the Government service, of whatever political party, not to infringe upon these rights. Political assessments, under any guise, are prohibited by law. The provisions of the law on the subject are, in substance, as follows: That no Government officer or employé shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, in any manner whatever, a contribu-

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tion for political purposés from any other Government officer or employé. Second, that no Government officer or employé shall make a contribution for political purposes to any other Government officer or employé. Third, that no person shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive contributions for political purposes in any room or building occupied by Government employés in the discharge of official duties, and fourth, that no superior officer shall discriminate against or in favor of any Government officer or employé on account of his action in reference to contributions for political purposes. Government employés must be left absolutely free to contribute or not as they see fit, and to contribute to either party according to their preferences, and an employé refusing to contribute must not be discriminated against because of such refusal.

It is the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions of this law are enforced, and it will employ every available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. The Commission requests any person having knowledge of any violation of this law to lay the facts before it, and it will at once take action upon them.

This was done, in the first place, to advise office-holders of their rights and reassure them, so that they would have the courage to resist any attempts to collect assessments from them; and, in the next place, to caution political managers interested in procuring contributions for the campaign committees of the different parties not to violate the law; and after this public warning, which was sent broadcast through the press of the United States, the Commission felt that the plea of ignorance could not be advanced as an excuse by the politicians endeavoring to assess Government employés. The Commission thoroughly understood that its efforts would be liable to criticism, but deemed its duty to be clear, and did not feel it would be right to hesitate because of any hostility it would arouse or misconstruction of motive to which it might be exposed. It felt that it was bound to attack this practice of political assessments without regard to the consequences to any political party.

Having by its manifesto promised that it would do what it could to protect Government employés from improper coercion of this kind and to procure the punishment of wrongdoers, it speedily found occasion to redeem its promises. Numerous cases of alleged political assessment were brought to the Commission's attention. Each one was investigated immediately and as fully as possible. In many instances the information given proved to be misleading; in others where there was little doubt in the mind of the Commission that there had been an attempt to collect political assessments the Commission was unable, with the means at its disposal, to obtain proof; in yet other cases the proof was obtained. Wherever it seemed that the law was being evaded or that it was probably being violated, but there was difficulty in collecting proof, the Commission gave the widest publicity to the matter, assuring the menaced Government employés that they could and would be protected in their rights. It did this believing that publicity itself is one of the best weapons with which to fight this evil. The American people have a very hearty contempt for blackmailing, and especially for blackmailing defenseless people; and the Commission fully believes

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that to make public and call attention to all such efforts is one of the surest ways to bring them to naught. In not a few cases it seemed to the Commission that the evidence obtained warranted the indictment of the offenders, and such cases were brought to the attention of the Attorney-General and also to the head of the Department whose employés were involved.

The Commission found that a systematic effort had been made in South Dakota to collect assessments from the employés in the Indian service by the Republican State committee. It promptly published the facts in full, and handed the testimony over to the Attorney-General, that the parties might be prosecuted if they had violated the law. The Commission also found that efforts were being made to assess Government employés at Haskell Institute, in Kansas, by a Republican Congressional committee, and in like manner handed the papers over to the Attorney-General, in both cases the matter being laid before the Secretary of the Interior. The Commission also discovered that efforts had been made to collect political assessments at the post-office at St. Joseph, Mo., and furnished its report, with the papers, to both the Attorney-General and the Postmaster-General. It then received information that various political committees were endeavoring to turn the postmasters and postal employés of the United States into agents to do partisan work, attention being especially directed to cases in Michigan, Texas, and New York where postmasters were requested to do party work, to give party committees the addresses of various patrons of their offices, with notes as to their politics, the kinds of papers they took, etc.

In one case this was coupled with an indirect request for funds, and in another with a request for active work in the canvass. The Commission published cards, quoting the law and the rules on the subject, and explaining that no postmaster need give the information thus requested, and that he could not legally be molested in any way for refusing to give it, for refusing to contribute, or for refusing to do political work; and it also called the attention of the Postmaster-General to the cases. In one of the instances, in Texas, an employé of the Treasury Department was involved in the attempt to procure political work from the postmasters; his case was laid before the Secretary of the Treasury. The attention of the Commission was directed to an effort made by the Missouri State Republican Association indirectly to collect money from Government employés in Washington. The Commission at once investigated the matter and could obtain no certain proof. It therefore merely made public the circulars which had been laid before it, and called the attention of the employés to the fact that they need pay no heed to these circulars or to any similar ones. This circular was couched very dexterously. It contained no request for funds, but merely requested that the employé call to consult with the signer as to the welfare of the Republican party and offer suggestions in reference thereto.

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The Commission, however, took the view that if, when making such call, the employé was solicited for money, then the original request should be treated as indirectly a solicitation, and would thereby expose the signer to prosecution. The public announcement of this view, the Commission believes, materially interfered with the success of this and similar schemes. The attention of the Commission was also called about this time to cases of political assessment in Allegany and Jefferson counties, New York. In Jefferson County it was found that a resolute effort had been made by the republican county committee to assess Federal officeholders, very exorbitant demands being made. The case was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General and also of the Postmaster-General.

The attention of the Commission was also called to cases of alleged political assessment in New Orleans and in Alabama, which are being investigated. Its attention was then brought to the fact that the New York State Republican Committee had sent letters to New York employés in the Government service at Washington, as well as in New York and Brooklyn, requesting contributions of funds for political purposes. After investigating the matter the Commission came to the conclusion that the New York State Committee had been engaged in endeavoring to solicit money in a Government building by letter, which the Commission holds is as much prohibited by the statute as solicitation personally. Accordingly the Commission referred the matter to the Attorney-General. It found that the chairman of the Republican State Committee of Indiana had been concerned in sending letters soliciting political contributions to certain postmasters, the letters being addressed to these men in their official capacities, and therefore being seemingly in violation of law. This case was likewise brought to the attention of the Attorney-General. The same course was followed in the case of the effort of members of the Maryland Republican State Committee to assess employés in the Government Printing Office at Washington.

WANTS OF THE SERVICE.

The Commission desires to invite special attention to certain points in which, in its opinion, action should be taken in order to improve the public service.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

The classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable to cover every position in the public service to which it can appropriately be applied; as, for instance, to clerks and writers in navy-yards, to almost the entire body of officials in the District of Columbia, to the internal-revenue service, to custom-houses with twenty-five employés, and to free-delivery post-offices. The National Letter-Carriers' Association, acting in its capacity of a branch of the Knights of Labor, have recommended that all free-delivery offices be classified. The letter-carriers are just like other American citizens: they want to feel

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that when they do the work of the public honestly, zealously, and intelligently they shall not be made the sport of local political bosses.

They want to be allowed to earn their living without being kept in perpetual terror of the wrath of some politician who wishes their places for his own political adherents. They wish to be allowed the privilege that every American citizen should be allowed, of being continued in their positions as long as they fill those positions acceptably and devote their energies to their work. It is earnestly to be desired that some such bills as those introduced in the last Congress to take the fourth-class postmasters and laborers generally out of politics may become law. The admirable working of the system introduced by the Secretary of the Navy into the navy-yards of the country makes it doubly desirable that this system, which has been tried and been proved to work so well, or some system like it should be adopted in permanent form.

NECESSARY AMENDMENTS TO RULES; EXCEPTED PLACES.

The Commission also urges the adoption of a new classification of the customs and postal services and a modification of the rules, so that the number of excepted places and of places subject to noncompetitive examination may be greatly reduced in all branches of the service. The Commission believes that in post-offices there is rarely need of having more than four excepted places. Even where a bond is required it would be perfectly feasible to appoint by competitive examination, subject to the condition of furnishing the required bond. All letter-carriers are bonded to the United States, and in many post-offices all the other employés are bonded to the postmaster, and this fact does not interfere with their selection by competitive examination. The Commission thinks that the exceptions from examination in any post-office may properly be limited to the postmaster, assistant postmaster, cashier, private secretary, and perhaps superintendent of the money-order division

In the same way the number of excepted places in the Departments at Washington should be greatly reduced. Very serious harm, in our judgment, results from allowing the chiefs of divisions to be excepted from examination, and we think that they should be put under the general rule and be appointed by promotion from within the service. It is a disadvantage to the public service to have so many people allowed to occupy positions of trust and of high remuneration which are excepted from examination. In the first place, we believe that the general average of capacity is lower among public servants appointed under the old methods than among those appointed under the Commission. In the second place, the public, seeing some people appointed without examination and apparently for political reasons, and not discriminating accurately between the different kinds of places, jumps to the conclusion that the law is set at naught and that political reasons still obtain in making appointments.

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These excepted positions are supposed, in theory, to be so excepted because of the difficulty of testing the special qualities required, and are supposed, in theory, to be filled only with reference to these special qualities. As a matter of fact, however, in many cases the Commission is convinced that they are filled primarily with reference to political considerations, and, while it might be difficult to introduce examinations which would in all respects test fitness for original entry into these places, there is no difficulty at all, in most cases, in filling them by promotion from among those already in the service. Ultimately the system of promotions in the Departments must come under the immediate supervision of the Commission in order to secure uniformity and the best results.

NEED OF INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

The Commission urges very strongly the necessity for increased appropriations. First, for traveling expenses. During the last fiscal year the amount allowed for traveling expenses was wholly expended, and yet it was impossible to keep such a supervision over the local offices by personal inspection as is not only desirable but necessary if the law is to be rigidly observed. There are some local offices which the Commission has not been able to visit or have one of its employés visit for over two years; and the Commission is quite unable to guarantee that in all respects the law has been faithfully observed in these offices which it has had no chance to inspect. Owing to the new methods of dealing with the local offices inaugurated some time since, and brought to substantial perfection during the last year, there has been a very great improvement in the administration of the law and rules in these offices, and a very general compliance with their provisions has been secured. Still, periodical visitation and thorough inspection are necessary to complete supervision and the securing of the best results. As a rule the local boards are well organized and doing capital work, and doing it without complaint, under very unfavorable conditions, it being in almost all cases an extra burden imposed on them in addition to their regular duties which occupy their full time during office hours. This should be said in justice to these boards.

During the last campaign the Commission, while doing everything in its power to prevent the collection of political assessments, was hampered all the time by its inability to send one of the Commissioners or one of their subordinates to all the different places where it was alleged that political assessments were being made. It succeeded in having the law tolerably well enforced, much better than it has ever been enforced before, but it could have done better still had it had the means.

In the next place the Commission needs to have a very much greater force of clerks at Washington. It is very necessary that the Commission's work should be absolutely accurate. In correcting, marking, filing, and distributing thousands of papers of every kind there should by rights always be a check upon the person doing the work. The

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work of one man should be overseen and checked off by another. This is often impossible with the Commission's force. The work, in spite of every effort, sometimes falls behindhand, and as a result applicants suffer delay and disappointment, and naturally feel inclined to hold the Commission responsible for matters entirely beyond its control, as it is working as rapidly as possible with the very limited means allowed. Nor can it, working with such speed with such an inadequate force, avoid occasionally committing some error. It is remarkable that these errors should be as infrequent as they are.

Every now and then, for some reason, the Commission finds it necessary to review the papers marked by the local boards, and in most cases it finds that the work has been far less carefully done than is the case with the Commission's own board of examiners under its immediate eye at Washington. This is not to be wondered at, and it is not said by way of complaint of the local boards. The members of these boards receive no extra pay, and are required to work overtime to perform the duties devolving upon them because of their connection with the Commission; duties, moreover, which often cause them to clash with the politicians all-powerful in the party to which their superior may belong. Under such circumstances the wonder is that they do the work so well, and not that there should be much to correct in it. It would be a great relief to these boards, and decidedly in the interest of good administration, to have the marking of all the papers of local examinations done here in the central office. This could be done if appropriation should be made for the twelve additional clerks, for which estimates have been submitted, to take the place of those now detailed to the Commission. The appropriation of a sum sufficient to enable the Commission to pay each secretary of the local boards a small additional compensation would not only be an act of justice to these overworked employés but a needed encouragement as well.

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Attention is invited to the following statement, showing approximately the number of officers and employés of the United States in the various years named. This statement has been compiled from the official registers, and while it is not entirely accurate it is approximately so. A statement on this subject with fuller details will be found in the appendix.

Year.	Employés in the service other than the postal service.	Employés in the postal service.	Total employés.
1881	50,540	74,100	124,640
1883	50,540	81,320	131,860
1885	46,848	84,360	131,208
1887	50,820	90,440	141,260
1889	58,656	100,700	159,356
1891	70,688	112,800	183,488

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This statement shows a very startling growth of the number of Government employés compared with the growth of population. It is also of interest when compared with the figures showing the growth of the classified service. The civil-service law went into effect in 1883, about fourteen thousand five hundred employés being then included within its provisions, while in that year the total number of employés in the service of the United States was, in round numbers, one hundred and thirty-one thousand. In 1891 the classified service embraced some thirty-four thousand places, while the entire public service included in the neighborhood of one hundred and eighty-three thousand. In other words, the growth of the public service had been over 39 per cent, a much faster growth than that of the population in the same time. It is hardly necessary to point out that this growth of a service which can be used for political ends is a rapidly increasing menace to republican government.

The evil is offset only by the fact that the classified service has grown even faster in the same space of time, increasing at the rate of about 130 per cent, so that whereas only about 11 per cent of the public service was removed from party politics in 1883, nearly 19 per cent in 1891 was so removed.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

CHAS. LYMAN,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

I approve the body of the report, but prefer that the recommendation for the extension of the classified service on page 8 shall conclude with this sentence: "The classified service should be extended as rapidly as practicable to cover every position in the public service to which it can appropriately be applied."

GEO. D. JOHNSTON,
Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT.

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UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS:

CHARLES LYMAN, Connecticut, *President.*
THEODORE ROOSEVELT, New York.
GEORGE D. JOHNSTON, Louisiana.

WM. H. WEBSTER, *Chief Examiner.*
JOHN T. DOYLE, *Secretary.*

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APPENDICES.

[Chapter 27, Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 403.]

AN ACT to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States.

The President may remove any commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of commissioners.

The commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. And each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners:

First. To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Second. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligations to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

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Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Seventh, there shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice.

Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission.

And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

Third. Said commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Fourth. Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

Fifth. Said commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. That said commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The commission shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer, and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars a year, and the latter at the rate of six hundred dollars a year. The commission shall, at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such State or Territory in the place of any one so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States, at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient room and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and

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other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for said commission.

SEC. 5. That any said commisioner, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any such rules and regulations, or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be all together as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed, in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Second. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Third. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office shall, on the direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination.

SEC. 7. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and

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fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

SEC. 8. That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

SEC. 9. That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades.

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act, which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employé of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employé of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employé of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employé of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. No officer or employé of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employé, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

Approved, January 16, 1883.

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SECTIONS OF REVISED STATUTES AND OF STATUTES AT LARGE.

SEC. 1753. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the civil service.

SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

SEC. 3. * * * *Provided*, That in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such Department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. (19 Stats. 169.)

REVISED CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.*

ADOPTING AND PROMULGATING ORDER.

In the exercise of power vested in him by the Constitution, and of authority given to him by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of the Revised Statutes, and by an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, the President hereby makes and promulgates the following rules, and revokes the rules known as "Amended Civil-Service Rules," and "Special Rule No. 1," heretofore promulgated under the power and authority referred to herein: *Provided*, That this revocation shall not be construed as an exclusion from the classified civil service of any now classified customs district or classified post-office.

GENERAL RULES.

GENERAL RULE I.

Any officer in the executive civil service who shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof; or who shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or use influence of any kind to procure the dismissal of any person from any place in the said service, because such person has refused to be coerced in his political action, or has refused to contribute money for political purposes, or has refused to render political service; and any officer, clerk, or other employé in the executive civil service, who shall willfully violate any of these rules, or any of the provisions of sections 11, 12, 13, and 14 of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, shall be dismissed from office.

* *Note.*—The rules as here printed are those in force on April 7, 1893.

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GENERAL RULE II.

There shall be five branches of the classified civil service, as follows:

1. The classified departmental service.
2. The classified customs service.
3. The classified postal service.
4. The classified railway-mail service.
5. The classified Indian service.

GENERAL RULE III.

1. No person shall be appointed or employed to enter the civil service, classified in accordance with section 163 of the Revised Statutes, and under the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, until he shall have passed an examination, or shall have been shown to be specially exempted therefrom by said act, or by an exception to this rule set forth in connection with the rules regulating admission to the branch of the service he seeks to enter.

2. No noncompetitive examination shall be held except under the following conditions:

(*a*) The failure of competent persons to be, after due notice, competitively examined, thus making it impracticable to supply to the appointing officer in due time the names of persons who have passed a competitive examination.

(*b*) That a person has been, during one year or longer, in a place excepted from examination, and the appointing or nominating officer desires the appointment of such person to a place not excepted.

(*c*) That an appointing or nominating officer desires the examination of a person to test his fitness for a classified place which might be filled under exceptions to examination declared in connection with the rules regulating admission to the classified service.

(*d*) That the commission, with the approval of the President, has decided that such an examination should be held to test fitness for any particular place requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, special skill or peculiar ability, to test fitness for which place a competitive examination can not, in the opinion of the commission, be properly provided. But no person appointed to such a place upon non-competitive examination shall, within one year after appointment, be transferred or appointed to any place not excepted from examination; but after having served in such non-competitive place not less than one year, he may be transferred or appointed in the bureau or office in which he is serving to a place not excepted from examination upon the certificate of the commission or the proper board of examiners that he has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which his transfer or appointment is proposed.

(*e*) That a person who has been appointed from the copyist register wishes to take the clerk examination for promotion to a place the salary of which is not less than $1,000 per annum.

(*f*) To test the fitness of a person for a place to which his transfer has been requested.

(*g*) When the exigencies of the service require such examination for promotion as provided by clause 6 of this rule, or for temporary appointment for not exceeding thirty days, in any part of the classified service.

3. All applications for examination must be made in form and manner prescribed by the commission.

4. No person serving in the Army or Navy shall be examined for admission to the

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classified service until the written consent of the head of the department under which he is enlisted shall have been communicated to the commission.

No person who is an applicant for examination, or who is an eligible in one branch of the classified service shall, at the same time, be an applicant for examination in any other branch of said service.

5. The commission may refuse to examine an applicant who would be physically unable to perform the duties of the place to which he desires appointment. The reason for any such action must be entered on the minutes of the commission.

6. So far as practicable and useful competitive examinations shall be established in the classified civil service to test fitness for promotion, under regulations to be approved by the President. Until such regulations have been applied to any part of the classified service, promotions therein shall be made in the manner prescribed by the rule applicable thereto.

Persons who were in the classified civil service on July 16, 1883, and persons who have been, since that date, or may be hereafter put into that service by the inclusion of subordinate places, clerks, and officers, under the provisions of section 6 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, shall be entitled to all rights of promotion possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed after examination under the act referred to above.

7. No question in any examination shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning the political or religious opinions or affiliations of competitors; and no discrimination in examination, certification, or appointment shall be made by the commission, the examiners, or the appointing or nominating officer in favor of or against any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. The commission, the examiners, and the appointing or nominating officer shall discountenance all disclosures of such opinions or affiliations by or concerning any applicant, competitor, or eligible; and any appointing or nominating officer who shall make inquiries concerning, or in any other way attempt to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any eligible, or who shall discriminate in favor of or against any eligible because of the eligible's political or religious opinions or affiliations, shall be dismissed from office.

8. Every applicant must state under oath—

(*a*) His full name.

(*b*) That he is a citizen of the United States.

(*c*) Year and place of his birth.

(*d*) The state, territory, or district of which he is a bona fide resident, and the length of time he has been a resident thereof.

(*e*) His post-office address.

(*f*) His business or employment during the three years immediately preceding the date of his application, and where he has resided each of those years.

(*g*) Condition of his health, and his physical capacity for the public service.

(*h*) His previous employment in the public service.

(*i*) Any right of preference in civil appointments he may claim under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes.

(*j*) The kind of school in which he received his education.

(*k*) That he does not habitually use intoxicating beverages to excess.

(*l*) That he has not, within the one year next preceding the date of his application, been dismissed from the public service for delinquency or misconduct.

(*m*) Such other facts as the commission may require.

9. Every applicant for examination for the classified departmental service and the classified railway mail service must support the statements of his application paper by certificates of persons acquainted with him, residents of the state, territory, or district in which he claims bona fide residence; and the commission shall prescribe the form and number of such certificates.

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10. A false statement made by an applicant, or procured by his connivance, or any deception or fraud practiced by any applicant, or by any person on his behalf with his consent, shall be good cause for refusal to examine such applicant, or to mark his papers after examination, or to certify him for appointment or for his removal after appointment.

11. All examinations shall be prepared and conducted under the supervision of the commission; and examination papers shall be marked under rules made by the commission, which shall take care that the marking examiners do not know the name of any competitor in an examination for admission whose papers are intrusted to them.

12. For the purpose of marking examination papers, boards of examiners shall be appointed by the commission; one to be known as the central board, which shall be composed of persons in the classified service, who shall be detailed for constant duty at the office of the commission. Under supervision of the commission, the central board shall mark the papers of the copyist and of the clerk examinations, and such of the papers of the supplementary, special, and promotion examinations for the departmental service, and of examinations for admission to, or promotion in, the other branches of the classified service, as shall be submitted to it by the commission.

13. No person shall be appointed to membership on any board of examiners until after the commission shall have consulted with the head of the department or of the office under whom such person is serving.

14. An examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform his duties as examiner, which duties shall be considered part of his official duties.

15. The commission may change the membership of boards of examiners and—

(*a*) Prescribe the manner of organizing such boards;

(*b*) More particularly define their powers;

(*c*) Specifically determine their duties and the duties of the members thereof.

16. Each board shall keep such records, and make such reports, as the commission may require; and such records shall be open to the inspection of any member of this commission, or other person acting under authority of the commission, which may, for the purposes of investigation, take possession of such records.

General Rule IV.

1. The names of all competitors who shall successfully pass an examination shall be entered upon a register, and the competitors whose names have been thus registered shall be eligible to any office or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

2. The commission may refuse to certify an eligible who is so defective in sight, speech, or hearing, or who is otherwise so defective physically as to be apparently unfit to perform the duties of the position to which he is seeking appointment; or an eligible who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct.

3. If an appointing or nominating officer to whom certification has been made shall object in writing to any eligible named in the certificate, stating that because of physical incapacity, or for other good cause particularly specified, such eligible is not capable of properly performing the duties of the vacant place, the commission may, upon investigation and ascertainment of the fact that the objection made is good and well founded, direct the certification of another eligible in place of the one to whom objection has been made.

General Rule V.

Executive officers shall, in all proper ways, facilitate civil-service examinations; and customs officers, postmasters, and custodians of public buildings, at places

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where such examinations are to be held, shall, for the purposes of such examinations, permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge, and for heating, lighting, and furnishing the same.

General Rule VI.

No person dismissed for misconduct, and no probationer who has failed to receive absolute appointment or employment, shall be admitted to any examination within one year after having been thus discharged from the service.

General Rule VII.

1. Persons who have a *prima facie* claim of preference for appointments to civil offices under section 1754, Revised Statutes, shall be preferred in certifications made under the authority of the commission to any appointing or nominating officer.

2. In making any reduction of force in any branch of the classified civil-service, those persons shall be retained who, being equally qualified, have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States; and also the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

General Rule VIII.

The commission shall have authority to prescribe regulations under and in accordance with these general rules and the rules relating specially to each of the several branches of the classified service.

DEPARTMENTAL RULES.

Departmental Rule I.

1. The classified departmental service shall include the several officers, clerks, and other persons in any department, commission, or bureau at Washington classified under section 163 of the Revised Statutes or by direction of the President for the purposes of the examinations prescribed by the civil-service act of 1883 or for facilitating the inquiries as to fitness of candidates for admission to the departmental service in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability, as provided for in section 1753 of the Revised Statutes.

2. The word "department," when used in the general or departmental rules, shall be construed to mean any such department, commission, or bureau classified as above prescribed.

Departmental Rule II.

1. To test the fitness of applicants for admission to the classified departmental service there shall be examinations as follows:

Copyist examination.—For places of $900 per annum, and under. This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.

(*b*) Copying.

(*c*) Penmanship.

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(*d*) Arithmetic: fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage.

Clerk examination. For places of $1,000 per annum, and upward. This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, and discount.
(*e*) Elements of book-keeping and of accounts.
(*f*) Elements of the English language.
(*g*) Letter-writing.
(*h*) Elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States.

Supplementary examinations. For places which, in the opinion of the commission, require, in addition to the knowledge required to pass the copyist or the clerk examination, certain technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, or knowledge of a language other than the English language, or peculiar or special skill.

Special examinations. For places which, in the opinion of the commission, require certain technical, professional, or scientific knowledge or skill. Each special examination shall embrace, in addition to the special subject upon which the applicant is to be tested, as many of the subjects of the clerk examination as the commission may decide to be necessary to test fitness for the place to be filled.

Non-competitive examinations. For any place in the departmental service for which the commission may, from time to time (subject to the conditions prescribed by General Rule III, clause 2), determine that such examinations ought to be held.

2. An applicant may take the copyist or the clerk examination, and any or all of the supplementary and special examinations provided for the departmental service, subject to such limitations as the commission may, by regulation, prescribe; but no person whose name is on a departmental register of eligibles shall, during the period of his eligibility, be allowed re-examination unless he shall satisfy the commission that, at the time of his examination, he was unable, because of illness or other good cause, to do himself justice in said examination; and the rating upon such re-examination shall cancel and be a substitute for the rating of such person upon the previous examination.

3. Exceptions from examination in the classified departmental service are hereby made as follows:

(*a*) One private secretary, or one confidential clerk, of the head of each classified department and of each assistant secretary thereof; and also of each head of bureau appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(*b*) Direct custodians of money for whose fidelity another officer is under official bond; but this exception shall not include any officer below the grade of assistant cashier or assistant teller.

(*c*) Disbursing officers who give bonds.

(*d*) Persons employed exclusively in the secret service of the Government.

(*e*) Chief clerks.

(*f*) Chiefs of divisions.

4. No person appointed to a place under the exceptions to examination hereby made shall, within one year after appointment, be transferred from such place to a place not also excepted from examination; but after service of not less than one year in an examination-excepted place he may be transferred in the bureau in which he is serving to a place not excepted from examination: *Provided*, That before any such transfer may be made the commission must certify that the person whom it is proposed to so transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place proposed to be filled by such transfer.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE III.

In compliance with the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, the commission shall provide examinations for the classified departmental service at least twice in

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each year in every State or Territory in which there is a sufficient number of applicants for such examinations; and the places and times of examinations shall, when practicable, be so fixed that each applicant may know at the time of making his application when and where he may be examined. But applicants may be notified to appear at any place at which the commission may order an examination.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE IV.

1. Any person not under twenty years of age may make application for admission to the classified departmental service: *Provided*, That any person may apply for the position of printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who is not under eighteen nor over thirty-five years of age; and blank forms for such application shall be furnished by the commission.

2. Every application for admission to the classified departmental service should be addressed as follows: "United States Civil-Service Commission, Washington, D. C."

3. The date of reception and also of approval by the commission of each application shall be noted on the application paper.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE V.

1. The papers of all examinations for admission to or promotion in the classified departmental service shall be marked as directed by the commission.

2. The commission shall have authority to appoint the following-named boards of examiners, which shall conduct examinations and mark examination papers as follows:

Central board. As provided for by General Rule III, clause 12.

Special boards.—These boards shall mark such papers of special examinations for the classified departmental service as the commission may direct, and shall be composed of persons in the public service.

Supplementary boards.—These boards shall mark the papers of such supplementary examinations for the classified departmental service as the commission may direct, and shall be composed of persons in the public service.

Promotion boards.—One for each Department, of three members, and one auxiliary member for each bureau of the Department for which the board is to act. Unless the commission shall otherwise direct, these boards shall mark the papers of promotion examinations.

Local boards.—These boards shall be organized at one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations for the classified departmental service or the classified railway mail service are to be held, and shall conduct such examinations; and each shall be composed of persons in the public service residing in the State or Territory in which the board is to act.

Customs, postal, and railway mail boards.—These boards shall conduct such examinations for the classified departmental service as the commission may direct.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE VI.

1. The papers of the copyist and of the clerk examinations shall be marked by the central board; the papers of special and supplementary examinations shall be marked as directed by the commission. Each competitor in any of the examinations mentioned or referred to above shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by the marks made by the examiners on his papers.

2. The papers of an examination having been marked, the commission shall ascertain—

(*a*) The name of every competitor who has, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, claim of preference in civil appointments, and who has attained a general average of not less than 65 per centum; and all such competitors are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

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(*b*) The name of every other competitor who has attained a general average of not less than 70 per centum; and all such competitors are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

3. The names of all preference-claiming competitors whose general average is not less than 65 per centum, together with the names of all other competitors whose general average is not less than 70 per centum, shall be entered upon the register of persons eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

4. To facilitate the maintenance of the apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, required by section 2 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, there shall be lists of eligibles for each State and Territory, and for the District of Columbia, upon which shall be entered the names of the competitors from that State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, who have passed the copyist and the clerk examinations; the names of those who have passed the copyist examination and of those who have passed the clerk examination being listed separately; the names of male and of female eligibles in such examinations being also listed separately.

5. But the names of all competitors who have passed a supplementary or a special examination, or an examination for printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, shall be entered without regard to State residence upon the register of persons eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held. When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their application papers were filed.

6. Immediately after the general averages in an examination shall have been ascertained each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

7. If a competitor fail to pass, he may, with the consent of the commission, be allowed re-examination at any time within six months from the date of failure without filing a new application. But a competitor failing to pass, desiring to take again the same examination, must, if not allowed re-examination within six months from the date of failure, make, in due form, a new application therefor.

8. No person who has passed an examination shall, while eligible on the register supplied by such examination, be re-examined, unless he shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commission that at the time of his examination he was, because of illness or other good cause, incapable of doing himself justice in said examination.

9. The term of eligibility to appointment under the copyist and the clerk examinations shall be one year from the day on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register. The term of eligibility under a supplementary or a special examination shall be determined by the commission, but shall not be less than one year.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE VII.

1. Vacancies in the classified departmental service, unless among the places excepted from examination, if not filled by either promotion or transfer, shall be filled in the following manner: *Provided*, That no certification shall be made from the clerk or any supplementary register to any Department to which promotion regulations have been applied under General Rule III, section 6, to fill a vacancy above the grade of class one.

(*a*) The appointing officer shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the commission, request the certification to him of the names of either males or females eligible to a certain place then vacant.

(*b*) If fitness for the place to be filled is tested by competitive examination, the commission shall certify the names of three males or three females, these names to be those of the eligibles who, standing higher in grade than any other three eligibles of the same

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sex on the list of eligibles from which certification is to be made, have not been certified three times to the officer making the requisition: *Provided*, That if upon any register from which certification is to be made there are the names of eligibles who have, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, claim of preference in civil appointments, the names of such eligibles shall be certified before the names of other eligibles higher in grade. The commission shall make regulations that will secure to each of such preference-claiming eligibles, in the order of his grade among other preference-claimants, an opportunity to have his claim of preference considered and determined by the appointing officer.

2. Certifications hereunder shall be made in such manner as to maintain, as nearly as possible, the apportionment of appointments among the several States and the Territories and the District of Columbia, as required by law.

3. If the three names certified are those of persons eligible on the copyist or the clerk register, the appointing officer shall select one, and one only, and shall notify the person whose name has been selected that he has been designated for appointment: *Provided*, That, for the purpose of maintaing the apportionment of appointments referred to in clause 2 of this rule, the commission may authorize the appointing officer to select more than one of the three names certified.

When certification is made from a supplementary or special register, or the printer's assistant register, and there are more vacancies than one to be filled, the appointing officer may select from the three names certified more than one.

4. The commission may certify from the clerk register, for appointment to a place the salary of which is less than $1,000 per annum, any eligible on said register who has given written notice that he will accept such a place.

5. When a person designated for appointment shall have reported in person to the appointing officer, he shall be appointed for a probational period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the appointing officer, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer he shall be notified that he will not receive absolute appointment, and this notification shall discharge him from the service. The appointing officer shall require the heads of bureaus or divisions under whom probationers are serving to keep a record and to make report of the punctuality, industry, habits, ability, and aptitude of each probationer.

6. All persons appointed to or promoted in the classified departmental service shall be assigned to the duties of the class or place to which they have been appointed or promoted, unless the interests of the service require their assignment to other duties; and when such assignment is made the fact shall be reported to the head of the department.

7. In cases of temporary absence, from sickness or other unavoidable cause, of clerks, copyists, or employés of other grades for which examinations are held, there may be certified, in the manner provided for in this rule, and employed under such regulations as the heads of the several departments shall prescribe, substitutes for such clerks, copyists, or other employés so absent, and such substitutes so employed in any department shall be appointed, in the order of their employment as substitutes, to the regular grades of that department without further certification as vacancies to which they are eligible may occur therein while so employed as substitutes; every such appointment to be at once reported to the Commission: *Provided*, That no person while employed as a substitute in one department shall be certified as a substitute to any other department; and that no person employed as a substitute shall by reason of such employment be deprived of any right of certification for a regular place to which he may be entitled under the rules: *And provided further*, That service rendered as a substitute shall not be ground for reinstatement under Departmental Rule X. The time during which any substitute, who shall be appointed to a regular place, is actually employed as such shall be counted as part of his period of probation. No substitute shall be employed in any department otherwise than as herein provided.

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DEPARTMENTAL RULE VIII.

1. Transfers may be made as follows:

(*a*) From one department to another, upon requisition by the head of the department to which the transfer is to be made.

(*b*) From a bureau of the Treasury Department in which business relating to the customs is transacted and from the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury to a classified customs district, and from such a district to such a bureau of the Treasury Department, or to said office upon requisition by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(*c*) From the Post-Office Department to a classified post-office, or to the classified railway mail service, and from a classified post-office, or the classified railway mail service, to the Post-Office Department, upon requisition by the Postmaster-General.

(*d*) From the office of the President of the United States, after two years continuous service therein immediately preceding the transfer, to any place in the classified service, without examination, upon the requisition of the head of the department to which the transfer is to be made and the certification of the commission.

2. No person may be transferred as herein authorized, except as provided in section 1, clause (*d*), until the commission shall have certified to the officer making the transfer requisition that the person whom it is proposed to transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred, and that such person has, during at least six months preceding the date of the certificate, been in the classified railway mail service or in the classified service of the department, customs district, or post-office from which the transfer is to be made: *Provided*, That no person has been appointed from the copyist register shall be transferred to a place the salary of which is more than $900 per annum until one year after appointment.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE IX.

1. A person appointed from the copyist register may, upon any test of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer, be promoted as follows:

(*a*) At any time after probational appointment to any place the salary of which is not more than $900 per annum.

(*b*) At any time after one year from the date of probational appointment, upon certification by the commission that he has passed the clerk examination, or its equivalent, to any place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum, or more.

(*c*) At any time after two years from the date of probational appointment to any place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum, or more.

2. A person appointed from the clerk register, or from any supplementary or special register, to a place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum, or more, may, upon any test of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer, be promoted at any time after absolute appointment.

3. A person appointed from the clerk register, or from any supplementary or special register, to a place the salary of which is $900, or less, may, upon any test of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer, be promoted, at any time after probational appointment, to any place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum.

4. Other promotions may be made upon any tests of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer.

5. The provisions of clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this rule shall become null and void in any part of the classified departmental service as soon as promotion regulations shall have been applied thereto under General Rule III, clause 6.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE X.

Upon requisition of the head of a department, the commission shall certify for reinstatement in said department, in a grade requiring no higher examination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service of that department: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person

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who served in the military or naval service of the United States, in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

DEPARTMENTAL RULE XI.

Each appointing officer in the classified departmental service shall report to the commission—

(*a*) Every probational and every absolute appointment made by him, and every appointment made by him under any exception to examination authorized by Departmental Rule II, clause 3.

(*b*) Every refusal by him to make an absolute appointment, and every refusal or neglect to accept an appointment in the classified service under him.

(*c*) Every transfer within and into the classified service under him.

(*d*) Every assignment of a person to the performance of the duties of a class or place to which such person was not appointed.

(*e*) Every separation from the classified service under him, and whether the separation was caused by dismissal, resignation, or death. Places excepted from examination are within the classified service.

(*f*) Every restoration to the classified service under him of any person who may have been separated therefrom by dismissal or resignation.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTAL RULE.

RULE NO. 1.

In addition to the exceptions from examination made by Departmental Rule II, clause 3, the following exceptions to examinations for the classified departmental service are hereby made, viz:

1. In the Department of State: Lithographer.
2. In the Department of the Treasury:
   - In the office of the Secretary: Government actuary, inspector of furniture, clerk in the office of the disbursing clerk, custodian of dies, rolls, and plates at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, two subcustodians, keeper of the vault and distributer of stock, foreman of laborers, skilled laborers, elevator conductors, foreman of cabinet-shop and cabinet-makers.
   - In the office of the Comptroller of the Currency: Bond clerk.
   - In the office of the Supervising Architect: Supervising Architect, assistant and chief clerk, confidential clerk to Supervising Architect, and photographer.
   - In the Bureau of the Mint: Assayer, examiner, computer of bullion, and adjuster of accounts.
   - In the Bureau of Navigation: Clerk of class 4, acting as deputy commissioner.
   - In the office of Construction of Standard Weights and Measures: Adjuster and mechanician.
   - In the Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Chief of the bureau, assistant chief of bureau, engravers and plate-printers, plate-cleaners, transferers, hardeners, provers, pressmen, machinists, plumbers, carpenters, and blacksmiths.
   - In the Coast and Geodetic Survey: Superintendent, confidential clerk to Superintendent, clerk to act as confidential clerk and cashier to the disbursing officer, the normal or field force, assistant in charge of office and topography, general office assistant, confidential clerk to assistant in charge of office and topography, engravers and contract engravers, electrotypist and photographer, electrotypist's helper, apprentice to electrotypist and photographer, copper-plate printers, plate-printers' helpers, and mechanicians.
   - In the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue: Superintendent of stamp vault.
   - In the Life-Saving Service: Topographer and hydrographer.
   - In the Bureau of Statistics: One confidential clerk to the chief of the bur

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3. In the Department of Interior:

In the office of the Secretary: Superintendent of documents, clerk of class 3 as custodian, clerk to sign land patents, and telephone operator.

In the office of the Assistant Attorney-General: Law clerks, one at $2,750 per annum, one at $2,500 per annum, one at $2,250 per annum, thirteen at $2,000 per annum, and one reporter of land decisions at $2,250 per annum.

In the Patent Office: Financial clerk, examiner of interferences, and two law clerks.

In the General Land Office: Two law clerks, two law examiners, clerk of class 4 acting as receiving clerk, and ten principal examiners of land claims and contests.

In the Bureau of Pensions: Assistant chief clerk, medical referee, assistant medical referee, and law clerk.

In the Bureau of Indian Affairs: Principal bookkeeper.

In the office of the Commissioner of Railroads: Railroad engineer.

In the Bureau of Education: Collector and compiler of statistics and statistician.

In the Geological Survey: General assistant, executive officer, photographer, editor, all scientific employés of the Geological Survey officially designated as follows: Chief geologist, geologist, assistant geologist, chief palentologist, paleontologist, assistant paleontologist, chief photographer, chief chemiist, chemist, assistant chemist, chief physicist, physicist, rssistant physicist, chief geographer, geographer, assistant geographer, chief topographer, topographer, assistant topographer, chief hydrographer, hydrographer, assistant hydrographer, supervising engineer, engineer, assistant engineer, paleontologic draftsman, chief mechanician, mechanician, assistant mechanician, assistant hydraulic engineer, chief engraver, six engravers, map-printer.

4. In the Department of the Navy:

In the Hydrographic Office: Engravers, copper-plate printers, printers' apprentices.

5. In the Department of Justice:

Assistant attorneys, pardon clerk, and two law clerks.

6. In the Department of Agriculture:

In the office of the Secretary: Private secretary to the chief clerk, superintendent of grounds, and Chief of the Division of Statistics; assistant chief of each of the following divisions: Of botany, of chemistry, of entomology, of forestry, and of statistics; the director of experiment stations, the assistant director, and the private secretary to the director; one artist in the division of Illustration and Engraving; clerk to act as appointment clerk.

In the Bureau of Animal Industry: Chief of the Bureau, assistant chief, private secretary to chief.

Scientific or professional experts to be employed in investigations specially authorized by Congress, but not to include any persons regularly employed in that department, nor any persons whose duties are not scientific or professional, and who are not experts in the particular line of scientific or professional inquiry in which they are to be employed.

Wood engravers.

7. In the Post-Office Department:

Assistant Attorney-General, confidential clerk to the Assistant Attorney-General, law clerk, agents and employés at postal-note, postage-stamp, postal-card, and envelope agencies, assistant superintendent of free delivery, and stenographer as confidential clerk to the chief post-office inspector.

8. In the Department of Labor:

Statistical experts and temporary experts.

9. In the Commission of Fish and Fisheries:

Ichthyologist and editor, one scientific assistant, captains, officers, ships' writers and crews on vessels of the Commission, and pilots.

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10. In all the Departments:
Bookbinders and elevator conductors.

CUSTOMS RULES.

CUSTOMS RULE I.

1. The classified customs service shall include the officers, clerks, and other persons in the several customs districts classified under the provisions of section 6 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883.

2. When the officers, clerks, and other persons in any customs district number as many as fifty any existing classification of the customs service made by the Secretary of the Treasury under section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, shall apply thereto; and thereafter the commission shall provide examinations to test the fitness of persons to fill vacancies in said customs district; and these rules shall be in force therein. Every revision of the classification of any customs office, under section 6 of the act above mentioned, and every inclusion within the classified customs service of a customs district, shall be reported to the President.

CUSTOMS RULE II.

1. To test fitness for admission to the classified customs service examinations shall be provided as follows:

*Clerk examination.**—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, and discount.
(*e*) Elements of bookkeeping and of accounts.
(*f*) Elements of English language.
(*g*) Letter-writing.
(*h*) Elements of geography, history, and government of the United States.

Law clerk examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, and discount.
(*e*) Elements of the English language.
(*f*) Letter-writing.
(*g*) Law questions.

Day inspector examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects.

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage.
(*e*) Elements of the English language.
(*f*) Geography of America and Europe.

Inspectress examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules.
(*e*) Geography of America and Europe.

* Store-keepers shall be classed as clerks, and vacancies in that class shall be filled by assignment.

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Night inspector, messenger, assistant weigher, and *opener-and-packer examination.*—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules.

Ganger examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Practical questions.
(*e*) Theoretical questions.
(*f*) Practical tests.

Examiner examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, and discount.
(*e*) Elements of the English language.
(*f*) Practical questions.
(*g*) Practical tests.

Sampler examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects.

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules.
(*e*) Practical questions.
(*f*) Practical tests.

Other competitive examinations.—Such other competitive examinations as the commission may from time to time determine to be necessary in testing fitness for other places in the classified customs service.

Non-competitive examinations.—Such examinations may, with the approval of the commission, be held under conditions stated in General Rule III, clause 2.

2. Any person not under twenty-one years of age may be examined for any place in the customs service, to test fitness for which an examination is prescribed; and any person not under twenty years of age may be examined for clerk or messenger.

3. A person desiring examination for admission to the classified customs service must make request, in his own handwriting, for a blank form of application, which request, and also his application, shall be addressed as directed by the commission.

4. The date of reception and also of approval by the board of each of such applications shall be noted on the application paper.

5. Exceptions from examination in the classified customs service are hereby made as follows:

(*a*) Deputy collectors, who do not also act as inspectors, examiners, or clerks.
(*b*) Cashier of the collector.
(*c*) Assistant cashier of the collector.
(*d*) Auditor of the collector.
(*e*) Chief acting disbursing officer.
(*f*) Deputy naval officers.
(*g*) Deputy surveyors.
(*h*) One private secretary or one confidential clerk of each nominating officer.

6. No person appointed to a place under any exception to examination hereby made shall, within one year after appointment, be transferred from such place to another

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place not also excepted from examination; but a person who has served not less than one year in an examination-excepted place may be transferred in the customs office in which he is serving to a place not excepted from examination: *Provided*, That before any such transfer may be made the commission must certify that the person whom it is proposed to so transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place proposed to be filled by such transfer.

Customs Rule III.

1. The papers of every examination shall be marked under direction of the commission, and each competitor shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by the marks made by the examiners on his papers.

2. The commission shall appoint in each classified customs district a board of examiners, which shall—

(*a*) Conduct all examinations held to test fitness for admission to or promotion in the classified service of the customs district in which the board is located.

(*b*) Mark the papers of such examinations, unless otherwise directed, as provided for by General Rule III, clause 12.

(*c*) Conduct such examinations for the classified departmental service and the classified railway mail service as the commission may direct.

3. The papers of an examination having been marked, the board of examiners shall ascertain—

(*a*) The name of every competitor who has, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, claim of preference in civil appointments, and who has attained a general average of not less than 65 per cent.; and all such competitors are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

(*b*) The name of every other competitor who has attained a general average of not less than 70 per cent.; and all such applicants are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

4. The names of all preference-claiming competitors whose general average is not less than 65 per cent., together with the names of all other competitors whose general average is not less than 70 per cent., shall be entered upon the register of persons eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held. The names of male and of female eligibles shall be listed separately. When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their application papers were filed.

5. Immediately after the general averages in an examination shall have been ascertained each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

6. If a competitor fail to pass, he may, with the consent of the board, approved by the commission, be allowed re-examination at any time within six months from the date of failure, without filing a new application. But a competitor failing to pass, desiring to take again the same examination, must, if not allowed re-examination within six months from the date of failure, make, in due form, a new application therefor.

7. No person who has passed an examination shall, while eligible on the register supplied by such examination, be re-examined, unless he shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commission that at the time of his examination he was, because of illness or for other good cause, incapable of doing himself justice in said examination.

8. The term of eligibility to appointment in the classified customs service shall be one year from the day on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register.

Customs Rule IV.

1. Vacancies in the lowest class or grade of the classified service of a customs district shall be filled in the following manner:

(*a*) The nominating officer, in any office in which a vacancy may exist, shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the commission, request the board of examiners to certify to him the names of either males or females eligible to the vacant place.

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(*b*) If fitness for the place to be filled is tested by competitive examination, the board of examiners shall certify the names of three males or three females, these names to be those of the eligibles who, standing higher in grade than any other three eligibles of the same sex on the register from which certification is to be made, have not been certified three times from said register: *Provided*, That if upon said register there are the names of eligibles who, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, have claim of preference in civil appointments, the names of such eligibles shall be certified before the names of other eligibles higher in grade. The commission shall make regulations that will secure to each of such preference-claiming eligibles, in the order of his grade among other preference claimants, an opportunity to have his claim of preference considered and determined by the appointing officer.

(*c*) Each name on a register of eligibles may be certified only three times: *Provided*, That when a name has been three times certified, if there are not three names on the register of higher grade, it may, upon the written request of a nominating officer to whom it has not been certified, be included in any certification made to said officer.

2. Of the three names certified the nominating officer must select one; and, if at the time of making this selection there are more vacancies than one, he may select more than one name. Each person thus designated for appointment shall be notified, and upon reporting in person to the proper officer shall be appointed for a probational period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the nominating officer, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer, he shall be notified that he will not receive absolute appointment, and this notification shall discharge him from the service.

3. Every nominating officer in the classified customs service shall require the officer under whom a probationer may be serving to carefully observe and report in writing the services rendered by and the character and qualifications of such probationer. These reports shall be preserved on file, and the commission may prescribe the form and manner in which they shall be made.

4. All other vacancies, unless among the places excepted from examination, shall be filled by transfer or promotion.

Customs Rule V.

1. Until promotion regulations have been applied to a classified customs district the following promotions may be made therein at any time after absolute appointment:

(*a*) A clerk,* upon any test of fitness determined upon by the nominating officer, to any vacant place in the class next above the one in which he may be serving.

(*b*) A day inspector, upon any test of fitness determined upon by the nominating officer, to class 2 in the grade of clerk.

(*c*) A clerk, day inspector, opener-and-packer, or sampler, after passing the examiner examination, to the grade of examiner.

(*d*) A messenger, after passing the clerk examination, to the lowest class in the grade of clerk.

(*e*) A night inspector, after passing the day-inspector examination, to the grade of day inspector.

2. Other promotions may be made, in the discretion of the promoting officer, upon any test of fitness determined upon by him.

Customs Rule VI.

1. Transfers may be made as follows:

(*a*) From one office of a classified district to another office in the same district, subject to the provisions of Customs Rule V.

(*b*) From one classified district to another, upon requisition by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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* Storekeepers shall be classed as clerks, and vacancies in that class shall be filled by assignment.

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(*c*) From a bureau of the Treasury Department, in which business relating to customs is transacted, and from the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury to a classified customs district, and from such a district to such a bureau of the Treasury Department or to said office, upon requisition by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. No person may be transferred, as herein authorized, until the board of examiners, acting under (*a*) of clause 1, or until the commission, acting under (*b*) or (*c*) of clause 1 of this rule, shall have certified to the officer making the transfer requisition that the person whom it is proposed to transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred, and that such person has been at least six months preceding the date of the certificate in the classified service of the department or customs district from which the transfer is to be made.

CUSTOMS RULE VII.

Upon requisition of a nominating officer in any customs district the board of examiners thereof shall certify for reinstatement in any office under his jurisdiction, in a grade requiring no higher examination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service of said office: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States, in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

CUSTOMS RULE VIII.

Each nominating officer of a classified customs district shall report to the board of examiners—

(*a*) Every probational and absolute appointment, and every appointment under any exception to examination authorized by Customs Rule II, clause 5, made within his jurisdiction.

(*b*) Every refusal by him to nominate a probationer for absolute appointment, and every refusal or neglect to accept an appointment in the classified service under him.

(*c*) Every transfer into the classified service under him.

(*d*) Every separation from the classified service under him, and whether the separation was caused by dismissal, resignation, or death. Places excepted from examination are within the classified service.

(*e*) Every restoration to the classified service under him of any person who may have been separated therefrom by dismissal or resignation.

SPECIAL CUSTOMS RULE.

RULE NO. 1.

In addition to exceptions from examination in the classified customs service, made under Customs Rule No. 2, clause 5, the following special exceptions are made:

In the Boston customs district: Office of the naval officer: Assistant deputy naval officer.

At the port of New York: Office of the collector: Bookbinder, and detectives employed exclusively as such.

Office of the general appraiser: Chief clerk and law clerk.

POSTAL RULES.

POSTAL RULE I.

1. The classified postal service shall include the officers, clerks, and other persons in the several post-offices classified under the provisions of section 6 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883.

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2. The classification of the postal service made by the Postmaster-General under section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, is hereby extended to all free-delivery post-offices; and hereafter whenever any post-office becomes a free-delivery office the said classification or any then existing classification made by the Postmaster-General under said section and act shall apply thereto; and the Civil Service Commission shall provide examinations to test the fitness of persons to fill vacancies in all free-delivery post-offices, and these rules shall be in force therein; but this shall not include any post-office made an experimental free-delivery office under the authority contained in the appropriation act of March 3, 1891. Every revision of the classification of any post-office under section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, and every inclusion of a post-office within the classified postal service shall be reported to the President.

POSTAL RULE II.

1. To test fitness for admission to the classified postal service examinations shall be provided as follows:

Clerk examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage.
(*e*) Elements of the English language.
(*f*) Letter-writing.
(*g*) Elements of the geography, history, and government of the United States.
(*h*) Reading addresses.
(*i*) Physical tests.

Carrier examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: fundamental rules.
(*e*) Elements of the geography of the United States.
(*f*) Knowledge of the locality of the post-office delivery.
(*g*) Physical tests.
(*h*) Reading addresses.

Messenger examination.—This examination shall not include more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.
(*b*) Copying.
(*c*) Penmanship.
(*d*) Arithmetic: fundamental rules.
(*e*) Physical tests.

This examination shall also be used to test fitness for the position of piler, stamper, junior clerk, or other place, the duties of which are chiefly manual.

Special examinations.—These examinations shall test fitness for positions requiring knowledge of a language other than the English language, or special or technical knowledge or skill. Each special examination shall include, in addition to the special subject upon which the applicant is to be tested, as many of the subjects of the clerk examination as the commission may determine.

Non-competitive examinations.—Such examinations may, with the approval of the commission, be held under conditions stated in General Rule III, clause 2.

2. No person shall be examined for the position of clerk if under eighteen years of age; and no person shall be examined for the position of messenger, stamper, or junior clerk if under sixteen or over forty-five years of age; and no person shall be examined

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for the position of carrier if under twenty-one or over forty years of age. No person shall be examined for any other position in the classified postal service if under eighteen or over forty-five years of age.

3. Any person desiring examination for admission to the classified postal service must make request, in his own handwriting, for a blank form of application, which request, and also his application, shall be addressed as directed by the commission.

4. The date of reception and also of approval by the board of each of such applications shall be noted on the application paper.

5. Exceptions from examinations in the classified postal service are hereby made as follows:

(*a*) Assistant postmaster.

(*b*) One private secretary, or one confidential clerk of the postmaster.

(*c*) Cashier.

(*d*) Assistant cashier.

(*e*) Superintendents designated by the Post-Office Department, and reported as such to the commission: *Provided*, That superintendents of mails shall be selected from among the employés of the Railway Mail Service.

(*f*) Custodians of money, stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal-cards, designated as such by the Post-Office Department, and so reported to the commission, for whose fidelity the postmaster is under official bond.

6. No person appointed to a place under any exception to examination hereby made shall, within one year after appointment, be transferred to another place not also excepted from examination; but a person who has served not less than one year in an examination-excepted place may be transferred in the post-office in which he is serving to a place not excepted from examination: *Provided*, That before any such transfer may be made the commission must certify that the person whom it is proposed to so transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place proposed to be filled by such transfer.

Postal Rule III.

1. The papers of every examination shall be marked under the direction of the commission, and each competitor shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by marks made by the examiners on his papers.

2. The commission shall appoint in each classified post-office a board of examiners, which shall—

(*a*) Conduct all examinations held to test fitness for entrance to or promotion in the classified service of the post-office in which the board is located.

(*b*) Mark the papers of such examinations, unless otherwise directed, as provided for by General Rule III, clause 12.

(*c*) Conduct such examinations for the classified departmental service as the commission may direct.

3. The papers of an examination having been marked, the board of examiners shall ascertain—

(*a*) The name of every competitor who has, under section 1754 of the revised Statutes, claim of preference in civil appointments, and who has attained a general average of not less than 65 per cent.; and all such competitors are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

(*b*) The name of every other competitor who has attained a general average of not less than 70 per cent.; and all such applicants are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

4. The names of all preference-claiming competitors whose general average is not less than 65 per cent., together with the names of all other competitors whose general average is not less than 70 per cent., shall be entered upon the register of persons eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held. The names of male and of female eligibles shall be listed separately. When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their application papers were filed.

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5. Immediately after the general averages shall have been ascertained each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

6. If a competitor fail to pass, he may, with the consent of the board, approved by the commission, be allowed re-examination at any time within six months from the date of failure, without filing a new application. But a competitor failing to pass, desiring to take again the same examination, must, if not allowed re-examination within six months from the date of failure, make, in due form, a new application therefor.

7. No person who has passed an examination shall, while eligible on the register supplied by such examination, be re-examined, unless he shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commission that at the time of his examination he was, because of illness or for other good cause, incapable of doing himself justice in said examination.

8. The term of eligibility to appointment in the classified postal service shall be one year from the day on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register.

Postal Rule IV.

1. Vacancies in the classified service of a post-office, unless among the places excepted from examination, if not filled by either transfer or promotion, shall be filled in the following manner:

(*a*) The postmaster at a post-office in which a vacancy may exist shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the commission, request the board of examiners to certify to him the names of either males or females, eligible to the vacant place.

(*b*) If fitness for the place to be filled is tested by competitive examination, the board of examiners shall certify the names of three males or three females, these names to be those of the eligibles who, standing higher in grade than any other three eligibles of the same sex on the register from which certification is to be made, have not been certified three times from said register: *Provided*, That if upon said register there are the names of eligibles who, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, have claim of preference in civil appointments, the names of such eligibles shall be certified before the names of other eligibles higher in grade. The commission shall make regulations that will secure to each of such preference-claiming eligibles, in the order of his grade among other preference claimants, opportunity to have his claim of preference considered and determined by the appointing officer.

(*c*) Each name on any register of eligibles may be certified only three times.

2. Of the three names certified to him the postmaster must select one; and if, at the time of making this selection, there are more vacancies than one, he may select more than one name. Each person thus designated for appointment shall be notified, and upon reporting in person to the postmaster shall be appointed for a probational period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the postmaster, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer he shall be notified that he will not receive absolute appointment, and this notification shall discharge him from the service.

3. The postmaster of each classified post-office shall require the superintendent of each division of his office to carefully observe and report in writing the services rendered by and the character and qualifications of each probationer serving under him. These reports shall be preserved on file, and the commission may prescribe the form and manner in which they shall be made.

Postal Rule V.

Until promotion regulations shall have been applied to a classified post-office, promotions therein may be made upon any test of fitness determined upon by the postmaster, if not disapproved by the commission: *Provided*, That no employé shall be promoted to any grade he could not enter by appointment under the minimum age limitation applied thereto by Postal Rule II, clause 2.

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POSTAL RULE VI.

1. Transfers may be made as follows:

(*a*) From one classified post-office to another; from any classified post-office to the classified railway mail service; and from the classified railway mail service to any classified post-office, upon requisition of the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) From any classified post-office or from the classified railway mail service to the Post-Office Department, and from the Post-Office Department to any classified post-office or to the classified railway mail service, upon requisition of the Postmaster-General.

2. No person may be transferred, as herein authorized, until the commission shall have certified to the officer making the transfer requisition that the person whom it is proposed to transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred, and that such person has been at least six months next preceding the date of the certificate in the classified railway mail service or in the classified service of the Department or post-office from which the transfer is to be made.

POSTAL RULE VII.

Upon the requisition of a postmaster the board of examiners for his office shall certify for reinstatement, in a grade requiring no higher examination than the one in which he was formerly employed, any person who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified service in said office: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States, in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

POSTAL RULE VIII.

Each postmaster in the classified postal service shall report to the board of examiners—

(*a*) Every probational and every absolute appointment, and every appointment under any exception to examination authorized by Postal Rule II, clause 5, made in his office.

(*b*) Every refusal to make an absolute appointment in his office, and every refusal or neglect to accept an appointment in the classified service under him.

(*c*) Every transfer into the classified service under him.

(*d*) Every separation from the classified service under him, and whether the separation was caused by dismissal, resignation, or death. Places excepted from examination are within the classified service.

(*e*) Every restoration to the classified service under him of any person who may have been separated therefrom by dismissal or resignation

SPECIAL POSTAL RULE NO. 1.

In additions to the exceptions from examination in the classified postal service made by Postal Rule II, clause 5, the following exception to examination in that service is hereby made:

Printers, employed as such: *Provided*, That before any person may be employed, under this exception to examination, the Post-Office Department shall inform the commission of the authority given to employ printers at any post-office, and of the number authorized to be employed at such office.

RAILWAY MAIL RULES.

RAILWAY MAIL RULE I.

The classified railway mail service shall include all the officers, clerks, and other persons in that service, classified under the provisions of section 6 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883.

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Railway Mail Rule II.

1. To test fitness for admission to the classified railway mail service the following examinations shall be provided:

Clerk examination.—This examination shall include not more than the following subjects:

(*a*) Orthography.

(*b*) Copying.

(*c*) Penmanship.

(*d*) Arithmetic: Fundamental rules, fractions, and percentage.

(*e*) Letter-writing.

(*f*) The geography of the United States and especially of the State or railway mail division in which the applicant resides.

(*g*) The railway systems of the State or railway mail division in which the applicant resides.

(*h*) Reading addresses.

Other competitive examinations.—Such other competitive examinations as the commission may from time to time deem necessary.

Non-competitive examinations.—Such examinations may, with the approval of the commission, be held under conditions stated in General Rule III, clause 2.

2. No person shall be examined for the railway mail service if under eighteen or over thirty-five years of age, except that any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, and whose claim of preference under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has been allowed by the commission, may be examined without regard to his age.

3. Any person desiring examination for admission to the classified railway mail service must, in his own handwriting, make request for a blank form of application, which request and also his application shall be addressed as follows: "United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C."

4. The date of reception and also of approval by the commission of each application shall be noted on the application paper.

5. Exceptions from examination in the classified railway mail service are hereby made as follows:

(*a*) General superintendent.

(*b*) Assistant general superintendent.

(*c*) Printers, employed as such.

(*d*) Clerks employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks, or pouches, and not otherwise.

(*e*) Clerks employed exclusively on steam-boats.

(*f*) Transfer clerks at junction points or stations where not more than two such clerks are employed.

6. No person appointed to a place under any exception to examination hereby made shall, within one year after appointment, be transferred to another place not also excepted from examination; but after service of not less than one year in an examination-excepted place he may be transferred to a place not excepted from examination, upon the certificate of the commission that he has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which his transfer is proposed.

Railway Mail Rule III.

1. The papers of every examination shall be marked under the direction of the commission, and each competitor shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by the marks made by the examiners on his papers.

2. The commission shall appoint in each railway mail division as many boards of examiners as it may deem necessary for the good of the service and the convenience of applicants: *Provided*, That there shall be at least one such board in each Territory and not less than two in each State, except that the number may be limited to one each in the States of Rhode Island and Delaware.

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3. These boards shall conduct such examination for admission to and promotions in the classified railway mail service, and such examinations for the other branches of the classified service as the commission may direct. They shall also mark such examination papers as the commission may direct.

4. Unless otherwise directed by the commission the papers of examinations for admission to the classified railway mail service shall be marked by the central board.

5. The papers of an examination having been marked, the commission shall ascertain—

(*a*) The name of every competitor who has, under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, claim of preference in civil appointments, and who has attained a general average of not less than 65 per cent.; and all such competitors are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

(*b*) The name of every other competitor who has attained a general average of not less than 70 per cent. and all such applicants are hereby declared eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held.

6. The names of all preference-claiming competitors whose general average is not less than 65 per cent., together with the names of all other competitors whose general average is not less than 70 per cent., shall be entered upon the register of persons eligible to the class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held. When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their application papers were filed.

7. There shall be a register of eligibles for each State and Territory, and the names of all the eligibles of any State or Territory shall be entered upon the register for that State or Territory. The eligibles of the District of Columbia shall be entered, according to their election, upon the register of the State of Maryland or upon that of the State of Virginia.

8. Immediately after the general averages shall have been ascertained each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

9. If a competitor fail to pass, he may, with the consent of the commission, be allowed a re-examination at any time within six months from the date of failure without filing a new application; but if such re-examination be not allowed within that time he shall not be again examined without making in due form a new application.

10. No eligible shall be allowed re-examination during the term of his eligibility unless he shall furnish evidence satisfactory to the commission that at the time of his examination, because of illness or other good cause, he was incapable of doing himself justice in said examination.

11. The term of eligibility shall be such as the commission may by regulation determine, but shall not be less than one year from the day on which the name of the eligible is entered upon the register: *Provided*, That for public and sufficient reasons the commission shall have authority to extend the term of eligibility of the eligibles on the register of any State or Territory for such period, not exceeding one year, as it may deem necessary, without correspondingly extending the term of the eligibles on the registers of the other States and Territories as to which the same reasons do not exist.

Railway Mail Rule IV.

1. All vacancies in the classified railway mail service above class 1, unless among the places excepted from examination, shall be filled by promotion, upon such tests of fitness as the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the commission, may prescribe: *Provided*, That a vacancy occurring in a State or railway mail division in any grade may be filled by the transfer of a clerk of the same grade from another State or division, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General, with the approval of the commission, may prescribe, or by re-appointment under the provisions of Railway Mail Rule VI.

2. All vacancies in class 1, unless filled by transfer or re-appointment under Railway Mail Rule VI, shall be filled in the following manner:

(*a*) The General Superintendant shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the

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commission, request the certification to him of eligibles from a State or Territory in which a vacancy then exists.

(*b*) The commission shall certify from the register of the State or Territory in which the vacancy exists the names of the three eligibles thereon having the highest averages, resident in the counties of said State or Territory through or on the borders of which the section of the road passes on which the person to be appointed is to serve, who have not been three times certified: *Provided*, That if there are not three eligibles resident in said counties, then certification shall be made in like manner from the counties of said State or Territory nearest to the line of said road in which there are three eligibles, or if there are not three eligibles upon the register of said State or Territory, then certification may be made from the register of any adjoining State or Territory: *Provided, further*, That if upon the register of the State or Territory in which the vacancy exists there are the names of eligibles having a claim of preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, the names of such eligibles shall be certified before the names of other eligibles of higher grade: *Provided, further*, That on a line on which the service does not require the full time of a clerk, and one can be employed jointly with the railroad company, the appointment may be made without examination and certification, with the consent of the commission upon a statement of the facts by the General Superintendent; but no clerk so appointed shall be eligible for transfer or appointment to any other place in the service.

(*c*) The name of an eligible shall not be certified more than three times.

3. Of the three names certified to the General Superintendent one shall be selected and designated for appointment, and more than one may be if there be more than one vacancy existing at the time.

4. Each person designated for appointment shall be notified, and upon reporting to the proper officer shall be appointed for a probational period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory, he shall be absolutely appointed; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory he shall be so notified, and such notice shall be his discharge from the service.

5. The General Superintendent, with the approval of the Postmaster-General, shall prescribe regulations under which each probationer shall be observed and tested and a record kept of his conduct and capacity, and such record shall determine his fitness for the service, and whether he shall be dropped during or at the end of probation or be absolutely appointed.

6. There may be certified and appointed in each State and Territory, in the manner provided for in this rule, such number of substitute clerks, not exceeding the ratio of one substitute to ten regular clerks in such State or Territory as the Postmaster-General may authorize, and any vacancies occurring in class 1 in any State or Territory in which substitutes have been appointed shall be filled by the appointment thereto of those substitutes in the order of their appointment as substitutes without further certification. The time during which any substitute is actually employed in the service shall be counted as a part of his probation.

7. In case of public and pressing exigency demanding the immediate employment of experienced railway mail clerks who can not be at once supplied in the manner provided for in section 2 of this rule, or by transfer under rule V, or re-appointment under rule VI, there may be employed, without examination or certification, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, for a period not to exceed sixty days, which, with the consent of the commission, may be extended in periods of sixty days, or until the emergency ceases any persons who have the requisite knowledge and experience who may be available. Every such employment and the reasons therefor shall at once be reported to the commission.

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RAILWAY MAIL RULE V.

1. Transfers may be made as follows:

(*a*) From the classified railway mail service to any classified post-office, and from any classified post-office to the classified railway mail service, upon requisition of the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) From the classified railway mail service to the Post-Office Department, and from the Post-Office Department to the classified railway mail service, upon requisition of the Postmaster-General.

2. No person shall be transferred, as herein authorized, until the commission shall have certified to the Postmaster-General that the person whom it is proposed to transfer has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred, and that such person has been at least six months next preceding the date of the certificate in the classified railway mail service or in the classified service of the post-office or Department from which the transfer is to be made: *Provided*, That no employé shall be transferred to any grade which he could not enter by original appointment by reason of any age limitation prescribed by the civil-service rules.

RAILWAY MAIL RULE VI.

Upon requisition of the Postmaster-General, the commission shall certify for reinstatement, in a grade or class no higher than that in which he was formerly employed, any person who, within one year next preceding the date of the requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified railway mail service: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, without regard to the length of time he has been separated from the service.

RAILWAY MAIL RULE VII.

The General Superintendent of the railway mail service shall report to the commission—

(*a*) Every probational (whether substitute or regular) and every absolute appointment in the railway mail service in each State or Territory,; every appointment under any exception to examination authorized by Railway Mail Rule II, clause 5; every reappointment under Railway Mail Rule VI, and every appointment of a substitute to a regular place.

(*b*) Every refusal to make an absolute appointment and the reason therefor, and every refusal or neglect to accept an appointment in the classified railway mail service.

(*c*) Every transfer into the classified railway mail service.

(*d*) Every separation from the classified railway mail service and the cause of such separation.

(*e*) Every promotion or degradation in the classified railway mail service if such promotion or degradation be from one class to another class.

(*f*) Once in every six months, namely, on the 30th of June and the 31st of December of each year, the whole number of employés in each railway mail division, arranged by States and classes, showing the number of substitutes and the number of regular employés in each class in each State or Territory.

INDIAN RULES.

INDIAN RULE I.

The classified Indian service shall include all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and matrons in that service, classified under the provisions of section 6 of the act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883.

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INDIAN RULE II.

1. To test fitness for admission to the classified Indian service, examinations of a practical character shall be provided on such subjects as the Commission may direct for physician, superintendent, assistant superintendent, teachers, and matrons.

2. The following age limitations shall apply to applicants for examination for the classified Indian service: For physician, not under 25 years of age nor over 45; for superintendent, not under 25 nor over 50; for assistant superintendent, and for teacher, not under 20 nor over 50; for matron, not under 25 nor over 55: *Provided*, That these limitations shall not apply to the wives of superintendents of Indian schools who apply for the position of matron, nor shall the maximum limitations apply to persons allowed preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, by the Commission.

3. Blank forms of application shall be furnished by the Commission, and the date of reception and also of approval by the Commission of each application shall be noted on the application paper.

INDIAN RULE III.

1. The papers of every examination shall be marked under regulations made by the Commission. Each competitor shall be graded on a scale of 100, according to the general average determined by the markings.

2. Immediately after the general average shall have been ascertained, each competitor shall be notified that he has passed or has failed to pass.

3. A competitor who has failed to pass an examination may, with the consent of the Commission, be allowed reëxamination at any time within six months from the date of failure, without filing a new application; but if he be not allowed reëxamination within six months he shall be required to file a new application before being again examined.

4. No eligible shall be allowed reëxamination during the period of his eligibility unless he shall furnish satisfactory evidence to the Commission that at the time of his examination, because of illness or other good cause, he was incapable of doing himself justice; and his rating on such reëxamination shall cancel and be a substitute for his rating on his former examination.

5. All competitors whose claim to preference under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes have been allowed by the Commission, who attain a general average of 65 per cent. or over, and all other competitors who attain a general average of 70 per cent. or over, shall be eligible for appointment to the place for which they were examined. The names of all the competitors thus rendered eligible shall be entered, in the order of grade, on the proper register of eligibles.

6. When two or more eligibles are of the same grade, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which the application papers are filed.

7. For the Indian service there shall be four districts and a separate register of eligibles for each grade of examination for each district, the names of males and females being listed separately on each register. The districts shall be comprised as follows: No. 1, of the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. No. 2, of the States of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, and that part of California lying north of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, and the Territory of Utah. No. 3, of that part of California lying south of the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude, the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, the Indian Territory, and the States of Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. No. 4, of all the States of the United States not embraced in any of the foregoing districts, together with the District of Columbia. Upon the written request of any eligible his name shall be entered upon the register of any one or more of the districts other than that in which he resides: *Provided*, That he shall state in writing his willingness to accept service wherever assigned in any such district.

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8. The period of eligibility to appointment shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register, unless otherwise determined by regulation by the Commission.

INDIAN RULE IV.

1. All vacancies, unless filled by promotion, transfer, or reappointment, shall be filled in the following manner:

(*a*) The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, shall, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, request the certification to him of male or female eligibles from the district in which the vacancy exists.

(*b*) If fitness for the vacant place is tested by competitive examinations, the Commission shall certify from the proper register of the district in which the vacancy exists the names of the three eligibles thereon, of the sex called for, having the highest averages, who have not been three times certified: *Provided,* That the eligibles upon any register who have been allowed preference under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes shall be certified, according to their grade, before all other eligibles thereon: *And provided further,* That if the vacancy is in the grade of matron or teacher and the wife of the superintendent of the school in which the vacancy exists is an eligible, she may be given preference in certification, if the appointing officer so requests.

2. Of the three names certified to him the appointing officer shall select one; and if at the time of making this selection there are more vacancies than one he may select more than one: *Provided,* That if the appointing officer to whom certification has been made shall object in writing to any eligible named in the certificate, stating that because of physical incapacity, or for other good cause particularly specified, such eligible is not capable of properly performing the duties of the vacant place, the Commission may, upon investigation and ascertainment of the fact that the objection made is good and well founded, direct the certification of another eligible in place of the one objected to.

3. Each person thus designated for appointment shall be notified, and upon indicating acceptance shall be appointed for a probationary period, if a physician, for six months, and if a school employé, to expire at the end of the then current school year, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity be satisfactory to the appointing officer, he shall receive absolute appointment; but if his conduct and capacity be not satisfactory to said officer he shall be so notified, and this notification shall be his discharge from the service: *Provided,* That any probationer may be discharged during probation for misconduct or evident unfitness or incapacity.

4. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall require the officer under whom a probationer may be serving to carefully observe and report in writing upon the services rendered by and the character and qualifications of such probationer as to punctuality, industry, habits, ability, and adaptability. These reports shall be preserved on file, and the Commission may prescribe the form and manner in which they shall be made.

5. In case of the sudden occurrence of a vacancy in any agency or in any school during a school term which the public interest requires to be immediately filled the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized, in his discretion, to provide for the temporary filling of the same until a regular appointment can be made under the provisions of sections 1, 2, and 3 of this rule, and when such regular appointment is made the temporary appointment shall terminate. All temporary appointments made under this authority and their termination shall at once be reported to the Commission.

INDIAN RULE V.

Until promotion regulations shall have been applied to the classified Indian service promotions therein may be made upon any test of fitness determined upon by the promoting officer, if not disapproved by the Commission: *Provided,* That preference in promotion in any school shall be given to those longest in the service, unless there are

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reasons to the contrary; and when such reasons prevail they shall, through the proper channels, be reported to the Commission: *And provided further*, That no one shall be promoted to any grade he could not enter by original appointment under the minimum age limitation applied thereto by Indian Rule II, section 2, and that no one shall be promoted to the grade of physician from any other grade.

INDIAN RULE VI.

Subject to the conditions stated in Rule IV, transfers may be made after absolute appointment from one agency to another, from one school to another, and from one district to another, under such regulations as the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, may prescribe.

INDIAN RULE VII.

Upon the requisition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, the Commission shall certify for reinstatement, in a grade or class no higher than that in which he was formerly employed, any person who within one year next preceding the date of the requisition has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from the classified Indian service: *Provided*, That certification may be made, subject to the other conditions of this rule, for the reinstatement of any person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, without regard to the length of time that he or she has been separated from the service.

INDIAN RULE VIII.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall report to the Commission:

(*a*) Every probational and every absolute appointment in the classified Indian service.

(*b*) Every refusal to make an absolute appointment and the reason therefor, and every refusal to accept an appointment.

(*c*) Every separation from the classified Indian service, and the cause of such separation, whether death, resignation, or dismissal.

(*d*) Every restoration to the classified Indian service.

These rules shall take effect October 1, 1891.

BENJ. HARRISON.

Whereas civil service rules for the Indian Service were approved to take effect October 1, 1891, and whereas it is represented to me by the Civil Service Commission in a communication of this date that no persons have as yet been examined for appointment to that service, and that it seems probable that complete arrangements for putting said rules into full effect will not be made sooner than March 1, 1892, it is therefore ordered that said Indian rules shall take effect March 1, 1892, instead of October 1, 1891: *Provided*, That said rules shall become operative and take effect in any district of the Indian Service as soon as an eligible register for such district shall be provided if it shall be prior to the date above fixed.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 17, 1891.*

Upon the recommendation of the Commission the foregoing order is approved.

BENJ. HARRISON.

REVISED CIVIL-SERVICE REGULATIONS.

ADOPTING ORDER.

The United States Civil-Service Commission, acting under authority of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and of the rules promulgated by the President, hereby makes the following regulations, and revokes all regulations heretofore made under authority of the act and rules aforesaid except the regulations governing promotion in the New York customs district and in the War Department, which shall remain in full force and effect.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

REGULATION I.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

The secretary shall make minutes of the proceedings of the Commission, and record them in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be entitled "Record of Proceedings." He shall have charge of the secretary's division of the Commission, and shall have custody of and be responsible for the safe-keeping of the books, records, papers, and other property thereof. He shall enter upon the registers of eligibles the names of persons eligible to places in the classified departmental service, and, by direction of the Commission, upon proper requisition therefor, make certification thereof. He shall perform such other duties as the Commission may direct.

REGULATION II.

DUTIES OF CHIEF EXAMINER.

The chief examiner shall, under direction of the Commission, supervise examinations, and act, as far as practicable, with the examining boards, to the best of his ability, securing accuracy, uniformity, and justice in their proceedings. He shall have charge of the examiner's division of the Commission, and shall have the custody and be responsible for the safe-keeping of the books, records, papers, and other property thereof. To him shall be referred all application papers for the classified departmental, railway mail, and Indian services, and such other application papers as the Commission may direct, which he must approve or return to applicants for correction. He shall make arrangements for examinations; prepare and have printed, or supervise the preparation and printing of, the questions to be used in examinations in all the branches of the classified service; consider and report upon all complaints or appeals referred to him; make an annual report of the work done under his supervision and of its results; and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Commission.

REGULATION III.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

1. Each board of examiners shall have a chairman and a secretary, to be designated by the Commission: *Provided*, That the secretary of a postal or customs board may designate another member of the board to act as secretary in his temporary absence.

2. Examiners shall perform such appropriate duties as may be assigned to them by the Commission, and the Commission will, in its discretion, designate one of its own members or an examiner to attend and supervise examinations.

3. Each board shall mark such examination papers as may be submitted to it by the Commission; and when so required shall assist the chief examiner in the preparation of examination questions.

4. The central board, upon request of the chief examiner, shall revise and re-mark the papers of a competitor for any branch of the classified service who has complained of or appealed from the original marking.

5. Each customs and postal board shall meet for the transaction of business on the first Thursday of each month, at which meeting the board shall examine in detail and approve or disapprove the certifications made by the secretary, and all other acts performed by him during the preceding month and agree upon a report to be made to the Commission, in which the transactions of the board during the previous month shall be stated and suggestions concerning the business of the board or the condition of the service be made.

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6. Special meetings of any board may be held at the call of the secretary, and shall be called by him at the request of any two members or on the direction of the Commission, at least one day's written notice being given each member of the time and place of meeting.

7. The secretary shall—

(*a*) Make minutes of the proceedings of the board and record them in a book to be kept for that purpose. These minutes must show in statistical detail that all certifications made and all other acts performed by the secretary have been examined and approved or disapproved by the board. A copy of these minutes must be forwarded to the Commission within three days after each meeting of the board.

(*b*) Keep a record of all completed applications filed with the board in the Record of Applications and Examinations in accordance with the instructions of the Commission. (*Only one series of application numbers will be used for all grades and all examinations at the same office. The last number will then always show the total number of completed applications filed at an office since the date of its classification.*)

(*c*) Return defective applications for correction. (But an application should not be returned more than twice for correction. If not then correct, it should be regularly numbered and entered in the "Record of Applications and Examinations," and a note should be made against the entry showing that the application has been canceled as incomplete.)

(*d*) Reject the applications of persons not entitled to examination, inform them of such action, and retain the rejected applications on file, numbering and entering them in the "Record of Applications and Examinations," and noting on the record that they have been canceled, with reasons therefor. (No person is eligible to examination for any grade in any custom-house or post-office who is already in a classified non-excepted place in that office, or who is an applicant or an eligible for any other position in that office or in any other branch of the classified service, or who has been dismissed for delinquency or misconduct from any position in the service of the General Government within one year.)

(*e*) Require all applicants who are not natives of the United States to pro ducenaturalization papers or other evidence of citizenship, make proper notes on the margins of their applications of the facts shown by such papers, and return such evidence to applicants. (First papers will not be accepted as proving citizenship. Final papers will be required.)

(*f*) Refer to the Commission all claims of preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, and all requests for reinstatement based upon military or naval service in the late war of the rebellion.

(*g*) Mail to each applicant at least eight days before an examination a notice of the time and place of the examination.

(*h*) Notify only the number specified, and in the order of the filing of their applications, when the Commission in ordering an examination shall direct that only a limited number of applicants shall be examined.

(*i*) Report to the Commission, on the proper blanks, all the examinations held by the board.

(*j*) Keep the eligible registers required at his office, entering thereon the names of all eligibles as soon as notified by the Commission of its approval of the report of each examination, taking care to comply strictly with the instructions printed on the report blanks, and to make separate registers for each grade and sex.

(*k*) Post in a conspicuous place in the post-office or custom-house, as the case may be, a list of the eligibles obtained from each examination, with their respective averages; also, a list of the names sent to the appointing or nominating officers on each certification.

(*l*) Make certification in accordance with the rules and orders of the Commission of the names of persons eligible to an existing vacancy, upon the request in proper form in writing of an appointing or nominating officer for such certification.

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(*m*) Report to the Commission, on the proper forms, every certification made by him or by the board, and all matters reported to the board by the appointing or nominating officer.

(*n*) Report to the Commission every change effected in any register by the death or withdrawal of any person whose name appears thereon. (No name shall be withdrawn from any register without the *written* authority of the eligible, or the *written* evidence of his death, which must be filed with his examination papers.)

(*o*) Notify the Commission when, in the opinion of the board, a necessity exists for holding an examination in addition to the regular examination, suggesting a time for the same, subject to the approval of the Commission, and stating the probable number to be examined for each class.

(*p*) Perform such other duties as the Commission or the board of examiners, with approval of the Commission, may impose upon him.

(*q*) Have charge of all books and papers of the board, and be responsible for their safe-keeping.

8. Neither boards of examiners nor the individual members thereof shall answer inquiries not officially before them.

9. The several boards shall be composed of as many members as the Commission may from time to time determine.

REGULATION IV.

APPLICATIONS.

1. All applications for examination for any branch of the classified service shall be made on the forms prescribed by the commission.

2. Every applicant for examination for appointment in the departmental, railway mail, or Indian services must furnish the vouchers of two citizens of the United States, who must be each at least twenty-one years of age and have known the applicant for one year or more, and who must reside in the State of which the applicant is a legal resident. For applicants for the railway mail or Indian service one of the citizens' vouchers must be from a resident of the county in which the applicant resides. Every application for examination before the Civil Service Commission for appointment in the departmental service in the District of Columbia shall be accompanied by the certificate of an officer, with his official seal attached, of the county and State of which the applicant claims to be a citizen, that such applicant is at the time of making such application an actual bona fide resident of said county, and has been such resident for a period of not less than six months next preceding. The certificate of an officer who has no official seal will not be accepted, even though his official character be attested by some other officer. Every applicant for examination for appointment in the customs or postal service must furnish the vouchers of three citizens of the United States who must be each twenty-one years of age, must have known the applicant for one year or more, must reside in the State in which the applicant resides, and one of whom must be a resident of the county in which the applicant resides. Applicants for the railway mail, Indian, customs, and postal services must, in addition to the vouchers mentioned above, furnish the voucher of a duly authorized physician. These certificates must be made on the forms prescribed and furnished by the commission with the application blank; and no other recommendations of an applicant shall be indorsed on any application paper or be received by the board of examiners.

3. Requests for blank forms of application and applications for examination for the departmental, the railway mail, and the Indian service must be addressed as follows: "United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C." For the customs service as follows: "Secretary of Customs Board of Civil Service Examiners, city of ———, State of ———." And for the postal service as follows: "Secretary of Postal Board of Civil Service Examiners, post-office, city of ———, State of ———."

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4. Applications for noncompetitive examinations for admission to any branch of the classified service must be made in the form and manner prescribed for applications for competitive examinations.

5. The name of every applicant whose application paper has been approved must be entered, in the order of the serial number of said paper, upon a record to be known as the "Record of Applications," which shall show the examination applied for, the age, residence, and education of the applicant and other facts concerning him.

6. Applications shall be indorsed by the secretary of the commission or by the secretary of the board of examiners, with the date of reception, and shall, when approved, be numbered serially in the order of approval by the chief examiner or by the secretary of the board of examiners, who shall note thereon the date of approval, which shall be held to be the date of filing and shall determine the order of entry of such applications upon the record of applications.

7. Every defective application paper shall be returned to the applicant for correction; but every application paper showing the applicant not to be entitled to examination shall be rejected, yet shall remain on file with the commission or the board, and the applicant shall be informed why he can not be admitted to the examination requested by him.

REGULATION V.

EXAMINATIONS.

Before commencing an examination, paragraphs 5 to 21, inclusive, of the following instructions should be read for the information of the class. Only so much of paragraph 18, however, should be read as pertains to the examination or examinations being held.

1. Examinations for the departmental, railway mail, and Indian services will be held upon such dates and at such places as the commission may from time to time determine. At the commencement of each year the commission will issue a pamphlet containing a schedule of the dates and places of the examinations to be held during the year and also instructions to applicants. Upon application to the commission there will be forwarded a copy of this pamphlet, together with a slip upon which the applicant is required to state what date and place he has selected from the schedule for his examination.

2. Two examinations for each classified customs district and post-office shall be held every year, as follows: In each customs district, one commencing on the first Tuesday of April and the other on the first Tuesday of October; in each post-office, one commencing on the first Tuesday of February, and the other on the first Tuesday of August, to continue from day to day, if necessary, until all applicants present upon regular notification have been examined. In the event of either of the days above named falling on a public holiday, the examination shall begin on the following day: *Provided*, That the commission shall order such additional examinations as may be required. Not less than twenty days' notice of the necessity for an additional examination must be given by the board requesting such examination, unless, in the opinion of the commission, the exigencies of the service require an examination to be held on shorter notice.

2. An applicant for a customs or a postal examination shall not be examined at any other custom-house or post-office than the one in which he desires to be employed.

4. If an applicant shall fail to receive due notice of an examination, or if he shall give a reason satisfactory to the commission or the proper board of examiners for failure to attend an examination of which he may have received due notice, he shall be notified to attend the next examination for the same class or place, provided the examination occurs within one year from the date of the filing of the application.

5. Examiners in charge of any examination shall be diligent in securing fairness and in preventing collusion or fraud therein.

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6. The examination sheets shall be numbered.

7. Each competitor shall be designated by a number, to be known as his examination number, which he must place in figures at the head of each examination sheet that he may use.

8. At the commencement of an examination each competitor shall fill the blanks in the "declaration sheet." He shall also write his *examination number*, and nothing else, upon an envelope; into this envelope he shall put the declaration sheet, and then seal the envelope. The envelope thus sealed must be delivered by the competitor to one of the examiners in charge, and must not be opened until after the competitor's papers shall have been marked and his general average ascertained.

9. As soon as the envelopes containing the declaration sheets shall all have been delivered, sheet 1 shall be given to the competitors, and as soon as it shall have been completed sheet 2; and so on, each of the examination sheets in its order, according to its number, no competitor being allowed to have two or more sheets at the same time. If, through no fault of the competitor, a sheet is spoiled, the examiners in charge may destroy the spoiled sheet and give the competitor another sheet of the same number. The time when a competitor receives a sheet, and the time when he finishes it, must be stated at the top of the sheet.

11. The answers on examination papers must be written with ink; but preliminary work on tablets or scrap paper may be done with pencil. The competitor should be careful to place all his work on the examination sheet, as the scratch work forms no part of the examination and is destroyed.

10. The examiners in charge shall require every competitor, upon completion of each sheet, to surrender the sheet itself and all paper or papers upon which he may have done preliminary work before writing his answers on the sheet.

12. In the dictation exercise the passage to be dictated shall first be read aloud for information, and then be dictated in groups of words, at the rate of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five words per minute. The examiner who reads the dictation must not repeat any group of words, or any word dictated by him; but he should be careful in giving the dictation to pronounce each word distinctly.

13. Examiners shall make to the whole class all explanations deemed necessary, and must not explain any question to any individual competitor.

14. After an examination shall have been commenced, no conversation or communication of any kind shall be permitted between competitors.

15. No examination shall begin earlier than 9 a. m. or continue later than 7 p. m.

16. Every examination must be held in the presence of more than one examiner, and in the room set apart either permanently or temporarily for such examination. But examinations in type-writing and other subjects which would annoy other persons being examined (or which must necessarily be confined to one person at a time), may be held in some room convenient to the general examination room, but where they may be under the supervision of more than one examiner. No secret or private examination will be permitted.

17. Each examination, except the examination in bookkeeping or other examination especially excepted from this regulation by the Commission, shall be completed on the day on which it is commenced.

18. The time allowed for examinations shall be as follows:

(*a*) For each of the following-named examinations:

For copyist, five (5) hours.

For printer's assistant and skilled helper, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, four (4) hours.

For clerk, seven (7) hours.

For special pension examiner, seven (7) hours.

For medical examiner in the pension office, seven (7) hours.

For fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office, seven (7) hours.

For railway mail clerk, six (6) hours.

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For superintendent and assistant superintendent Indian service, fourteen (14) hours (two days of seven (7) hours each).

For physician Indian service, eight (8) hours.

For teacher Indian service, eight (8) hours.

For matron Indian service, seven (7) hours.

For meteorological clerk, seven (7) hours.

For assistant observer, Weather Bureau, seven (7) hours.

For the State Department, seven (7) hours for the obligatory, and two (2) hours for each of the optional, subjects.

For drafting (mechanical, topographical, or architectural), nine (9) hours.

For copyist of drawings, six (6) hours.

For post-office inspector, eight (8) hours.

The examination in bookkeeping shall be held on two successive days, seven (7) hours being allowed on the first day and (5) on the second day. The first day shall be devoted to examination on the technical subject—bookkeeping—and the second shall be devoted to examination on the other subjects.

(*b*) For each of the following-named supplementary examinations:

For typewriting, three and one-half (3½) hours.

For stenography, one and one-half (1½) hours.

For modern languages, two (2) hours for each language.

For law clerk, three (3) hours.

For proof reading, three (3) hours.

For music (Indian service), one and one half (1½) hours.

For drafting (Indian service), two and one-half (2½) hours.

For bookkeeping (Indian service), two and one-half (2½) hours.

For kindergarten (Indian service), two (2) hours.

For calisthenics (Indian service), one and one-half (1½) hours.

(*c*) For each of the following-named customs examinations:

For clerk, seven (7) hours.

For law clerk, seven (7) hours.

For day inspector, five (5) hours.

For inspectress, five (5) hours.

For night inspector, four (4) hours.

For messenger, four (4) hours.

For assistant gauger, seven (7) hours.

For assistant weigher, five (5) hours.

For examiner, seven (7) hours.

For opener and packer, four (4) hours.

For sampler, five (5) hours.

(*d*) For each of the following-named postal examinations:

For clerk, six (6) hours.

For carrier, five (5) hours.

For messenger, five (5) hours.

(*e*) Other examinations shall be regulated in the matter of time by the Commission in the special order providing for such examinations.

(*f*) Twenty (20) minutes shall be allowed at the commencement of each examination for the work of filling the blanks of the declaration sheet and inclosing said sheet in the envelope, and ten (10) minutes for explanations and instructions by the examiner in charge, which time will not be included in the time allowed for the examination.

(*g*) No allowance will be made for time spent out of the examination room or for time lost in the examination room by the competitors. Examiners must, however, be careful not to permit delay in the issuing of examination sheets.

19. Examiners must take care that all question sheets, whether completed or not, are turned in by the competitors before the expiration of the time to which the ex-

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amination is limited, but any competitor who has been permitted to commence the examination at an hour subsequent to that at which the class commenced shall be entitled to the full time allowed for the examination. If any competitor shall abandon his examination, or shall fail to complete it within the time allowed, the examiner shall note the fact upon the last sheet had by such competitor.

20. During an examination no competitor shall leave the room without notice to an examiner. If a competitor leave the room before he has finished the sheet on which he is engaged he will not be permitted to finish it upon his return; it will be taken up, and the next sheet will be given to him.

21. Should the examiner have reason to suspect that competitors have copied from each other, or that they have improperly obtained information relating to the subject of the examination, the Commission shall be informed thereof, and the examination papers of such competitors shall not be marked until the facts have been investigated; and if the Commission shall find that any competitor has been guilty of bad faith or fraud his papers shall be canceled.

22. Applicants must supply themselves, for use in an examination, with pen, penholder, ink, lead pencils, and erasers, and in technical examinations (such as typewriting or drafting) with the necessary machine or instruments.

23. Except by permission of the Commission, chief examiner, or examiners, no visitor shall be allowed within the room during an examination.

24. No books, maps, or diagrams shall be permitted in the examination room for the use or information of the competitors, unless authorized by the Commission.

25. A record of all noncompetitive examinations shall be kept by the Commission, and each customs and postal board shall, after each such examination held by the board, report to the Commission all the facts in relation thereto.

26. No request for the examination of an applicant for the customs or postal service out of his order, as determined by the number of his application paper, shall be granted.

27. An applicant who has for any reason been denied examination in his order may appeal to the Commission.

28. No person already in the classified service in a place not excepted from examination shall be examined for original entrance to any position in the office in which he is serving.

29. No person can be examined who is not a citizen of the United States.

REGULATION VI.

MARKING OF EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1. As soon as practicable after an examination the papers of the competitors shall be marked and the general average of each ascertained.

2. A competitor, after receiving notice of his grade, may, in person or by duly authorized agent, in the presence of an examiner, inspect his examination papers, and, if in his opinion injustice has been done him, he may, within 30 days after the receipt of notice, appeal to the Commission, specifying particularly and in detail the cause of the complaint. The Commission will promptly decide all such appeals, and, if necessary, revise the marking of appellant's papers, or otherwise do justice in the premises.

3. All examination papers shall be marked under the following rules:

Mark every correct answer	100
Mark every faulty answer according to its value on a scale of 100 and ascertain the value of a faulty answer as follows: Mark each error in an answer (error in spelling, capitalization, computation, punctuation, or by omission, addition, substitution, transposition, etc.) as herein specifically directed, and deduct the sum of the error marks of each answer from 100.	The difference between the sum of the error marks of each answer and 100 will be the mark of the answer.

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ORTHOGRAPHY.

	From 100 deduct—
(1) For each error in orthography when the exercise consists of 20 words	5
(2) For each error in orthography when the exercise consists of 10 words	10
(3) For each error in capitalization	1
(4) For each failure to use the hyphen when required in a compound word	3
(5) For each wrong use of the hyphen	3
(6) For each failure to use period to denote an abbreviation	1

COPYING.—*Writing from dictation.*

In this exercise no word or date shall be abbreviated.

(1) For each error in orthography, but no charge to be made for the repeated misspelling of the same word in the same manner	2
(2) For each word omitted	2
(3) For each word inserted or added	2
(4) For each word substituted*	1
(5) For each transposition	1
(6) For each abbreviation	1
(7) For each error in capitalization	1
(8) For each failure to use the period at the end of a sentence, and for each grossly improper use of a punctuation mark	1
(9) For each failure to use the hyphen when required	1
(10) For each wrong use of hyphen	1
(11) For each error in the division of words	1
(12) For irregularity in left-hand margin	1 to 3

COPYING.—*Writing from plain copy or from rough draft.*

(1) For each error in orthography	5
(2) For each word or figure† omitted: *Provided*, That a deduction of 10 shall be made for the omission of two or more consecutive words, if the words omitted do not constitute more than one printed line of the copy; that a deduction of 20 shall be made for the omission of two printed lines or more than one line; and that a proportionate deduction shall be made for the omission of a greater number of printed lines	5
(3) For each word inserted or added	5
(4) For each word or figure substituted	5
(5) For each transposition	5
(6) For each abbreviation not in the copy	5
(7) For each failure to capitalize according to copy	5
(8) For each failure to punctuate according to copy	5
(9) For each failure to paragraph according to copy	5
(10) For irregularity in left-hand margin	5
(11) For misdivision of a word at the end of a line	3
(12) For each omission of the hyphen in dividing a word at the end of a line	1
(13) For failure to indent as in copy (only one charge to be made in the exercise)	5
(14) For each variation from the printed copy in the use of parentheses, brackets, or the hyphen	5

PENMANSHIP.

(1) Mark penmanship‡ on letter (or in copyist examination on copy of rough draft) according to its value on a scale of 100.	
(2) Mark penmanship on exercise in copying from plain copy according to its value on a scale of 100.	
(3) Divide the sum of the marks on letter and copying by 2	The quotient will be the mark on penmanship.

ARITHMETIC.

Notation and Numeration.

(1) For each improper use of the sign $, £, or other denominations of quantity, or for the substitution of one for the other	25
(2) For error in denomination of decimal; for each place not exceeding three	25

*No charge shall be made for the omission of the word or words in place of which the substituted word or words have been written.

† The cipher is considered as a figure.

‡ In determining the value of penmanship legibility, formation of letters, and general appearance must be considered.

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	From 100 deduct—
(3) For a required decimal expressed as a common (or vulgar) fraction	25
(4) For each numeration point placed to the right of the decimal point	5
(5) For each use of the comma where the decimal point should be used	5
(6) For each use of the period where the comma should be used	5
(7) For each figure substituted	10
(8) For each figure inserted	25
(9) For each figure prefixed or suffixed	25
(10) For each figure omitted	25
(11) For incorrect pointing	10
(12) For writing cents and mills as a decimal part of a dollar when an amount of United States money is required to be expressed in words	10
(13) For expressing in figures and signs quantities required to be expressed in words, according to gravity of error	10 to 100
(14) For expressing in words quantities required to be expressed in figures and signs, according to gravity of error	10 to 100

Fundamental Rules.

(15) For each error in computation	10
(16) For errors in pointing off decimals: for one place	25
for two places	30
for three places	35
for four places	40
for five places	45
for six places	50
(17) For use of the comma where the decimal point should be used	5
(18) For error in copying figures from printed question	15

Fractions and Problems.

(Above charges for fundamental rules apply also to fractions and problems.)

(19) For wrong process, producing incorrect result	100
(20) In problems involving more than one step or operation, for each wrong process, according to gravity of error	25 to 75
(21) For complex statement, right result being produced	10
(22) For complex process or method, right result being produced	10
(23) If, when "work" or "operation in full" is required, the correct answer is given, but no "work" is shown	75
(24) If, when "work" or "operation in full" is required, the correct answer is given and the process is clearly indicated, but not written in full	15
(25) For fractions in answer not reduced to lowest terms	10
(26) In denominate numbers, for errors in quantity of one denomination contained in a unit of a higher denomination or for failure to express the answer in the several denominations, beginning with the highest, according to the gravity of the error	10 to 25
(27) If part of a work is correct and part incorrect, or if problem is incomplete, credit in proportion to correct work done.	
(28) For error in subtraction of dates in problems in interest, discount, and partial payments	15
(29) For omitting days of grace in problems in bank discount, or in other problems when specified	25
(30) If no attempt is made to answer	100
(31) For failure to indicate the answer in problems by the letters: *Ans.*, or otherwise	5
(32) For each failure to use the sign $ or £, or any other monetary or commercial sign, or any sign by which the relations of quantities are expressed, when the use of such is required in the statement or solution of a problem	5
(33) In multiplication, for each failure to use a figure of the multiplier, or for treating the cipher as a unit in the multiplier	25
(34) For transposition of figures in process	10
(35) For giving an algebraic solution of a problem in arithmetic	10

BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTS.

(1) For omission of heading or for wrong heading	20
(2) For reversed items (every item that should be a debit being made a credit, and *vice versa*)	50
(3) For every misplacement of credits or debits (where the preceding rule does not apply)	10
(4) For omission of date or item	10
(5) For omission or misplacement of balance	20
(6) For failure to bring balance down, when required	10

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PRACTICE OF BOOKKEEPING.

	From 100 deduct—
(1) For each error in the daybook, journal, or journal daybook	5
(2) For each omission of an item in the daybook, journal, or journal daybook	10
(3) For failure to foot the daybook, journal, or journal daybook	10
(4) For each error in the ledger	10
(5) For improper closing of each account in the ledger showing loss or gain	25
(6) For each omission of an account required to be kept in the ledger	100

The different subjects in the practice of bookkeeping are weighted as follows; daybook 1, journal 1, ledger 1, balance sheet 1; total, 4. Whenever the daybook and journal are combined, the journal daybook is given a weight of two out of the four points.

The daybook and journal or journal daybook will be marked upon a basis of 100. (The difference between the sum of the error marks and 100 will be the credit mark upon each of these two subjects).

Each account in the ledger will be marked upon a basis of 100, and the sum of the credits obtained, divided by the number of accounts required to be kept, will be the credit mark on this subject.

ELEMENTS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

(1) Each error in a sentence given for correction shall be valued at the amount that would be produced by dividing 100 by the sum of the errors contained in the sentence. If, in correcting a sentence, errors are made in the answer that are not in the sentence given for correction, these errors shall be added to the errors of the sentence to be corrected, and each error shall be valued at the amount resulting from a division of 100 by this sum.

The sum of the error values credited for errors corrected in the answer will be the mark of the answer.

(2) Any exercise in this subject (letter-writing excepted) which does not present a definite number of points, so that it may be marked under definite rules, will be marked in the discretion of the examiners upon the following considerations: (1) Whether the answer covers the question; (2) whether it is accurate; (3) whether it is unambiguous; (4) as to the degree of information and capacity it exhibits.

In the discretion of the examiners.

LETTER-WRITING.

(1) In marking the letter, form, style, and matter will each be marked on a scale of 100, and the sum of these marks will be divided by 3.

The quotient resulting from a division of the sum of the markings on form, style, and matter by 3 will be the mark of the *letter*.

(2) In marking the letter, the errors below mentioned shall be charged to form, as follows:

		From 100 deduct—
Form.	(*a*) Omission of date line	10
	(*b*) Omission of name of place or date, in date line	5
	(*c*) Omission of address	10
	(*d*) Omission of name of person or place, in address	5
	(*e*) Omission of subscription	10
	(*f*) For each incompletely written (1) name of the place in date line or address; (2) date or address; (3) subscription	5
	(*g*) For each error in spelling, but no charge to be made for the repeated misspelling of the same word in the same manner	3
	(*h*) For each error in the division of words	3
	(*i*) For each error in syntax	3
	(*j*) For irregular left-hand margin	3
	(*k*) For repetition of address	5
	(*l*) For signing name instead of examination number	5
	(*m*) For each improper abbreviation	1 to 3
	(*n*) For each word omitted or repeated	1
	(*o*) For each error in punctuation and in the use of capitals	1
	(*p*) For each failure to use the hyphen when required in a compound word	2
	(*q*) For each wrong use of the hyphen	2
	(*r*) For each omission of the hyphen in dividing a word at the end of a line	1

The sum of the error marks shall be deducted from 100, and the remainder will be the mark on *form* in the marking of the letter.

(3) No definite directions can be given for marking the style and matter of the letter, and the judgment of the examiners must therefore determine the value of each.

In marking *style* and *matter*, the judgment of the examiners determines the mark on each.

Matter. Style.

(*a*) In determining the mark on style, it will be proper to consider: (1) The mode of expressing the thought or facts; (2) rhetorical expression; (3) choice of words and their arrangement (not including grammatical construction).

(*b*) In determining the mark on matter, it will be proper to consider: (1) Adherence to the subject; (2) intelligence and ability shown.

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GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY, AND GOVERNMENT.

In marking these subjects, each answer shall be marked, in the discretion of the examiners, according to its value on a scale of 100.

When the question requires in the answer a specified number of States, countries, persons, places, locations, or things, the quotient arising from the division of 100 by the number of States, countries, etc., required shall be the credit to be given for each State, country, etc., correctly named; if a greater number is given in the answer than is required, the additional number of States, countries, etc., shall be added to the number required by the question, and the quotient arising from the division of 100 by the number thus obtained shall be the credit to be given for each State, country, etc., correctly named.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. For using the pencil in performing any work required to be written in ink a charge of 10 should be made.

2. Any error not covered by the foregoing rules will be marked in the discretion of the examiners.

3. The examiners, having satisfactory evidence that an answer has been borrowed or otherwise improperly obtained, the question will be marked 0, and the examination papers, with the evidence, referred to the Commission.

4. The examination papers of every competitor must be marked by the board of examiners, and each examiner shall initial every paper marked by him. Should a review by another examiner be necessary, he also shall initial every paper reviewed by him. Each examiner who marks a subject shall mark and initial with pencil or ink of different color from that of the pencil or ink used by any other examiner marking the same subject.

5. All errors noted must be indicated by underlining or otherwise. The charge for each error must, when practicable, be noted on the margin of the sheet.

6. In finding the average of the marks on any subject by dividing the sum of the credits by the number of questions, the unanswered questions must be counted in obtaining the divisor.

FOR MARKING THE "READING OF ADDRESSES."

(Railway Mail and Postal Services.)

Two marks are given for this subject—one for accuracy, the other for speed. The sum of the marks for accuracy and for speed, divided by 2, gives the average for the subject.

The mark for accuracy will be determined by the following rule: Count all the errors on the cards which were read within the ten minutes allowed for the exercise and count two errors for each address not read within the ten minutes (if there be any such). If the sum of all the errors thus found is more than an average of 2 to each address (*i. e.*, to each card) reject the excess. Subtract the sum of these errors, thus found, from 100, and the result will be the mark for accuracy.

To ascertain the mark on speed the following table should be used. The first column indicates the number of minutes used in reading the addresses, and the second column the mark for speed:

3	Minutes	100	5½	Minutes	87	8	Minutes	72
3½	Do	98	6	Do	84	8½	Do	69
4	Do	96	6½	Do	81	9	Do	66
4½	Do	93	7	Do	78	9½	Do	63
5	Do	90	7½	Do	75	10	Do	60

The above table shows the mark for every half minute, when the competitor reads all the addresses in ten minutes or less. If all the addresses are not read within ten minutes the mark will be determined as follows: For each card not read within ten minutes a charge of 1.2 (one and two-tenths) will be made, and the sum of these charges subtracted from 60 will give the mark for speed.

SPECIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

The examiners must, when rules for marking the technical, special skill, or practical test parts of any examination have not been prescribed, determine upon their own judgment the value of the answers in such parts of any examination; but, as far as practicable, the papers of special and supplementary examinations must be marked under those rules.

EXAMINATION IN TYPEWRITING.

The examination in typewriting consists of four subjects, all of which are practical tests. 1. Tabulating—arranging in tabular form certain data given in the question. 2. Transcribing rough draft. 3. A copying and spacing exercise, intended to test the applicant's knowledge of the use and adjustment of the machine. 4. A dictation exercise. Speed and accuracy will be considered in marking all the subjects of this examination, each being marked on a scale of 100. The average on the subject is determined by dividing the sum of the marks on speed and accuracy by 2.

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1. *Tabulating exercise.*

In marking the tabulating exercise, errors in spelling, and the omission, substitution, and transposition of figures, and errors in the use of words, will be charged, under the following rules:

	From 100 deduct—
For omitting the general heading	10
For improper general heading	5 to 10
For each column heading omitted (total charges not to exceed 15)	5
For inaccuracies in column headings (total charges)	3 to 10
For each irregular margin to columns	3 to 5
For each abbreviation contrary to instructions (total charges not to exceed 35)	5
For each unnecessary run-over to following line	5
For each word or item omitted, added, or changed (for the omission of a whole line 10), and for each transposition of items	5
For each error in the name of an individual, State, or place, and for each error in other entries (only one charge to be made for the full name of an individual or for a single column entry or for the repeated misspelling of the same word)	5
For each error in spelling in headings, and for other minor errors not specified	2 to 5
For want of neatness by reason of blots, erasures, etc	5 to 15
For incorrect punctuation	5 to 10
For each error not specified above	5

TIME CONSUMED will be marked according to the following scale: If the competitor consume only twenty minutes in tabulating he will be credited with 100. When the time consumed is more than twenty minutes and not more than thirty minutes, ½ of 1 will be deducted from 100 for every minute consumed more than twenty minutes. When the time consumed is more than thirty minutes and not more than forty-two minutes, ¾ of 1 will be deducted from 95 for every minute consumed more than thirty minutes. When the time consumed is more than forty-two minutes and not more than sixty minutes, 1 will be deducted from 86 for every minute consumed more than forty-two minutes. When the time consumed is more than sixty minutes and not more than eighty minutes, 1½ will be deducted from 68 for every minute consumed more than sixty minutes.

2. *Transcribing rough draft.*

In marking the exercise in transcribing rough draft, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation will be considered, and marked as nearly as may be under the rule for marking the exercise in copying from rough draft in the copyist examination, and for each inaccuracy not covered by this rule a charge of from 2 to 5 shall be made.

TIME CONSUMED will be marked according to the following scale: If the competitor consume only fifteen minutes in transcribing rough draft, he will be credited with 100. When the time consumed is more than fifteen minutes and not more than twenty-five minutes, ½ of 1 will be deducted from 100 for every minute consumed more than fifteen minutes. When the time consumed is more than twenty-five minutes and not more than thirty-five, ¾ of 1 will be deducted from 95 for every minute consumed more than twenty-five minutes. When the time consumed is more than thirty-five minutes and not more than forty-five minutes, 1 will be deducted from 87.50 for every minute consumed more than thirty-five minutes. When the time consumed is more than forty-five minutes and not more than sixty minutes, 2 will be deducted from 77.50 for every minute consumed more than forty-five minutes.

3. *Copying and spacing.*

In the copying and spacing exercise particular consideration will be given to the POSITION OF THE LINES AND THE SPACING BETWEEN LINES, the competitor being required to reproduce, as nearly as possible, a *fac simile* of the copy.

ACCURACY will also be considered, in marking which, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and the omission, addition, or substitution of a word or figure will be marked under the rule for marking the exercise in plain copy in other examinations.

TIME CONSUMED will be marked under the rule for marking the tabulating exercise.

	From 100 deduct—
For each original error in spacing, according to gravity	5 to 15
For each minor error in spacing between words and in commencing lines	2 to 3
For lack of neatness	5 to 10
For each line omitted	10

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4. Dictation exercise.

In marking ACCURACY, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and the omission, addition, or substitution of a word or figure will be considered, and marked under the rule for marking the dictation exercise in other examinations.

TIME CONSUMED will be marked according to the following scale: For a SPEED of 65 words per minute a credit of 100 will be given, and for every word in speed less than 65 per minute 1 will be deducted from 100 down to and including 45 words per minute. For a speed of 45 words per minute a credit of 80 will be given, and for every word in speed less than 45 down to and including 35, a deduction of 1½ from 80 will be made. For a speed of 35 words per minute a credit of 65 will be given, and for every word in speed less than 35 a deduction of 2 from 65 will be made.

EXAMINATION IN STENOGRAPHY.

This examination consists of two exercises in dictation, to be written by the competitor in stenographic characters, which he must then transcribe into long-hand. One of the exercises is a selection from a speech and the other is a letter, each containing 260 words. The transcript will be compared with the printed text from which the dictation was given, and charges will be made for the omission, addition, or substitution of words, for errors in spelling, punctuation, capitalization, etc., under the following rules:

	From 100 deduct—
For each word omitted, added, or substituted	3
For each word misspelled	2
For use of the plural number instead of the singular, or the singular instead of the plural, when the grammatical correctness is not affected, and for each gross error in punctuation and capitalization	1 to 2
For failure to transcribe a line or a portion of a line of the stenographic notes, according to the number of words	6 to 40

Charges for errors in numerals will be determined by the number of words required to write the numerals.

An important element in this examination is speed in writing the stenographic notes, which will be marked upon the following scale: For a speed of 140 words or more per minute a credit of 100 will be given. For every word less than 140 and not less than 80 a charge of .5 will be made. For a speed of less than 80 a charge of .75 will be deducted from 70 for every word less than 80.

STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.

A weight of 2 is given to stenography, and a weight of 1 to typewriting. The general average of all eligibles who stand upon the register in stenography, and also upon the register in typewriting, will be ascertained, and the general average of each eligible in stenography multiplied by 2, the product added to his general average in typewriting, and the sum divided by 3. In this manner a general average of those who are eligible in both stenography and typewriting will be ascertained.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING TELEGRAPHY.

Mark the practical questions according to the completeness and accuracy of the answers.

Mark the "receiving" and "sending" exercises separately, giving credit for speed and accuracy in accordance with the rules given below.

To find the general average add the average on the "practical questions," the "sending exercise," and the "receiving exercise," and divide the sum by 3.

The dictation exercises should consist of about 175 words.

For a speed of 40 words a minute in "sending" or "receiving" give a mark of 100.

	From 100 deduct—
For every word less than 40 words a minute	1.5
For each word omitted, added, or substituted in sending or receiving	5
For poor or defective sending	5 to 15
For poor or defective copy in receiving	5 to 15
For every "break" in "sending" or "receiving"	2

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF SUBJECTS.

5. There shall be given to every subject in an examination a relative weight according to its importance therein, and the general average of each competitor shall be ascertained as follows:

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Multiply the average of the marks on each subject by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject and divide the sum of the products thus obtained by the sum of the relative weights. The quotient will be the general average. For example:

CLERK EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Averages.	Relative weights.	Products of multiplication of averages by relative weights.
Orthography	90	3	270
Penmanship	80	3	240
Copying	90	3	270
Letter-writing	80	4	320
Elements of the English language	80	2	160
Arithmetic	95	5	475
Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights		20	1,735
And the general average is ascertained to be			86.75

REGULATION VII.

CERTIFICATIONS.

1. Immediately after the papers of an examination shall have been marked, and in the cases of the customs and postal examinations the lists of eligibles approved by the Commission, the names of the eligibles shall be entered upon the appropriate registers.

2. If, when requisition is made for certification from any register of eligibles there are thereon the names of eligibles who have been allowed claim of preference by the commission under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, all of them, if they do not exceed three in number, shall be certified. If the requisition is for certification from the copyist or the clerk register, the names of all the preference claimants who are then eligible shall be listed together in the order of their grades, and from this list the first three names shall be certified: *Provided*, That when certificates contain the names of preference claimants and nonpreference claimants, and preference claimants are selected therefrom, the certifications shall not be charged against the nonpreference claimants.

3. Any eligible who is on a clerk or copyist and also on a supplementary register may be certified from either, and when appointed from one shall be dropped from the other. Any applicant who takes the basis examination (clerk or copyist) for the sole purpose of enabling him to take a supplementary examination, and who expresses that purpose in his application, shall be certified from the supplementary register only. But an eligible who is on the supplementary register, and who declines an appointment upon certification from the clerk or copyist register because he desires to be appointed from the supplementary register only, but who had not previously expressed that desire in writing, shall by such declination forfeit his right to certification from the supplementary register. Any eligible who is on a clerk or copyist and also on a special register may be certified from either, and if appointed from the clerk or copyist register shall remain eligible on the special register; but, if appointed from a special register, shall be dropped from all other registers.

4. When an eligible is offered an appointment which he declines, he shall not be again certified unless he shall request the benefit of the remaining certifications which the rules allow, in which case such certification may be made.

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5. When the papers of a postal or customs examination shall have been marked and the names and grades of the eligibles ascertained, such names and grades shall be made public by being conspicuously posted in a place accessible to the public, and all certifications and appointments of such eligibles shall be made public in like manner.

6. No request to have the name of an eligible certified out of its order on the register of eligibles shall be granted.

7. The term of eligibility under a special or supplementary departmental examination shall be one year from the date the name is entered on the register.

REGULATION VIII.

PROBATIONAL AND ABSOLUTE APPOINTMENTS.

The probational test period is considered a part of the examination, and should be strictly observed. At the end of six months from the date of probational appointment an absolute appointment should be given or the probationer should be notified in accordance with the provisions of the rules that he will not receive one, which shall be equivalent to a discharge from the service. Absolute appointment will be made to the position held by the probationer at the time when the six months expire. (See "Promotions," Reg. IX). The probational period must not in any case be extended beyond six months from the date of probational appointment. In post-offices the period of probation of a substitute begins with the date of his nomination to the Postmaster-General, if a carrier, and with the date of probational appointment in all other cases, and expires at the end of six months from that date, regardless of the length of time actually employed.

REGULATION IX.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotions will be made in the departmental service in accordance with the provisions of Departmental Rule IX, except in the cases of Departments for which promotion regulations have been adopted.

Promotions will be made in the Railway Mail Service in accordance with paragraph 1 of Railway Mail Rule IV.

Promotions will be made in the Indian service in accordance with the provisions of Indian Rule IV.

Promotions will be made in the customs service in accordance with the provisions of Customs Rule V, except in the case of the New York Custom-House, for which promotion regulations have been adopted.

Promotions will be made in the postal service in accordance with the provisions of Postal Rule V. Substitutes during probation may be promoted or appointed to regular positions, and from place to place on the regular force in the same grade (clerk, carrier, messenger, etc.), but may not be transferred from one grade to another until after absolute appointment; and in all cases of transfer regard must be had to the age limits fixed by paragraph 2 of Postal Rule II. Promotions from substitute to regular force must be made in the order of the dates of appointment to substitute position, regardless of the divisions of the offices in which employed.

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PROMOTIONS IN DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

REGULATIONS.*

[Applied to the War Department May 7, 1887.]

BOARDS OF PROMOTION, HOW CONSTITUTED.

SECTION 1. In each Department a board of promotion shall be constituted in the following manner:

Clause 1. Upon the written request of the Commission the head of the Department shall name—

1. Not less than six persons of a grade not below class four, whom he regards as the most competent of those serving under him, for places on the board of promotion, stating generally their qualifications; and from all thus named the commission shall select three persons as the board of promotion of that Department.

2. In like manner, not less than two persons of a grade not below class four, serving in each bureau of his Department, one of whom shall be selected as the auxiliary member of the board of that Bureau. Each auxiliary member shall act with all the authority of a member of the board in matters relating to promotions in the Bureau for which he has been appointed; but at no other time shall he act as a member of the board. Auxiliary members may, however, by action of the board, be called in consultation with it upon matters relating to the general subject of promotions. In the event of an equal division in the board, when an auxiliary member is acting, the Commission shall decide.

Clause 2. Upon designation by the Commission, one member of each board shall act as chairman and another as secretary.

DUTIES OF BOARDS AND OF PROMOTING OFFICERS.

SECTION 2. Departmental boards of promotion shall perform the following duties:

Clause 1. Immediately after the organization of a board of promotion in any Department, the head of that Department shall furnish to the Commission, upon its request, a schedule of the several classes of officers, clerks, and employés who have been classified in said Department under the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, (indicating those excepted from examination under the civil-service rules), in each Bureau of the Department, with a list of the names of the persons in each of said classes.

Clause 2. Upon receipt of the schedule of classes of any Department the Commission shall require the promotion board of said Department to determine and report to it the examination necessary for promotion to each class above the lowest, excepting the special class hereinafter provided for.

Clause 3. The lowest class from which promotions may be made by examination and certification, as herein provided for, is the class giving an annual salary of $1,200: *Provided*, That any person in a class giving an annual salary of $1,000 or less, appointed thereto upon certification from the clerk register, may, after probation and absolute appointment, compete for promotion to class two.

Any person, appointed upon certification from the clerk register to a place giving an annual salary of $1,000 or less, may be promoted, in the discretion of the head of the Department, during probation or after absolute appointment, to class one; and any person in a class giving an annual salary of $900 or less, appointed thereto upon certification from the copyist register, may, after probation and absolute appointment, upon certification by the commission that such person has passed the clerk examination, be promoted, in the discretion of the head of the Department, to class one; and any person in a class giving an annual salary of less than $900, appointed

* These Regulations will be amended in accordance with new General Rule III, clause 6 (page 36 *ante*), promulgated August 6, 1891.

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thereto upon certification from the copyist register, may be promoted, in the discretion of the head of the Department, during probation or after absolute appointment, to the $900 class.

Any person who, by reason of any classification, is in the classified departmental service, in a class below class one, but who was not appointed upon examination and certification by the Commission, shall be entitled to the same right of promotion to class one, and of competition for promotion to class two, as those appointed from the clerk register of the Commission to a class below class one.

Clause 4. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted under the direction of, and upon written questions approved by, the Commission; and the boards of promotion shall, under the supervision of the Commission, mark the examination papers of all competitors, excepting those of competitors of the special class hereinafter provided for. But it is especially provided that one of the subjects of each examination shall be "efficiency," which shall be marked by the head of the bureau, as follows:

A list of the names of the competitors in each class below the class to which promotions are to be made shall, after each examination, be furnished to the head of the Bureau, who shall mark the "efficiency" of each competitor on a scale of 100, and in so doing shall consider the attendance, application, habits, ability, and adaptability of each to the duties of the class in which he is serving; and hereafter such record shall be kept of the habits and work of the employés in the various Departments as will show their efficiency.

Clause 5. Whenever the head of any Department shall so request, the examinations for promotion in his Department shall be made without regard to bureaus, and he shall mark the efficiency of the competitors. In such examinations no auxiliary member of the board of promotion shall act. And whenever the head of any Department shall so request, the examinations for promotion in any bureau thereof shall be made by divisions, the head of the bureau to mark the efficiency of the competitors, and the auxiliary member of the board of promotion for that board to act.

Clause 6. To every subject in an examination a relative weight, according to its importance in the examination, shall be given. The result of each examination shall be ascertained as follows. Each question will be marked on a scale of 100; the average of the marks in each subject will be multiplied by the number indicating the relative weights of the subject, and the sum of the products will be divided by the sumt of the relative weights; the quotient will be the competitor's standing in the examination.

All competitors who attain an average of 75 per cent shall be eligble to promotion, and their names, with the average obtained by each, shall be entered upon a register of eligibles.

Clause 7. Positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, or knowledge of a language other than the English language, or peculiar or special skill on the part of the persons occupying them, for which examinations have been or may be provided by the Commission, shall be known, for purposes of promotion, as positions of the special class; and promotions to any position in the special class shall be made in the following manner:

Whenever the Commission shall order an examination to be held for the purpose of determining the fitness of applicants in any bureau for promotion to any position in the special class of said bureau, the promotion board, acting with the auxiliary member for that bureau, shall give proper notice that all persons in said bureau wishing to compete for promotion may be examined, upon making written application for such examination, at a time and place to be named in said notice. The questions for such examination shall be prepared by the special board of examiners which is charged by the Commission with the duty of ascertaining the qualifications of applicants for admission by original appointment to the position in the special class for which the examination for promotion is to be held. All such questions must be submitted to the Commission for approval.

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The examination papers of every examination for promotion to the special class shall be marked by the appropriate special board of examiners; and the board, accepting the rating in efficiency, made in the manner prescribed in clause 4 of this section, shall grade each applicant as provided in clause 6, and furnish to the Commission a list of the names of all the applicants, indicating the grade of each; and the names of all applicants graded at 75 per cent. or over shall be placed upon a register of eligibles.

Clause 8. The registers of persons eligible to promotion shall be kept by the Commission; and upon the written request of the promoting officer the Commission shall certify to said officer a list of the names of all the persons eligible to promotion to the vacancy to be filled; and from among the persons whose names are thus certified the promotion shall be made.

Clause 9. Persons who fail to obtain the minimum grade of eligibility to promotion shall be reëxamined after the expiration of six months; and if they then again fail to pass, may be reduced to a lower class or be dismissed from the service. This provision, however, shall not apply to persons who are examined for promotion to the special class.

Clause 10. Each board of promotion shall meet on the first Saturday of July, annually, and make to the Commission a report of its transactions during the preceding fiscal year and of the results of its work. The board shall also meet at such other times as it may determine upon.

WHO SHALL COMPETE.

SECTION 3. Promotions shall be made from class one and from classes under class one, as hereinbefore provided, to the second class; from the second to the third class; from the third to the fourth class. All persons in the class immediately below the class to which promotions are to be made must be examined for promotion; and, upon recommendation of the board of promotion, the Commission may open competition to persons in one or more of the classes immediately below the class required to be examined or which has been examined. Persons in the classes below class one, appointed from the clerk register, upon making to the board of promotion written application therefor, shall be examined for promotion to class two. Upon written application for any supplementary or special examination, any person in a class not below the $1,000 class may be examined for promotion to the special class at such times as the Commission may direct.

SUPERVISION OF PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

SECTION 4. All examinations for promotion shall be supervised and controlled by the Commission.

PENALTY FOR DISCLOSING OR PROCURING QUESTIONS.

SECTION 5. Any member of a board of promotion who discloses, or any employé who procures or attempts to procure, any of the questions of an examination for promotion, shall be reported by the Commission to the head of the Department for dismissal from the service.

HOW PROMOTED PERSONS SHALL BE ASSIGNED.

SECTION 6. All persons promoted shall be assigned to the duties of the grade to which they have been promoted, unless the interests of the service require their assignment to other duties, which fact shall be reported by the head of the bureau or office to the head of the Department.

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PROMOTIONS IN NEW YORK CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

REGULATIONS.*

[In force January 4, 1887.]

In the exercise of the power vested in the President by the Constitution, and by virtue of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes and of the civil-service act approved January 16, 1883, the following regulations governing promotions in the customs service at the city of New York are hereby approved and promulgated:

REGULATION 1. The board of examiners of the New York customs district may at any time, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, order an examination for promotion, and at least five days before the examination is to take place shall cause a notice to be posted conspicuously in the office for which such examination is to be held, and shall state in said notice the class or classes to test fitness for promotion to which the examination is to be held, and the time and place of examination. Promotions shall be from class to class; and the examination of persons in one class shall be to test their fitness for promotion to the next higher class: *Provided, however,* That if in any examination for promotion the competitors in the next lower class shall not exceed three in number, the board may, at its discretion, open the competition to one or more of the classes below the class in which there are not more than three competitors. All clerks who shall have served in any grade for six months or more since their absolute appointment must enter the first examination held thereafter for promotion to the next higher class, but their attendance at other examinations for the same class shall be voluntary.

REGULATION 2. The examination must be held upon such subjects as in the opinion of the board of examiners, with the approval of the Commission, the general nature of the business of the office and the special nature of the positions to be filled may require. In grading the competitors due weight must be given to the efficiency with which the several competitors shall have performed their duties in the office; but none who shall fail to obtain a *minimum* standard of 75 *per centum* in the written examination shall be certified for promotion.

REGULATION 3. The whole list of eligibles from which the promotion is to be made shall be certified to the nominating officer, and shall expire when superseded by the register resulting from the next examination.

REGULATION 4. Any person employed in any of the offices to which these regulations apply may be transferred without examination after service of six months consecutively since January 16, 1883, from one office to a class no higher in another office, upon certification by the board of examiners that he has passed an examination for the class in which he is doing duty, and with the consent of the heads of the respective offices and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

REGULATION 5. The Civil Service Commission may at any time amend these regulations or substitute other regulations therefor.

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOMS DISTRICT.

[Promulgated February 24, 1887; amended January 26, 1888.]

The following examinations and promotions are included among those authorized by the "Regulations governing promotions in the customs service at the city of New York," approved January 4, 1887, viz:

1. Any person who has been absolutely appointed a night inspector may, upon passing a regular examination for promotion, to be approved by the Commission, be

*These regulations will be amended in accordance with new General Rule III, clause 6 (page 36 *ante*), promulgated August 6, 1891

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promoted to the grade of assistant weigher, or of inspector, or to the lowest class in the grade of clerk in the office of the collector or in the office of the surveyor. And a day inspector who has been absolutely appointed, upon passing the regular examination for promotion from class one to class two, clerk's grade in the surveyor's office may be promoted to class two, clerk's grade, in that office; any person who has been absolutely appointed a day inspector, may, upon passing the regular examination, from class one to class two, clerk's grade, in the collector's office, be promoted to class two, clerk's grade, in that office; and any person who has been absolutely appointed a day inspector or an assistant weigher, may, upon passing the required examination, be promoted to the grade of weigher, and competition for that grade shall be limited to day inspectors and assistant weighers. And any person who has been absolutely appointed an assistant weigher may, upon passing a regular examination for promotion, to be approved by the Commission, be promoted to the grade of inspector, or to the lowest class in the grade of clerk in the office of the collector or in the office of the surveyor.

2. Any person in the office of the appraiser who has served not less than twelve consecutive months as opener-and-packer, or as sampler, may, upon passing an examination prepared by the board of examiners, under the direction of the Commission, be promoted to class one, clerk's grade, in that office; and any person who has been absolutely appointed as clerk in the office of the appraiser may, upon passing an examination prepared by the board of examiners, under the direction of the Commission, be promoted to the grade of examiner in that office: *Provided*, That if in any examination for promotion from the grade of clerk to that of examiner there are less than three competitors the competition shall be opened to the grade of sampler.

3. The examinations for promotion herein authorized shall be ordered as follows: When any notice is given of an examination for promotion from class one to class two, in the collector's or surveyor's office, under Promotion Regulation 1, it shall include a notice to all inspectors who desire to be examined for promotion to class two, clerk's grade; and the names of the inspectors who pass the examination shall be placed on the list of eligibles for promotion to class two in the office for which the examination was held. When the appraiser shall request the board of examiners to hold an examination for promotion in his office from the grade of opener-and-packer and from the grade of sampler to class one, clerk's grade, or for promotion from the grade of clerk to the grade of examiner, the board shall, with the approval of the Commission, order such examination; and the names of the openers-and-packers and of the samplers who pass the examination shall be placed on the list to be known as the "List of openers-and-packers and samplers eligible for promotion to class one, clerk's grade, appraiser's office;" and the names of the clerks who pass the examination shall be placed on a list to be known as the "List of clerks eligible for promotion to the grade of examiner in the appraiser's office." Certification shall be made from these lists under Promotion Regulation 3.

Notice of any promotion examination hereby authorized shall be given in the manner provided by Promotion Regulation 1; and it is expressly provided that no noncompetitive (or pass) examinations shall be held under the authority to hold promotion examinations hereby conferred.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The *Classified Service* for which examinations are required is divided into five distinct branches: (1) The *Departmental Service* at Washington; (2) the *Customs Service;* (3) the *Postal Service;* (4) the *Railway Mail Service,* and (5) the *Indian Service.*

Certain of the places within the classified service are excepted from examination by the civil-service rules and may be filled, in the discretion of the appointing officers, without examination; a few other places may be filled by noncompetitive examina-

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tion, the appointing officer nominating the person to be examined, the Commission determining the character of and conducting the examination; but the great mass of the places are filled by competitive examination.

The Classified Departmental Service includes the eight Executive Departments, the Civil-Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the Fish Commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks, and other employés in these departments, except those appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers.

The existing classification of each of the Departments was made on June 29, 1888, and is as follows:

By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883.

It is ordered, That the officers, clerks, and other employés of this Department be, and they are hereby arranged, in the following classes, viz:

Class A, all persons receiving an annual salary of less than $720, or a compensation at the rate of less than $720 per annum.

Class B, all persons receiving an annual salary of $720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $720 or more, but less than $840 per annum.

Class C, all persons receiving an annual salary of $840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $840 or more, but less than $900 per annum.

Class D, all persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or more, but less than $1,000 per annum.

Class E, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200 per annum.

Class 1, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or more, but less than $2,000 per annum.

Class 5, all persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or more per annum.

It is provided, That no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a messenger, laborer, workman, or watchman (not including any person designated as a skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall, without examination under the civil-service rules, be assigned to clerical duty.

It is also ordered, That no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules, in any of the classes above designated, until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission and his eligibility has been certified to this Department by said Commission.

In the War Department, in the second paragraph, after the word "Department," are added the words, "including those employed in the offices of the several depot quartermasters," and in the post-office classification, in the same place, are added the words "including post-office inspectors and the agents and employés at postal-note, postage-stamp, postal-card, and envelope agencies."

In the Department of Agriculture, the order of classification was amended by the Secretary of Agriculture on January 4, 1893, by direction of the President, to take effect as soon as an eligible list can be procured from which to select, not later than February 1, 1893, by inserting after the word "Department" in the second clause

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the words "including those of the Weather Bureau, employed elsewhere than at Washington."

The classified customs service embraces those customs districts in each of which there are as many as 50 employés, now the following: New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Mich.; and Port Huron, Mich.

As stated in the following classification of the customs service, all the officers, clerks, and employés in these several districts not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or not employed merely as workmen or laborers, whose compensation is $900 per annum or over, are in the classified customs service and subject to the provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

The existing classification of the customs service is that made by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of March 17, 1883, and is as follows:

Class A, all persons not employed merely as laborers or workmen, receiving a compensation amounting to $900 or more, but less than $1,200 per annum.

Class 1, all persons receiving a compensation amounting to $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving a compensation amounting to $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving a compensation amounting to $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving a compensation amounting to $1,800 or more, but not including any officer confirmed by the Senate.

All these classifications, except that of the customs service, are based on designation and duty, and not on compensation. Class A, the lowest class in the departmental classification, embraces all persons receiving an annual salary of less than $720 or a compensation at the rate of $720. Class A of the Civil Service Commission classification embraces all receiving a compensation at a rate less than $1,000. Class 1 of the postal service embraces all receiving a compensation of less than $800 per annum, and class 1 of the railway mail service, all receiving an annual salary of $800 or less, or a compensation at the rate of $800 or less per annum. Class A, the lowest class in the customs classification, on the contrary, includes all persons not merely employed as laborers or workmen receiving a compensation amounting to $900 or more, but less than $1,000 per annum. This is a peculiarly unfortunate classification for the customs service since the line drawn on compensation at any point is a very uncertain line, owing to the fact that compensation in the customs service is fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be raised or lowered at will. The reclassification proposed below will not at all interfere with the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury to change compensation whenever in his judgment the exigencies of the service require it, but will prevent the taking of a man or a place out of the classified service, or putting a man or a place into the classified service by a mere change of compensation. The Commission is unanimously and strongly of the opinion that the classified customs service should embrace all those in that service who are not presidential appointees on the one hand, and are not employed merely as workmen or laborers on the other hand, without regard to the compensation paid to them.

The following language, taken from the Fifth Report, and repeated in the eighth is again repeated, the conditions remaining the same:

"To this classification there are serious objections, among them the following:

"The lower limit of the classification is determined by compensation and not by the character of the position or the duty performed, and the line is drawn arbitrarily at $900. All below this line are outside and all above it are inside the classified service, regardless of designation or duty. At one custom-house night inspectors are in the classified service, because they are compensated at the rate of $900 or over,

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while at another custom-house they are outside, because compensated at a rate less than $900. The same is true with respect to certain other classes of employés besides night inspectors. But more than this. It may happen at any custom-house that employés in the same class are compensated at different rates, some at $900 or above, and others at less than $900. This is the case at the present time with respect to the grade of opener-and-packer at the port of New York. A certain number of the places in this grade must be filled by examination, and a certain number may be filled without examination, both classes performing the same duty and having the same designation. These facts, taken in connection with the further fact that the compensation of employés in the customs service is, as a rule, fixed, not by statute, but by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has an absolute discretion in the matter, furnish sufficient reasons for reclassifying this service on a different and more satisfactory basis."

The following has been suggested as a substitute for the present classification, and its adoption recommended:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, ——— 189–.

By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the provisions of section 6 of the act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883,

It is ordered, That the officers, clerks, and other employés of the several classified customs districts be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes:

Class A, all persons receiving an annual salary of less than $1,000 or compensation at the rate of less than $1,000 per annum.

Class B, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200, or compensation at the rate of $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200 per annum.

Class 1, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400, or compensation at the rate of $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600, or compensation at the rate of $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800, or compensation at the rate of $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or more, but less than $2,000, or compensation at the rate of $1,800 or more, but less than $2,000 per annum.

Class 5, all persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or more, but less than $2,500, or compensation at the rate of $2,000 or more, but less than $2,500 per annum.

Class 6, all persons receiving an annual salary of $2,500 or more, or compensation at the rate of $2,500 or more per annum.

It is provided, That no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman, shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall without examination and certification under the civil service rules be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

It is further provided, That no person shall be admitted into any place in any of the classes above designated except in accordance with the civil-service rules applicable to the customs service.

The classified Post-Office Service embraces all offices to which the free-delivery system has been applied, in all, 601.

The rules were at first applied to the following post-offices, taking effect July 16, 1883, being those post-offices at each of which there were as many as 50 employés: (1) **Albany, N. Y.**; (2) **Baltimore, Md.**; (3) **Boston, Mass.**; (4) **Brooklyn, N. Y.**; (5) **Buffalo, N. Y.**; (6) **Chicago, Ill.**; (7) **Cincinnati, Ohio**; (8) **Cleveland, Ohio**; (9) **Detroit, Mich.**; (10) **Indianapolis, Ind.**; (11) **Kansas City, Mo.**; (12) **Louisville, Ky.**; (13) **Milwaukee, Wis.**; (14) **Newark, N. J.**; (15) **New Orleans, La.**; (16) **New York,**

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N. Y.; (17) Philadelphia, Pa.; (18) Pittsburg, Pa.; (19) Providence, R. I.; (20) Rochester, N. Y.; (21) St. Louis, Mo.; (22) San Francisco, Cal.; (23) Washington, D. C.

Additional offices having attained the requisite number of employés—fifty—were classified as follows: (24) Minneapolis, Minn., April 23, 1884; (25) St. Paul, Minn., April 23, 1884; (26) Jersey City, N. J., October 6, 1884; (27) New Haven, Conn., December 11, 1884; (28) Toledo, Ohio, August 12, 1886; (29) Denver, Colo., March 17, 1887; (30) Richmond, Va., March 17, 1887; (31) Troy, N. Y., June 4, 1887; (32) Omaha, Neb., August 6, 1887; (33) Columbus, Ohio, March 27, 1888; (34) Des Moines, Iowa, March 27, 1888; (35) Hartford, Conn., March 27, 1888; (36) Los Angeles, Cal., March 27, 1888; (37) Syracuse, N. Y., March 27, 1888; (38) Oakland, Cal., September 25, 1888; (39) Portland, Me., September 25, 1888; (40) Worcester, Mass., September 25, 1888; (41) Atlanta, Ga., February 21, 1889; (42) Grand Rapids, Mich., February 21, 1889; (43) Nashville, Tenn., February 21, 1889; (44) Memphis, Tenn., January 15, 1890; (45) Dallas, Tex., February 21, 1890; (46) Springfield, Mass., September 16, 1890; (47) Allegheny, Pa., August 3, 1891; (48) Paterson, N. J., August 3, 1891; (49) Portland, Oregon, August 3, 1891; (50) Scranton, Pa., August 3, 1891; (51) Dayton, Ohio, February 27, 1892; (52) Lynn, Mass., February 27, 1892; (53) Lowell, Mass., August 17, 1892.

A list of all the offices now within the classified postal service will be found at page 293, *post*.

All officers, clerks, and employés in the several free-delivery post-offices not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not employed merely as laborers or workmen, are in the classified postal service and subject to the provisions of the civil-service law and rules. The classification of the post-office service, made on March 9, 1883, and now existing, is as follows:

Class 4, $1,800 and over per annum.

Class 3, $1,400 and less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 2, $800 and less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 1, less than $800 per annum.

The following was suggested in the fifth report as a suitable classification for this service and its adoption recommended:

It is ordered that all officers, clerks, carriers, and other employés at classified post-offices be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes:

Class 1, all persons receiving an annual salary of $800 or less, or a compensation at the rate of $800 or less per annum.

Class 2, all persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or less, but more than $800, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or less, but more than $800 per annum.

Class 3, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or less, but more than $900, or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or less, but more than $900 per annum.

Class 4, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or less, but more than $1,000, or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or less, but more than $1,000 per annum.

Class 5, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or less, but more than $1,200, or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or less, but more than $1,200 per annum.

Class 6, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or less, but more than $1,400, or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or less, but more than $1,400 per annum.

Class 7, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600 per annum.

Class 8, all persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800 per annum.

Class 9, all persons receiving an annual salary of more than $2,000, or a compensation at the rate of more than $2,000 per annum.

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It is provided that no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman (not including any person designated as skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification, and no person so employed shall, without examination under the civil-service rules, be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

It is also ordered that no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules in any of the classes above designated until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission and his eligibility has been certified to by said Commission or the appropriate board of examiners.

The Classified Railway Mail Service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail-route messengers, and other employés of the railway mail service. One general superintendent, one assistant general superintendent, printers, employed as such; clerks employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks or pouches, and not otherwise; clerks employed exclusively on steamboats and transfer clerks at junction points where not more than two such clerks are employed, are exempt from examination. All other places can be filled only by promotion, transfer, reinstatement, or examination, as described in the civil-service rules. Superintendents of mails at classified post-offices (offices at which there are fifty or more employés) must be selected from among the employés of the railway mail service.

The railway mail service classification was made by the Postmaster-General December 31, 1888, and is as follows:

"By direction of the President of the United States, and subject to and in accordance with section 1 of an act entitled 'An act to designate, classify, and fix the salaries of persons in the railway mail service, approved July 31, 1882,' and in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of an act entitled 'An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883,'

"*It is ordered,* That all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail-route messengers, and other employés of the railway mail service be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes:

"Class one, all persons receiving an annual salary of $800 or less, or a compensation at the rate of $800 or less per annum.

"Class two, all persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or less, but more than $800, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or less, but more than $800 per annum.

"Class three, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or less, but more than $900, or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or less, but more than $900 per annum.

"Class four, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or less, but more than $1,000, or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or less, but more than $1,000 per annum.

"Class five, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or less, but more than $1,200, or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or less, but more than $1,200 per annum.

"Class six, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or less, but more than $1,400, or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or less, but more than $1,400 per annum.

"Class seven, all persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or less, but more than $1,600 per annum.

"Class eight, all persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or less, but more than $1,800 per annum.

"Class nine, all persons receiving an annual salary of more than $2,000, or a compensation at the rate of more than $2,000 per annum.

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"*It is provided*, That no person who may be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman (not including any person designated as skilled laborer or workman), shall be considered as within this classification; and no person so employed shall, without examination under the civil-service rules, be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

"*It is also ordered*, That no person shall be admitted into any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules in any of the classes above designated until he shall have passed an appropriate examination prepared by the United States Civil Service Commission, and his eligibility has been certified to this Department by said Commission."

The Classified Indian Service includes all the physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and matrons in the Indian service.

The classification of the Indian service was made by the Secretary of the Interior on the 13th day of April, 1891, and is as follows:

By direction of the President of the United States, and in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883,

It is ordered, That all physicians, school superintendents, and assistant superintendents, school teachers, and matrons in the Indian service be, and they are hereby, arranged in the following classes, without regard to salary or compensation:

Class One. Physicians.

Class Two. School superintendents and assistant superintendents.

Class Three. School teachers.

Class Four. Matrons.

Provided, That no person who may be required by law to be appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that no person who may be employed merely as a laborer or workman, or in connection with any contract schools, shall be considered as within this classification; and no person so employed shall be assigned to the duties of a classified place.

It is further ordered, That no person shall be admitted to any place not excepted from examination by the civil service rules in any of the classes above designated until he or she shall have passed an appropriate examination under the United States Civil Service Commission and his or her eligibility has been certified to by said Commission or the appropriate board of examiners.

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NOTES ON THE RULES.

I. GENERAL RULES.

1. AGE LIMITATION.

Begins with the filing of application paper. (Minutes June 4, 1888, clause 4, vol. 8, p. 18.)

2. APPEAL FROM MARKINGS, customs and postal service.

Inspection by competitor of his papers may take place in the presence of the secretary of the board, or of any other member when necessary, the competitor to make no copy of questions or answers, and the board to review no papers except on appeal made in writing. Ordinarily appeals should be made directly to the commission, but the board may review papers on appeal; and if errors in the markings are discovered may obtain consent of the commission for their correction. It is not desirable that the board should hear oral statement or argument by appellants in support of their appeals. (Minutes April 24, 1888, clause 6, vol. 7, pp. 300,301.)

3. CERTIFICATIONS.

From higher registers to fill lower places—customs and postal service.—May only be made when the lower register is exhausted and it is not practicable to replenish it in time to meet the demands of the service. The approval by the Commission of any such proposed certification must first be obtained. The order of general average must be followed. (Minutes September 27, 1888, clause 11, vol. 8, p. 446.)

4. CITIZENSHIP.

Applicants who are not native-born citizens of the United States must produce evidence of full citizenship.

Ordered, That hereafter no application for examination in any branch of the classified service made by a person who is not a native-born citizen of the United States shall be approved by any person or board authorized to approve applications until the final naturalization paper or other record evidence of full citizenship is produced. The declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not constitute citizenship, and does not entitle the person who has made it to a civil-service examination. After the approval of the application of a naturalized person the final papers or record evidence of such naturalization may be returned to the applicant. (Minutes April 23, 1892, clause 2.)

5. CLASSIFICATION.

(*a*) An office once subject to the examinations does not cease to be subject to them merely because the clerks and persons employed have been reduced below fifty. (Minutes May 14, 1888, vol. 7, p. 370.)

(*b*) *Per-diem employés.*—Under the terms of the departmental classification all the employés who, on the one hand, are not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or, on the other hand, who are not employed merely as messengers, laborers, workmen, or watchmen, are classified and subject to the civil-service rules, and if not specifically excepted from examination are subject to examination. The manner of their employment and payment does not in the least affect this question. It makes no difference whether they are employed at an annual salary specifically provided for by appropriations, or at a compensation fixed by the head of the department and paid out of the lump sum appropriated for the specific work, or whether the employment is permanent or temporary. They are in any case classified employés and must be appointed in the manner provided by the civil-service rules.

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The persons employed in connection with the preparation of the Official Register of the United States, contained in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved February 26, 1889, and paid out of this appropriation, were held to be classified employés, and they were appointed upon the certificate of this Commission. The persons employed in the General Land Office, under appropriations made from year to year in the acts making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, for furnishing transcripts of records and plats, have, since the classification of June 29, 1888, been held to be classified employés, and have in all cases been appointed upon certification from the eligible registers of the Commission. The persons employed in the Indian Office to "transcribe and copy contracts, reports, and miscellaneous matters," under the appropriation made for that purpose in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act approved March 3, 1891, are employed upon examination and certification under the civil-service rules.

6. DROPPING ELIGIBLE FROM THE REGISTER, customs and postal service.

It is competent for a board of examiners, without previous approval by the Commission, to drop from the register the name of any eligible upon proper written request of such eligible. The request should be kept on file. A withdrawal from the register which will evade the provisions of the rules forbidding a reëxamination during the period of eligibility, without the consent of the Commission, must not, of course, be permitted. (Book A, p. 253.) Dec. 2, 1887.

7. EXAMINATION.

(*a*) Examination, so far as age limitations are concerned, begins with the filing of the application. (Minutes, June 4, 1888, clause 4, vol. 8, pp. 2, 3.)

(*b*) A person who has passed an examination may be again examined one year thereafter, although the term of eligibility has not expired, upon his filing a new application. The filing of a new application does not cancel eligibity, the examination for which it is filed not being a reëxamination in the sense of Rule III, section 7, but a new examination on a new paper, the new eligible period not to begin until the old one expires. (Letter to Baltimore postal board, January 11, 1889, Book M, p. 229.)

(*c*) *Entrance examination by those already in the service.*—The entrance examinations have for their object the testing of the qualifications of applicants for admission to the service, and therefore these examinations for any branch of the service are not open to persons already in the same branch. It is unnecessary and contrary to public policy to examine a person for a place for which he is already eligible by promotion or transfer. The apparent exception to this rule is that a person in the departmental service may be examined for a special register for that branch of the service. The rules do not prohibit a person serving in one branch of the service from applying for examination for admission to another branch, as, for instance, a person serving in a post-office from applying for admission to a custom-house. Clause 4 of General Rule III, however, prohibits a person from being an applicant for examination or an eligible for appointment in more than one branch of the service at the same time. (Minutes, April 27, 1888, vol. 7, pp. 317, 318. Also, April 6, 1888, p. 243.)

8. EXAMINING BOARD.

(*a*) *An agency of the Commission.*—In its creation a board of examiners is not beyond and outside of the jurisdiction of the head of the office; but after its creation it is an agency of the Commission and not of the head of the office, and must perform its work under the direction of the Commission (see section 3, civil-service law, sections 11–16 of General Rule III). This must be so or the Commission might find itself very much embarrassed in the execution of the law and the rules. It is imperative that the intercourse between the Commission and the examiners be direct. Under the law and rules, the first connection that the head of the office has with any business of the board is when he wishes to fill a vacancy and makes a requisition upon the board for a proper certification. He deals with the board in this matter,

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and in all other matters, as the agents of the Commission, and not as his own subordinates. In the discharge of their duties as employés of the office the members of the board are wholly under the jurisdiction of its head. In the discharge of their duties as examiners they are wholly under the jurisdiction of the Commission. This should produce no clashing, and as a rule does not. While maintaining its own rights and authority under the law and rules, the Commission is always careful not to trespass upon the rights and authority of others and will never countenance any assumption of authority on the part of its examiners which does not rightfully belong to them. (Letter-book R, p. 78, March 9, 1891.)

(*b*) *Supplies for examiners to be furnished by the offices for which the examinations are held.*—The civil-service rules were framed with the understanding, and they seem clearly to imply, that in practice the carrying on of the examinations and the supply of stationery and of the means of safely keeping the records shall come from the offices for which the examinations are to be held. (See General Rule III, clause 14, and General Rule V.) Rooms are not only to be heated and lighted, but are to be "furnished" for the purposes of such examinations; and in all proper ways the examinations and the execution of the rules are to be facilitated. The work incident thereto is to be regarded as a part of the public business to be performed at such office. The rooms could not be said to be "furnished" or the examinations to be "facilitated" if the boards should be left without the stationery, etc., indispensable. This duty is not dependent on the rules, but is imposed by the civil-service law. (See section 2, clause first, and section 3, near the end.) As such supplies have heretofore been furnished by the offices themselves, the Commission has assumed that this view of the matter has had the concurrence of the Post-Office Department. (Letter-book Q, p. 111, November 25, 1890.)

9. EXCEPTED PLACES.

(*a*) *Transfers from excepted to unexcepted places.*—Where a person has been appointed to an excepted place by promotion through the lower grades of the classified service, he may be transferred to an unexcepted place without examination, the requirement of an examination applying only to those appointed to excepted places from outside the classified service of the office in which they exist. (Book M, p. 20, Dec. 14, 1889.)

(*b*) A person in an excepted place may, in addition to the duties of that place, if they do not occupy his whole time, perform such other duties as may be required of him. Such duties must be in addition to and not in lieu of the duties of the excepted place. (Minutes, May 23, 1888, clause 4, Vol. 7, pp. 405, 406.)

(*c*) The service of one year required by the rules before transfer can be made to an unexpected place must be next preceding the date of the request.

10. EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.

The Commission has no specific authority for dropping applicants merely because excessive numbers apply; but assuming it to have the authority, it is deemed unwise to exercise it. (Minutes, April 25, 1888, Vol. 7, pp. 306, 307.)

11. OATH TO APPLICATIONS BEFORE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Board of examiners must use its best judgment, accepting papers where there is no apparent fraud or want of authority on the part of the officer before whom affidavit is taken. (Minutes, July 26, 1888, clause 7, Vol. 8, p. 225.)

12. PARTISAN ACTIVITY.

The Commission has no authority to take any action relative to the political conduct of an office-holder unless it is charged that he has violated the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, section 2, part 2, sub. 6, in the use of "his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body," or the civil-service rules, General Rule I, by the use of "his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the results thereof," or in influencing a dismissal for a refusal to be coerced in political action, to contribute money for political purposes, or for a refusal to render political service. The conduct of an office-holder not falling within these prohibitions is a matter wholly for the consideration

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of the appointing power, and in which this Commission cannot interfere. The utility of these provisions of the law and rules quoted rests in some degree as precepts, as only gross forms of their violation can be easily proved. See also President Cleveland's warning against the use of official positions to control political movements, at pages 541 and 542, Fourth Report. This warning is embodied in the Postal Regulations. (Letter-book U, pp. 324, May 23, 1892, 336, May 24, 1892; and Letter-book Q, p. 68, Nov. 18, 1890.)

13. PREFERENCE, SECTION 1754, REVISED STATUTES.

On March 3, 1865, Congress passed a joint resolution in two sections, which subsequently became sections 1754 and 1755, Revised Statutes, and which are as follows:

SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for proper discharge of the duties of such office.

SEC. 1755. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments.

The intent of Congress in this legislation is perfectly evident, namely: First, to give preference in civil appointments to those who were honorably discharged from the Army and Navy by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, and who are found to possess the necessary business capacity; and, second, to recommend to the grateful recognition of persons engaged in industrial pursuits, etc., those honorably discharged from the Army or Navy, by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of the term of enlistment. Both these provisions are in the same act, and as to civil office, the distinction is clearly drawn between those who were discharged for disability and those who were not so discharged; the former being given a preference, and the latter not. In forming rules under the civil-service law, the Civil Service Commission, without any additional legislation, would have been bound to take notice of and give effect to this statute, now section 1754, Revised Statutes; but Congress, in order to secure such action without peradventure, inserted in section 7 of the civil-service law the following provision:

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1754th section of the Revised Statutes.

How has the Commission treated those whom Congress, by this legislation, say shall be preferred? It has released them from all maximum age limitations; has fixed the minimum grade of eligibility at sixty-five, while for all others it is seventy, and has provided that they shall be certified to appointing officers before all others of higher grade. The civil service rules limit the preference to those whom Congress designated. Had the Civil Service Commission and the President in formulating rules given preference to other classes it would have been an assumption of legislative functions clearly not delegated to them, and would have defeated the purpose of Congress to give preference in civil appointments to a certain limited class which is unmistakably described. It has long been evident to the Commission that section 1754 is very inequitable in its operation, and the attention of Congress and the public has repeatedly been drawn to the matter; but as long as that section remains law the civil service rules must give preference to those described in it, and not to any others in the same way or sense. Congress alone can enlarge or abridge the class to which preference shall be given.

14. PROBATIONARY PERIOD.

The rules provide for a probationary service of six months, at the end of which period, if the conduct and capacity of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing

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officer, absolute appointment must be made. During probation the character of the service rendered by the probationer and his fidelity and business capacity are to be carefully observed, as the question of permanent appointment depends upon them. The probation is a practical scrutiny continued through six months in the very work which the applicant is to do. After passing an examination it is to be presumed that the applicant is worthy of a six months' trial until the contrary is decisively proved. The appointing officer must evidently be the final judge of the qualifications of the persons whom he employs. An appointing officer can not extend the period of probation, but must at its close either absolutely appoint or else dismiss from the service, and the dismissal must be for the reason that the conduct and capacity of the probationer are not satisfactory. An appointment for a definite time succeeding the probationary period can not, therefore, be made, and any appointment at the expiration of the probationary period is held to be the absolute appointment required by the rules. If a further probationary appointment could be made the appointing officer might prolong indefinitely the probationary period, while the rules contemplate but one such period. (Letter to Boston postmaster, March 29, 1890, letter-book N, p. 320.)

15. REINSTATEMENT.

(*a*) In its request the Department stated that A was removed on a certain date; that the records of the Department did not show delinquency on his part in connection with such removal, and in connection with renewing the request for a certificate for the reinstatement said: "On further information the Department is of the opinion that the circumstances of the case did not require the action taken." The Commission held that the certificate requested could not be issued, as it did not appear from either letter of the Department that A was dismissed "without delinquency or misconduct," but only that "the records of the Department do not show delinquency on his part in connection with his removal." The statement in the second letter that, "on further information, the Department is of the opinion that the circumstances did not require the action taken," does not relieve the case of this difficulty, but leaves the inference that the removal was for a delinquency which was not made a matter of record. And this impression is strengthened by the fact that the Department declined, when the suggestion was made by a Commissioner that such change might relieve the difficulty, to substitute "warrant" or "justify" for the word "require" in the phrase "did not require the action taken." In a case cited, where a man had been dismissed upon charges, the Department, in connection with a request for a certification for his reinstatement, submitted certain evidence in relation to the truth of the charges, and the Commission in returning the evidence and disposing of the case said:

This presentation of the case does not, in the judgment of the Commission, satisfy the requirement of the rule, since the Department does not state directly, or in effect, that from the investigation it has made it is satisfied that the man was dismissed without delinquency or misconduct, as the rule requires. It is not the province of the Commission to consider evidence in such cases, and its certificate for reinstatement will be issued or withheld according as the Department shall conclude and state, upon the investigation already made, or upon such further investigation as may be made, that the dismissal was or was not without delinquency or misconduct. (Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, April 3, 1890.)

In a case cited, the Commission in its letter of March 7, 1890, to the Secretary of the Treasury, said:

Certificate will not be issued unless it shall appear that the Department in the first instance acted upon a mistaken view of the facts, or that new facts have been discovered which relieve the case of the character it then seemed to have.

These two cases fairly illustrate the uniform practice of the Commission, and sustain the action taken. (Letter-book R, p. 137, March 18, 1891, and see Book U, p. 163, April 4, 1892.)

(*b*) *Persons separated from excepted places.*—A person occupying an excepted place

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at the time it became such, who has been separated therefrom without delinquency or misconduct, may be reinstated to any classified place in the same office without examination. (Book K, p. 296, August 30, 1889.)

(*c*) The bar interposed by rules governing reinstatement against the reinstatement of those dismissed for misconduct is not removed at the end of one year, the language of the proviso of the rule which applies to those who may be reinstated after the expiration of one year being "subject to the other conditions of the rule," and one of said conditions is that the discharge or separation shall have been "without delinquency or misconduct." General Rule VI and Departmental Rule X are not in conflict. They both bar the reappointment within one year of a person dismissed or separated from the service for misconduct, the one by denying him examination and the other by prohibiting the issuance of a certificate for reappointment upon the requisition of the head of the department from which he was separated. Under General Rule VI the bar is removed at the end of one year, and the delinquent has thereafter the same right to compete for an appointment as other citizens who have not been in the civil service. Departmental Rule X perpetuates the bar against a privileged appointment by reinstatement, and construed together the rules mean that the delinquent shall not be restored to the service within one year after his separation therefrom by any process, and thereafter he shall have only the same rights as are possessed by those who have not been in the service. (Minutes, November 7, 1889, clause 2, Vol. 14.)

(*d*) Reinstatement can not be made by revocation of order of dismissal. (Circular letter of January 23, 1888.)

(*e*) This Commission has uniformly held that a person can not be reinstated under Departmental Rule X upon a condonation of delinquency or misconduct that occasioned his separation from the service. The officer making the requisition for reinstatement must state, in the terms of the rule, that the separation was "without delinquency or misconduct." Of course, this does not prevent the reinstatement of an employé dismissed upon charges if subsequent investigation shows the charges to have been unfounded, and the dismissal, therefore, to have been without delinquency or misconduct. (Minutes, March 31, 1888, clause 3, Vol. 7, pp. 217, 218. Letter-books N, p. 348, April 3, 1890, and P, p. 206, August 19, 1890.)

(*f*) A substitute employed in a post-office was dropped at the end of the probational period because he was considered slow and did not give promise of making a good clerk, having had but two weeks' test during probational period. The Commission held that this did not constitute delinquency or misconduct, and that certification for his reinstatement might issue, but that it must be for the purpose of making absolute appointment, because under the rules there can be but one period of probation. (Letter to Boston Postal Board, December 9, 1890.)

(*g*) *Status of civil employés in the Departments at Washington, organized into regiments during war of rebellion, for reinstatement under proviso of Departmental Rule X.*

These cases differ from those covered by the decision of the Attorney-General in McPherson's case (see opinions, *post*), the two classes of cases differing, among others, in the following particulars:

(1) The Quartermaster's Department is a branch of the military arm; the officers of that Department are military officers, and its operations military operations. During the war the great mass of the civil employés of that Department were employed at depots within the lines of military operations and near to or at the scenes of actual conflict. On the other hand, the Departments at Washington are civil departments, their officers civil officers, their employés civil employés, and their operations civil operations.

(2) The Quartermaster's volunteers were enrolled, uniformed, rationed, armed, equipped, furnished with horses and accouterments, and were drilled and frequently employed in scouting and other duty, even fighting. In other words, they were employed as *soldiers* in actual military operations in field and garrison, and therefore,

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according to the ruling of the Attorney-General, "served in the military service * * * in the war of the rebellion," while the clerks in the Departments at Washington, who were organized into companies and regiments and were armed and equipped, aside from drilling one hour a day for a few weeks, performed no military duty whatever, and were in no proper sense regarded or treated as soldiers. They were not only not "mustered in" nor "mustered out," but they were not "ordered in" nor "ordered out," as was the case with the Quartermaster's volunteers, and therefore, in the opinion of the Commission, did not "serve" in the "military service * * * in the war of the rebellion."

In proposing the amendment to Departmental Rule X and the corresponding customs, postal, and railway mail rules, under which W.'s reinstatement is sought, it was the intention of the Commission that it should apply only to those actually in the military or naval service as *soldiers* or *sailors in the war of the rebellion*. It was not intended to admit to privileged appointment by reinstatement without examination, in the discretion of the heads of the several Departments, any of those persons who, being in the civil service in the Departments at Washington in 1864, were organized into companies and regiments and drilled for a longer or shorter time, not one of whom, probably, regarded himself or was regarded as a soldier or as engaged in the "military service," who are now living and not still in the service of the Departments. The number of such persons is very large—no doubt over a thousand, possibly over two thousand—who, in case of favorable action in W.'s case, would be rendered eligible for reinstatement.

If the rule as it now stands, properly construed, includes persons of this class, then the Commission will feel in duty bound to recommend to the President that it be amended so as to exclude them and apply only to soldiers and sailors who actually served in the Army or Navy, in the war of the rebellion, and were honorably discharged therefrom. (August 4, 1890, Book, p. 108.)

(*h*) *Persons separated from service before rules applied to it.*—Held that such persons are eligible for reinstatement, the "one year next preceding the date of the requisition" meaning "any year next preceding the date of the requisition." (Letter Book U, p. 319, May 23, 1892.)

16. REMOVALS.

(*a*) Entrance to the classified service is upon the merit of the applicant without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. An appointing officer who appoints or refuses to apppoint an applicant because the applicant does or does not entertain certain political opinions violates the law and an appointing officer who removes an employé because that employé refuses to render political service, to be coerced in political action, or to contribute money for political purposes also violates the law. Removals made for any other reason can not be investigated by the Commission. (Minutes, November 10, 1888, clause 1, Vol. 9, pp. 33, 34.)

(*b*) Takes effect when the appointing officer confirms the recommendation of removal, reverting to the time of the suspension from work. (Minutes, May 8, 1888, clause 6, Vol. 7, p. 352; Book H, p. 468, May 13, 1889.)

17. TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT.

(*a*) A person appointed under may, be continued on the register for certification to other Departments. (Letter Book R, p. 213, April 10, 1891.)

(*b*) In the practice of the Commission no distinction has been drawn between permanent and temporary employés except where there has been a distinction in the method of entering the service; but when such entrance has been analogous to the entrance to permanent places the temporary employés have been regarded as having all the rights under the rules as though appointed to permanent places. (Letter Book R, p. 164, March 26, 1891.)

18. TRANSFER FROM ONE REGISTER TO ANOTHER.—Customs and postal service.

Rule II provides what examinations shall be held for the customs and postal service. Rule III, clause 3 (*a*) and (*b*), provides that those who pass shall be "eligible to the

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class or place to test fitness for which the examination was held." Rule IV directs how certification shall be made and subdivision (*b*) of clause 1 of that rule provides that when the appointing officer has requested a certification of the names of either males or females to fill a vacant place, specified as in subdivision (*a*), the board of examiners, if the place to be filled is tested by competitive examination, shall certify the names of the three males or three females standing highest on the register from which certification is to be made. * * * In view of these provisions of the rules the Commission holds that a person eligible on any register for the customs and postal service may be certified only to the class or place for which he was examined. (Letter to Boston postmaster, October 19, 1889, Letter Book L, p. 109.)

19. WORKMEN.

The places of "awning-maker," "one fireman, who shall be a blacksmith," "one fireman, who shall be a steam fitter," "one carpenter," "one assistant carpenter," "one plummer," are regarded as places of mere laborers or workmen, not embraced within the classified service. (Letter Book Q, p. 62, November 14, 1890.)

II. DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

1. APPOINTMENT.

Dropping from one register when appointed from another.—(1) Any applicant who is on both a clerk (or copyist) and a supplementary register may be certified from either, and when appointed from one shall be dropped from or cease to be eligible upon the other.

(2) Any applicant who takes the basis examination (clerk or copyist) for the sole purpose of enabling him to take a supplementary examination, shall be certified from the supplementary register only.

(3) Any applicant who is on both a clerk (or copyist) and a supplementary register, and who declines an appointment upon certification from the clerk or copyist register on the ground that he desires to be appointed only to a place the qualifications for which are tested by the supplementary examination, shall not, by such declination, forfeit his right to certification from the supplementary register.

(4) Any applicant who is on both a clerk (or copyist) and a special register may be certified from either, and if appointed from the clerk or copyist register shall remain eligible on the special register; but if appointed from a special register shall be dropped from all other registers. (Minutes, January 18, 1887, clause 1, Vol. 4, p. 54.)

2. APPORTIONMENT.

(*a*) Persons transferred from excepted to nonexcepted places, shall be charged to the apportionment. (Minutes, June 4, 1888, clause 1, Vol. 8, p. 17.) Also transfers from postal, customs, or railway mail service to enter departmental service. (Minutes, April 25, 1888, clause 2, Vol. 7, p. 304.)

(*b*) Examinations can not be allowed under General Rule III, paragraph 2, section (*d*), or for transfer to the departmental service to nominees residents of a State that has received its full share of appointments unless the officer making the requisition for the transfer or the nomination for appointment shall state that the conditions of good administration in his department demand the appointment of the particular person named because of certain special qualifications possessed by him to meet the special requirements of the place, and that such requirements can not be met by the ordinary methods of promotion and appointment. (Letter Book U, p. 91, March 7, 1892, and Minutes, September 19, 1888, clause 6.)

(*c*) *Temporary appointment.*—There is a distinction between appointments for a temporary fixed period and appointments made on probation for six months which under the rules are to be followed by absolute appointment, in this that the former are not to be charged to the apportionment and the names to be retained on the register for certification to any vacancy for which eligible, while in the latter the appointments are to be charged to the apportionment and the names dropped from the register. (Book M, p. 111. Letter to Secretary of Agriculture.)

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(*d*) *Preference claimants*—1754 R. S.—Certification of, to be without regard to the apportionment. (Minutes Sept. 17, 1886, clause 17.)

(*e*) *Assistant engineers, Treasury Department.*—Quota rule not insisted upon in their appointment. The Commission will therefore examine any person for these places who may be nominated by the Secretary of the Treasury, without regard to their legal residence. (Letter to Secretary of Treasury, November 21, 1892. C. E. Book.

3. CENSUS ACT OF MARCH 1, 1889.—Section 3.

A person transferred to the Census Office from an Executive Department does not lose the right of transfer to any other Department. (Minutes November 6, 1889, clause 5½, vol. 12.)

4. CERTIFICATION FROM SPECIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTERS.

To be without regard to salary. It is not the practice to reserve a name for a place of any particular grade, but eligibles are certified strictly in the order of vacancies for which special qualifications are needed without reference to salary. (Minutes April 5, 1888, clause 2, vol. 7, pp. 232–233.)

5. CLASSIFICATION.

(*a*) Messenger, laborer, workman, or watchman under classification of June 29, 1888, not to be assigned to clerical duty without examination. This was to prevent an abuse which was common in the public service and to secure the assignment to the legitimate duties of their station all persons appointed to the subordinate places. The examination required before such assignment to clerical duty is held to be the regular competitive examination for securing a place on the eligible registers of the Commission, and the Commission would certify from those registers to fill a vacancy in any one of the subordinate places upon the request of the head of a Department who desired to appoint a person to such place with a view to his being assigned to clerical duty. [It is not enough that a person has passed an examination and is entered on an eligible register; he must have been certified in his order on the same basis with all others and appointed.] The order was not intended and it is not to be construed to prevent the incidental performance of any duties which do not conflict with the legitimate duties of the position in which an employé is serving. (Circular letter to Departments, dated November 6, 1888.)

(*b*) Continuous service of a person brought within the classified service, in a place subject to examination, by the revision and extension of the classification, shall be counted as having been rendered in the classified service. (Minutes July 23, 1888, clause 1, vol. 8, p. 209.)

6. DEPARTMENT TO REPORT APPOINTMENTS, ETC.

Departments are to report to the Commission all appointments to and separations from the classified service, however made, and all changes of status or grade within the classified service. (Minutes April 10, 1888, clause 4, vol. 7, page 253.)

7. EXAMINATIONS.

The copyist and clerk examinations for the departmental service have for their object the testing of the qualifications of applicants for admission to that service; therefore these examinations are not open to persons already in the classified departmental service, and no persons who are in such service can be examined for or be held eligible on any except the special and supplementary registers. To examine persons for positions which they already hold would be unnecessary and contrary to public policy. (Minutes April 23, 1888, clause 10, vol. 7, p. 296.)

8. PRINTERS' ASSISTANTS.

Examination was not intended to and does not test the educational qualifications needed in the clerk and copyist grades, but was intended to test only that measure of general intelligence requisite for the positions of printers' assistants or other positions of like character. Not proper for transfer to be made to clerical position. (Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 8, 1889.)

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9. PROBATION.

(*a*) Entrance to classified service through noncompetitive examination to be upon probational appointment. (Book M, p. 23, December 16, 1889.)

(*b*) *Probation of Substitute.*—The time during which a person has rendered service as a substitute in one Department should not be counted as part of his period of probation in another Department. The rules contemplate that the service of six months shall be rendered under the observation of one appointing officer and that there shall be a continuous observation in one department of the capacity and conduct of a probationer for the prescribed period of time. (Book Q, p. 327, January 13, 1891.)

10. PROMOTION.

(*a*) *Copyist to clerk.*—Persons brought within the classified service subject to examination may be promoted at any time, in the discretion of the promoting officer, upon any test of fitness determined upon by him, to any place the salary of which is not more than $900 per annum. Such person may be promoted at any time after one year's continuous service in the classified service upon the certificate of the Commission that he has passed the clerk examination or its equivalent to any place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum or more, and at any time after two years' continuous service in the classified service to any place the salary of which is $1,000 or more (except in the War Department, to which promotion regulations have been applied) without examination by the Commission. (Minutes July 23, 1888, clause 2, vol. 8, p. 210.)

(*b*) If appointed under any supplementary examination, it is the equivalent of the clerk, and promotion may be made at any time after probationary appointment without further examination. An applicant takes no benefit from the fact that he has passed the supplementary examination if not appointed under it, such examination becoming dead upon appointment from the copyist register. (Minutes March 24, 1888, clause 5, vol. 7, pp. 193–196; also Fourth Report, p. 262, note; and letter to Carré, 1886.)

(*c*) No examination to be held for such promotion until certificate of eligibility is requested by the head of the department. (Minutes August 21, 1888, clause 1.)

(*d*) Service at post-office before it became classified to be counted in satisfaction of the requirement of two years' service for promotion from copyist to clerk grade under departmental Rule IX, clause 1 (*c*), upon transfer to Post-Office Department. (Minutes April 3, 1889, clause 4, vol. 11.)

(*e*) The Commission has not understood and does not now understand that the President's order of December 4 last to heads of departments had the effect of revoking or modifying any existing civil-service rule or regulation in relation to promotions, and that the regulations which have been applied in the several Executive Departments under said order are not the equivalent of the regulations contemplated by clause 5 of Departmental Rule IX. It is the opinion of the Commission that clauses 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Departmental Rule IX are still in force in all the Departments except the War Department, where the regulations contemplated by clause 5 of that rule had been applied long prior to the issuance of the President's order of December 4, 1891. (Letter-Book V, p. 233, October 1, 1892.)

(*f*) Paragraph 2, clause 3, section 2, of the regulations for promotion applied to the War Department, and the third paragraph of the same clause and section, entitle persons appointed from the clerk register to a place giving an annual salary of $1,000 or less to promotion during probation or after absolute appointment to class 1, in the discretion of the Secretary of War. And as under the provision last quoted any person who is in the classified departmental service in a place below class 1, by reason of any classification, but who was not appointed upon examination and certification by the commission, is entitled to the same right of promotion to class 1 and of competition for promotion to class 2 as a person appointed from the clerk register of the commission to a class below class 1, promotion may be made of a person in the classified service by reason of a classification of the War Department to the $1,000 class without further examination. (Minutes, December 7, 1888, clause 4, vol. 9, pp. 115–117.)

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(*g*) Request for promotion of A, clerk of class 1, to a clerkship of class 3. A was for many years a clerk in the War Department, promoted through the various grades to class 4, which grade he held until 1885, two years subsequent to the passage of the civil-service act. His ability as a clerk is unquestioned, and in view of the fact that he has held the highest grade (class 4) in the departmental service, and that he is in every way competent to perform the duties of the class to which it is desired to promote him, a certificate for his promotion without examination is now asked for. It appears from the records of the Commission that A was examined for promotion in 1887, being then a clerk of the $1,000 class, and passed at the required grade; that he became separated from the service in 1888 and was reinstated to the $1,000 grade in the same year.

The examinations for promotion in the War Department held under the regulations applying to that Department were of two grades, the senior and junior, the former taken by clerks of classes 2 and 3 and the latter taken by clerks of class $1,000 and class 1, and the Commission has held that clerks of the $1,000 class and of class 2 who passed their examinations were eligible to two promotions on the one examination, the promotions being made from grade to grade; that is, from one grade to the grade next higher, section 3 of the promotion regulations requiring the promotions to be made in that manner. A, it appears, has been promoted to class 1, and the question now is, is he eligible to further promotion without another examination? In deciding this question it is necessary to consider what effect A's separation, in 1888, and his subsequent reappointment had upon the rights acquired by him under the examination of 1887; and on this point the Commission decides that upon his reappointment he became possessed of all the rights to promotion which he had at the time of his separation, and it follows that he is now entitled to promotion to class 2 without further examination, but not to class 3. If A were out of the service he could not be restored under amended Departmental Rule X to a fourth-class clerkship. Rule X in its application to the War Department must be construed in connection with the promotion regulations applying to that Department and with the proviso of section 1 of Departmental Rule VII. If out of the service A could not be restored to a grade requiring a higher examination than the one from which he became separated or than the one to which he was eligible by promotion at the time of separation. (Minutes, October 4, 1889, clause 4.)

11. REINSTATEMENT.

Where a person has been separated from the Department as a clerk he is not eligible for reinstatement as an assistant draftsman, for the reason that the latter place is one requiring a higher examination than the former, and therefore in contravention of the rule. (Letter-Book R, p. 309, May 11, 1891.)

12. RESIDENCE.

Ordered, That on and after the 1st day of April next no application shall be accepted for an examination for the departmental service where the appointment would be charged to the apportionment unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that the applicant is at the time and has been for the six months next preceding actually living and residing and having his or her place of abode in the State in which residence is claimed, or that he or she is employed in the public service of said State or of the United States, or where the applicant pays poll tax or is a voter in said State or is the wife or minor child of a person who is then in the public service of the State or of the United States as aforesaid, or is such voter or pays such poll tax. (Minutes, March 7, 1893, clause 2.)

Change of State.—The Commission decides that where an applicant for the Departmental service, subsequent to the filing and acceptance of his application, makes a bona fide change of residence from one State to another he loses his status as an applicant or eligible of the State from which he removes at the time of such removal, and does not acquire a right to be treated as an applicant or eligible of the State to which he removes until he has resided therein six months and has filed with this

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Commission an affidavit of change and all the certificates required in an original application. (Minutes January 17, 1893, clause 1.)

13. TRANSFERS.—Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*b*).

(*a*) A person who is transferred from a classified customs district to a bureau of the Treasury Department in which business relating to the customs is transacted can not be transferred to a bureau in which business relating to the customs is not transacted. (Letter to Secretary of the Treasury, Letter-Book M, p. 237, January 13, 1890.)

(*b*) A person brought within the classified service subject to examination by the revision and extension of the classification may be transferred under Departmental Rule VIII upon the certificate of the Commission that he has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred, and has been during at least six months preceding the date of the certificate in the classified service of the Department from which transfer is to be made to any place the salary of which is not more than $900 per annum; and to any place the salary of which is $1,000 per annum or more upon the certificate of the Commission that he has passed an examination to test fitness for the place to which he is to be transferred and has been during at least one year in the classified service of the Department from which the transfer is to be made. (Minutes, July 23, 1888, clause 1, vol. 8, p. 210.)

(*c*) A person may not be transferred to a Department under the rules for transfer if not eligible under the age limitation for entrance examinations. (Minutes, April 3, 1889, clause 3, vol. 11.)

(*d*) A, will not be eligible for transfer to the $1,000 class in the Treasury Department until after service of one year in the War Department under his appointment from the copyist register. Not only must the provisions of Departmental Rule VIII governing transfers be complied with, but also the provisions of Departmental Rule IX, clause 1 (b), which forbids the promotion of a person appointed from the copyist register to a position having a salary of $1,000 until after service of one year. It is true that under the promotion regulations applied to the War Department A is eligible after examination for promotion to the $1,000 class in that Department, but that eligibility can not extend to the Department to which the promotion regulations have not been applied. The limitations of the rule governing promotions from copyist to clerk places in the Treasury Department must be held to apply to the case of A. (Letter to Secretary of the Treasury June 13, 1891.)

14. TRANSFER.

(*a*) *When conditions of apportionment prevent.*—The Commission, as a rule, has for a long time refused to consent to the transfer of residents of the District of Columbia to the departmental service or to their examination with a view to appointment to that service. The exceptions to this rule have been for places requiring some special or technical qualifications not readily found, when applicants from outside the District, after due public notice, have failed to appear; and when citizens of the District have been nominated for places which under the civil-service rules may be filled by noncompetitive examination, and in connection with the nomination the appointing officer has stated, in effect, that the conditions of good administration demanded the appointment of the particular person nominated, because of some special requirement of the place or qualification of the man for the place, which could not otherwise be reasonably met.

Subsection 3 of section 2 of the civil-service law provides as follows:

Third. Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the Departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

And section 2 of Departmental Rule VII provides as follows:

Certifications hereunder shall be made in such manner as to maintain, as nearly as possible, the apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, as required by law.

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The present Attorney-General in commenting upon this provision of the law has said:

The apportionment by the act of the appointments to the public service in the Departments at Washington among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, is somewhat fundamental in its character and was no doubt intended to be faithfully observed by those charged with the duty of enforcing the law under which the people of the several States and Territories and of the District of Columbia have certain rights, which it is the duty of the Civil Service Commission * * * to protect.

But, while it is the undoubted duty of the executive branch of the Government to give proper effect to this requirement of Congress, it is a very different thing to say that an appointment made in disregard of this rule of apportionment through a mere inadvertance is to fail entirely and be treated as a nullity.

The case before him in which these remarks were made was the case of a man who had filed an application showing legal residence in a certain State, and who was examined, entered upon the eligible register, certified and appointed as of that State. After examination, but before certification, he removed to another State without notifying the Commission of his change of residence. The State to which he removed had received a number of appointments in excess of its share under the apportionment, and had the Commission been notified of this change of residence, as it should have been, this man would not have been appointed and some person, an actual resident of the State from which he had removed would have been. The result was that this man received an appointment to which he was not entitled, and a State was charged with an appointment which it did not get, while another State received an appointment which it ought not to have had.

The question was, was this appointment made under these circumstances void? The Attorney-General held that it was not, and said that in his opinion "the statute is directory only, in this particular."

In view of this decision and of the action heretofore taken in a few exceptional cases this Commission will not refuse to certify for transfer to the departmental service, or for appointment therein upon noncompetitive examination, a citizen of the District of Columbia, or of a State having received an excessive number of appointments, provided the officer making the requisition for the transfer or the nomination for appointment shall state that the conditions of good administration in his department demand the appointment of the particular person named because of certain special qualifications possessed by him to meet the special requirements of the place, and that such requirement can not be met by the ordinary methods of promotion and appointment. (Letter-book U, p. 91, March 7, 1892.)

(*b*) *From excepted to unexcepted places.*—A person is not eligible for transfer unless in the bureau in which he is serving. Not only must the provision of Departmental Rule VIII as to transfers be complied with, but also the provision of Departmental Rule II, clause 4, which limits transfers from excepted places to the bureau in which service is rendered. (Letter-book R, p. 19, February 27, 1891.)

III.—CUSTOMS SERVICE.

1. APPOINTMENT.—Customs Rule IV, clause 1.

"Lowest class or grade" means lowest class in a grade for which an entrance examination is provided. (Minutes, May 21, 1888, clause 2, Vol. 7, p. 397.)

2. CLASSIFICATION.—(See classification of the Customs Service.)

(*a*) Temporary assistant weighers at the port of New York are classified places not excepted from examination. No person can legally be temporarily appointed to any classified place without examination and certification. (Minutes of August 5, 1887, clause 12, Vol. 6, p. 15.)

(*b*) *Inspectors to be appointed for emergency at reduced compensation.*—While appointment may be made to a place the compensation of which is less than $900 per annum without examination and certification, the Commission thinks it would be better to

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appoint to such places by examination and certification in the regular way. It would not then be necessary to make them temporarily for an emergency, and the compensation could be increased to the usual rate without any question arising as to the right to do so under the civil service rules. (Minutes, May 2, 1888, clause 16, Vol 7, pp. 332-333.)

3. DAY INSPECTORS.

Rule IV, which provides that entrance to the Customs Service must be at the lowest class or grade, except as otherwise provided, must be construed in connection with Rule II, prescribing examinations for admission to the service. The words "lowest class or grade" as used in Rule IV is held to mean the lowest class in the grade for which an entrance examination is provided, *e. g.*, an entrance to grade of clerk must be to the lowest class in that grade. As there is but one class in the grade of day inspector, entrance to that grade is necessarily to that class, the lowest class. The grade of night inspector is a grade by itself and not a lower class in the grade of day inspector. It follows that in making a certification to fill a vacancy of day inspector, certification should be made according to grade from the register of day inspectors. Promotion may be made from grade of night inspector to day inspector under Rule V, clause 1 (*e*). Minutes, May 21, 1888, Vol. 7, pp. 397, 399. And see "Promotion (*e*)" *post*.)

4. PROMOTION—Customs Rule V.

(*a*) No part of Rule V applies to the district of New York, promotion regulations having been applied to that district. Clause D of that rule which authorizes the promotion of a messenger, after passing the clerk examination, to the lowest class in the grade of clerk in any customs district to which promotion regulations have not been applied, applies only to those messengers who are in the classified Customs Service by reason of the fact that their compensation is $900 per annum or over, but it does not authorize the promotion into the classified service of those messengers whose compensation is less than $900 per annum, and who are for that reason outside of and below the classification. (Minutes March 19, 1888, clause 1, Vol. 7, pp. 173, 174.)

(*b*) The nominating officer is not the promoting officer contemplated by section 2, Rule V. The Secretary of the Treasury is. But the approval by the Secretary of the test applied by the nominating officer makes that test the test required by clause 2, and justifies the promotion upon the nomination made. (Minutes August 3, 1888, clause 1, Vol. 8, pp. 260, 261.)

(*c*) The object and effect of Rule V, subdivision (*a*) of clause 1, is to require that promotion of clerks shall be made from grade to grade. A person may not, therefore, be promoted from class 1 to class 4. (Book L, p. 374, November 27, 1889.)

(*d*) Tests of fitness to be determined upon by the nominating officer need not be supervised by the board of examiners. The test provided for by Rule V is in the nature of an examination to test fitness for the particular place to be filled. (Minutes June 4, 1888, clause 16, Vol. 8, p. 24.)

(*e*) Promotion of assistant weigher to day inspector may be made under Customs Rule V, clause 2, in the discretion of the promoting officer, upon any test of fitness determined upon by him. The Commission thinks that the proper test would be the day inspector examination, as the examination for assistant weigher is much easier than that for day inspector. Under clause 1 promotion may not be made until after absolute appointment at the expiration of the probational period of six months.

5. PROMOTION REGULATIONS. (Apply only to the customs district of New York.)

(*a*) Increase of compensation under promotion regulations may be made without further examination where persons have been practically tested in the duties of their positions and found satisfactory, and where those duties will remain unchanged. (Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, November 3, 1888, Book E, p. 404.)

(*b*) Regulation IV does not authorize the transfer of an inspector to clerk of class 2 in any other customs office than that of the collector. Inspector is required to pass only a limited examination, but a clerk of class 2 must pass two examinations to attain

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that grade—the general examination for admission and an examination for promotion from class 1 to class 2. Inspectors are not in the surveyor's office in such a sense as to require the surveyor's consent to their transfer; but are considered as within the office of the collector. Compensation not to be considered; but the character of the examinations provided for the two classes. (Letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, February 16, 1887, and letter to New York customs board, August 19, 1890, Book P, p. 201.)

(*c*) Storekeepers now classed as clerks of class 2, with compensation of $1,400 per annum, may be transferred without examination to inspector's positions, which are in the same class, compensation being $4 per diem, as the clerk examination, which storekeepers are required to take, is of a higher grade than that to which inspectors are subjected, and as the two positions are in the same class relatively as to compensation, subject to the provisions of section 2, Customs Rule VI, and Promotion Regulation IV of the New York customs regulations. (Letter-book I, p. 123.)

(*d*) An honorably discharged soldier or sailor or widow or orphan of deceased soldier or sailor serving in the customs districts of New York can not be required to enter examination for promotion. No such person can be promoted without first passing the promotion examination to which other persons in that district are compulsorily subjected. (Minutes, April 10, 1888, clause 1, Vol. 7, pp. 249, 250.)

(*e*) Any change of grade, position, or designation for which examination and certification by the board of examiners are required is a promotion in the contemplation of the regulations; and no such change can properly or legally be made without such examination and certification. Case of McGay (letter to the Secretary of the Treasury April 3, 1890).

(*f*) As the promotion regulations now in force at the New York custom-house took the place of others under which examinations for promotion were held, similar to those now required, the Commission holds that any person in that office who obtained promotion to any grade through the prescribed examination, either under the present regulations or those which preceded them, and who has been reduced to a lower grade through no delinquency or misconduct, may be restored to the grade from which he was reduced or to any grade below that without further examination or certification. (Letter-book Q, 116, New York B'd Ex'rs, November 29, 1890.)

(*g*) "The collector at the port of New York wishes to transfer Mr. J. J. Couch, comptroller in the naval office, to the position of chief clerk of customs in the collector's office. It appears that the place which Mr. Couch now occupies is an excepted place under section 5 of Customs Rule II, and that he was appointed to this position by promotion from the lower grades of the service. This being the case, he is eligible, under a recent ruling of the Commission (see letter to naval officer, New York, of October 29, 1889), to transfer without examination to any place in the naval office not excepted from examination, and from any such place not below class 4 to transfer under regulation 4 of the promotion regulations in force in the customs district of New York, without examination, to the place in the collectors's office to which his transfer is desired, that being a place in class 4 not excepted from examination. Therefore, as no examination would be required under any existing rules for the transfer of Mr. Couch, in the manner stated, from his present position to that to which his transfer is desired, the Commission is of the opinion, and so decides, that a certificate may issue for his direct transfer from his present place to that of chief clerk of customs in the collector's office." (Letter-book N, p. 112, March 10, 1890.)

(*h*) Any person in the New York custom-house who has obtained promotion to any grade through the prescribed examinations since July 16, 1883, and who had been reduced to a lower grade, the reduction not being occasioned by his fault, delinquency, misconduct, or inefficiency, may be restored to the grade from which he was reduced, or to any other grade below that, upon proper requisition of the appointing or nominating officer and the certification of the secretary of the board of examiners that the grade from which he was reduced was attained through examina-

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tion in accordance with the terms of this ruling. (Letter to New York customs board of December 4, 1890, in Carle case.)

(*i*) A promotion examination can not properly be held during probation, as there is no sufficient basis for an efficiency mark. (Minutes, November 18, 1891.)

6. RESIDENCE.

Statute requiring an inspector to reside in a place where duties are to be performed. Certification made in strict accordance with the rules not in contravention of the statute. The statute does not require that the applicant shall reside at a certain place, but only that the inspector shall reside there. Conforms to practice of the Treasury Department. (Minutes, December 13, 1889, clause 1.)

7. TRANSFERS—Rule VI, section 1, clause (*c*).

A person who is transferred from a classified customs district to a bureau of the Treasury Department in which business relating to the customs is transacted can not be transferred to a bureau in which business relating to the customs is not transacted. (Letter-book M, p. 237, letter to Secretary of the Treasury.)

IV.—POSTAL SERVICE.

1. AGE LIMITATION—Postal Rule II, clause 2.

The maximum limits for carrier, messenger, stamper, and junior clerk do not apply to those allowed preference under section 1754, Rev. Stat.

2. CLASSIFICATION—Act, sections 6 and 7, and Postal Rule I.

(*a*) The classification of those in the post-offices to which the act extends was made into four classes by the Postmaster-General on April 4, 1883. The highest class embraces those who receive an annual compensation of $1,800 or over, and the lowest, those who receive a compensation of $800 or less, but the latter is held by the Commission to include no person employed merely as a laborer or workman. Section 7 of the act declares that "no person employed merely as a laborer or workman (shall) be required to be classified hereunder." The classified service does not include any employés not classified in conformity with the act, whatever the duties or positions of such employés, and laborers and workmen are therefore not within the classified postal service. (See letter to the Chicago postmaster of March 12, 1888, Book H, p. 279.)

(*b*) All clerks or persons employed or in the public service at any post-office or under any postmaster, no matter what their grade or position, are to be counted in determining whether an office has reached as many as fifty employés within the meaning of the act, section 6, and Postal Rule I. (See also Postal Laws and Regulations, section 665.) But section 7 of the act provides that those employed merely as laborers or workmen shall not be required to be included in this classification, which is a classification of employés for the purpose of examination. (Letter to postmaster at Nashville, Tenn., October 11, 1889, Book L, p. 65.)

(*c*) Messenger not to be engaged in the handling of mails, but with duties strictly of messenger, is not within the class of places intended by the law to be filled by competitive examination. (Book L, p. 452, December 9, 1889.)

(*d*) Watchmen are not, strictly speaking, workmen or laborers, and therefore are not outside of the classified service. They are positions of some responsibility, and should be filled by persons of such character and intelligence as is guaranteed by the messenger examination. (Minutes, May 23, 1888, clause 4, Vol. 7, p. 406.)

3. ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS—Postal Rule II, clause 2.

(*a*) Where a person is in the classified service and his advancement by promotion discretionary with the postmaster, subject only to the the conditions and limitations of the civil-service rules, the Commission thinks it would be contrary to public policy and the principles of good administration to admit him to an entrance examination with a view to original appointment in a higher grade. (Letter to Leopold Hindenlang, February 13, 1890, Book M, p. 447.)

(*b*) *Carrier entitled to compensation while serving as examiner.*—Opinion of Assistant

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Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, dated July 23, 1892. Whether the payment of a salary to a letter-carrier when engaged in the duties of civil-service examiner can be fully paid to him during the time he serves as such examiner, and payment also made to his substitute during said period. Section 3 of the civil-service act authorizes the Civil Service Commission "to designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, to serve as an examining board in one or more places in each State and Territory." Section 14 of general Rule III of the Civil Service Rules provides that: "An examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform his duties as examiner, which duties shall be considered part of his official duties." If this section is not inconsistent with the law referred to (and I think it is not), it has the force and effect of law itself. The law provides that the examiners "shall be in the official service of the United States, and, of course, entitled to the compensation of the positions they hold." It is within the spirit and, as a consequence, within the clear meaning of the letter of the law, that the examiner during the time he is engaged in conducting civil-service examinations is attending to his official duties, and it is quite clear that he should be paid the compensation attaching to his office during that time.

The act of August 2, 1892, to which reference is made, clothes the Postmaster-General with authority to appoint substitute letter carriers "whose compensation shall be $1 per annum, and the pro rata compensation of the carrier on whose route they may be required to serve." It does not necessarily follow that in all cases the compensation of the substitute shall be deducted from the pay of the carrier; and, as the right of the carrier to be paid his compensation while serving as an examiner aforesaid is unquestionable, it follows that the substitute should be paid out of the general appropriation for the free-delivery service.

4. EXCEPTED PLACES.

If an excepted position in a classified post-office is, by formal action of the Postmaster-General and this Commission, placed within the nonexcepted class, the occupant of the position is also placed within that class, and thereafter has the same status as if he had been originally appointed to that force through regular examination and certification. He may be assigned to any position within that force, upon any test of fitness determined upon by the postmaster, provided that he has served his term of probation and that he is within the age limitations prescribed by Postal Rule II, section 2, for the position to which he is to be transferred. (Letter of August 26, 1892, to postmaster at Milwaukee, Wis.)

5. FAILURES TO REPORT IN RESPONSE TO TENDERED APPOINTMENTS.

Where a reasonable length of time, consistent with the needs of the office, has expired, and the person selected for appointment has not reported for duty, his name may be dropped from the register and a new certification may be made upon the request of the postmaster. What constitutes a reasonable length of time is of course a question to be decided by the postmaster within certain limits, say not less than five nor more than fifteen days. If a person thus dropped from the register for failure to appear shall make request to be again entered upon the register, the board may restore his name to the register, under Regulation VII, clause 4, for the additional certifications to which he may be entitled. (Letter to Los Angeles postal board, September 6, 1892, File 3760.

6. PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS—Postal Rule 5.

(*a*) Postmaster may make distribution of his force by promotion, transfer, or reduction, upon any test of fitness determined upon by him which the commission does not disapprove, in the absence of promotion regulations. This discretion of course would not permit the promotion of a person to a grade requiring a higher examination where he was only appointed to a lower grade for the purpose of promotion, as such promotion would obviously break down the distinction between the examinations. Where a person has been appointed in good faith to a lower grade, and in the performance of his duties has been faithful and efficient, showing all

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necessary qualifications for the place to which his transfer or promotion is proposed, and those qualifications have been practically tested, and where such promotion would add to the efficiency of the service and promote the public interest more than would an appointment from the eligible registers of a person unfamiliar with the work of the office or with the particular duties of the place to be filled, the promotion would be strictly within the spirit and letter of the rule. Whether a transfer to a place of carrier is to enter the service within the meaning of the act of August 2, 1882, Statutes, 185, requiring entrance to the class having the minimum rate of pay, is not a question for decision by the Commission. Regard must be had to the age limitations prescribed by Postal Rule II, clause 2, but no promotion or transfer (except appointment of substitutes to regular places) may be made from one grade to another until after absolute appointment. (Letter to postmaster at Boston, July 31, 1888, and minutes June 4, 1888, clause 5.)

(*b*) Watchmen being within the classified service may be promoted to clerk upon a test of fitness determined by the postmaster. (Minutes April 10, 1888, clause 3, Vol. 7, p. 250.)

7. REGISTERS FOR LOWER GRADES.

Hereafter the practice of making up several registers or lists of eligibles from those who pass the messenger examination will be discontinued to the extent of limiting the registers to be thus made to two—one for junior clerks, messengers, and stampers, and one for porters or pilers—and immediately upon receipt of this order the registers now in existence will be arranged accordingly; the names of all those who applied for the position of junior clerk, messenger, or stamper, being listed together in the order of grade, and the names of all those who applied for the position of porter or piler being also listed together in the order of grade. Those to be entered on the junior clerk, etc., register, and those to be hereafter examined therefor must not be under sixteen nor over forty-five years of age; and those to be entered on the porter or piler register, or to be hereafter examined therefor, must not be under eighteen nor over forty-five years of age. All positions not filled from the clerk or the carrier register will be filled from one or the other of these registers according as the duties to be performed are those of a junior clerk, etc., or those of a porter or piler. The statements made by applicants in their applications as to their preference for junior clerk, etc., or for porter or piler, taken in connection with the age limitations prescribed by Postal Rule II, section 2, and mentioned above, will determine upon which register their names shall be entered. (Circular letter No. 3, of January, 1891.)

8. SELECTIONS FOR APPOINTMENT.

When name is certified and all available means employed to find the person without success, the appointing officer has discharged his full duty, and has a right to a further certification.

9. SUBSTITUTES—Postal Rule IV, clause 2.

(*a*) Probationary appointment begins with appointment to substitute place, and promotion may be made to regular place in that order before expiration of probationary period. (Letter to St. Paul postal board, November 23, 1889, Book L, p. 360.)

(*b*) In all future cases it will be insisted upon that promotions from substitute to regular positions shall be made in the order of the date of probational appointment, a course which must be pursued in order to preserve the spirit of the civil-service law and rules. The method which you followed in the case cited, promoting according to seniority in substitute service in each separate division, if adopted, would result in the promotion of substitutes serving in divisions where changes are frequent, while those serving in divisions where changes occur less frequently would remain upon the substitute list long after their more fortunate associates, probationally appointed after they were, had secured places on your regular force. (Letter to Louisville postmaster, dated November 23, 1892, File No. 4080. See also minutes May 18, 1888, clause 3; July 7, 1888, clause 1; August 14, 1888, clause 2.)

(*c*) For the purpose of determining with certainty the order of appointment as sub-

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stitute, and therefore the order of priority for appointment to the regular force, the date given in the nomination to the Postmaster-General of a person for appointment to the grade of substitute carrier is to be taken as the date of such appointment. The date of commencement of service and of pay of a person appointed to the substitute force of any other grade is to be taken as the date of such appointment. When two or more persons are appointed on the same date, their appointment to the regular force must be made in the order of their selection from the certification or certifications for appointments as substitutes: *Provided*, That when two or three persons are selected from one certification and the appointing officer does not indicate the order of selection at the time of selection their appointment to the regular force must be made in the order of their examination grade. (Circular letter No. 2 of January, 1891.)

10. TRANSFERS—Postal Rule VI, clause (b).

(*a*) Transfers under this rule may not be made to office of Sixth Auditor, Treasury. (Minutes November 3, 1889, clause 1.)

(*b*) Departmental age limitation applies in transfers to the Post-Office Department. (Minutes April 3, 1889, clause 3.)

V. RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

1. AGE LIMITATION.

The age limit is waived only in the case of those described in section 1754, Revised Statutes, viz: those discharged for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty. The conditions of this service are such that a maximum age limit is necessary, if its efficiency is to be maintained. That limit was fixed at thirty-five in the civil service rules (1) because that was the limit fixed by the regulations of the Post-Office Department before the service was classified, and (2) because the great strain upon the physical constitution and powers of endurance of those engaged in this service, and the greater ease and facility with which young men learn the schemes of distribution, and, consequently, their greater efficiency in the service, made it necessary to fix it at some point anterior to the time when the average man reaches the maximum of physical and mental ability and aptitude. The question was seriously debated at the time, whether, in the interest of a good service, the limit should not be fixed at thirty rather than at thirty-five.

Notwithstanding the above considerations, the maximum age limit is waived in the case of those who are entitled to preference in civil appointments under section 1754, Revised Statutes, not because they are more competent than other honorably discharged soldiers (for in most instances they are undoubtedly less so), but because there is no discretion to do otherwise, since the seventh section of the civil-service law provides that, "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes;" and such preference has been understood to extend to age limits. In excepting from the age limit only those entitled to preference under section 1754 there is no discrimination against other classes, but a discrimination in favor of this particular class, because the laws discriminate in favor of it. Very few of this class, notwithstanding the law's favors, offer themselves for examination, being deterred, no doubt, by a knowledge of their physical incapacity for the hardships of the service or to meet the requirements of the physical examination which must be undergone in connection with the filing of the application. (Letter book U, p. 126, March 22, 1892.)

2. APPLICATION TO BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT REGARD TO LENGTH OF TIME APPLICANT HAS RESIDED IN THE STATE FROM WHICH MADE.

There is no law, rule, or regulation which requires that an applicant for the Railway Mail Service shall have had a residence in the State from which he makes application for any definite length of time. The law which applies to applicants for the departmental service does not apply to applicants for the Railway Mail Service, and where an applicant complies with the requirements of the application blank and

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furnishes the certificates of vouchers who are residents of the State from which he applies, who have known him for one year or more, and so certify, his application should be accepted without regard to the length of time he has been a resident of the State, it being held that he is eligible to file an application as soon as he establishes a residence, and such residence shall be held for that purpose to be established when the change from his former residence to the new one is actually made. (Minutes, March 8, 1892, clause 2.)

3. DEAF MUTES.

They can not be appointed in the Railway Mail Service. Under the rules the question of physical fitness for the service rests with the appointing officer. The General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service has decided that, as it is very dangerous for deaf mutes to be employed on a railroad, and for other reasons, his office does not feel justified in selecting deaf mutes. (Letter book U, p. 85, March 4, 1892.)

4. PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

The provisions of Railway Mail Rule IV, providing for certifications by counties, shall not apply to the certification of preference claimants, who shall, as heretofore, be certified by States. (Minutes, November 30, 1888, clause 5.)

VI. INDIAN SERVICE.

1. ASSISTANT TEACHERS, INDUSTRIAL TEACHERS, AND ASSISTANT MATRONS NOT TREATED AS WITHIN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

They receive but a small compensation, and it is desired, as far as practicable, to employ in these places Indians who have been trained in the schools and on reservations. Persons who may be appointed to them will not be assigned to duty as teachers or as matrons, as such assignment would be contrary to the provisions of the order of classification, which provides that no person shall be admitted to any place not excepted from examination by the civil-service rules in any of the designated classes until he or she shall have passed an appropriate examination under the Civil Service Commission, and his or her eligibility has been certified to by said Commission or the appropriate board of examiners. The assignment to the duties of a classified place would undoubtedly, within the meaning of this order, be an admission to that place. (Letter book U, p. 238, April 30, 1892.)

2. CERTIFICATION.

Indian Rule III, section 7, provides that for the Indian Service there shall be four districts, and a separate register of eligibles for each grade of examination for each district; and that, upon the written request of any eligible, his name shall be entered upon the register of any one or more of the districts other than that in which he resides. The register of none of these districts has been or is sufficiently supplied with eligibles residing within the district to meet the demands of the service, and while this condition continues, or until the commission directs otherwise, the three highest in grade shall be certified from the district in which the vacancy exists, notwithstanding the whole number of certifications given to some eligibles thereby may exceed three, it being held that the phrase "who have not been three times certified," occurring in clause (b) of section 1 of Indian Rule IV, applies to the register from which the certification is made, and means the same as though it read "who have not been three times certified from said register." (Minutes, October 14, 1892.)

3. REINSTATEMENT.

Teacher and matron.—While the position of teacher may be no higher than that of matron, from some points of view, yet under the rules of the Commission a much higher grade of examination, requiring a much broader and more thorough educational training to pass it, is prescribed for it, and from this point of view it is a higher position, and this view ought to govern the action of the Commission. The qualifications required in the two positions are so unlike that the positions can not be assimilated. In view of these two considerations the Commission would not be justified in issuing a certificate for reinstatement to the position of teacher of a person formerly in the grade of matron. (Minutes, October 14, 1892, clause 1).

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SYLLABI OF OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL ON QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES.

1. Preference, section 1754, Revised Statutes.—The joint resolution of March 3, 1865 (sec. 1754, Rev. Stat.), considered in connection with the act of March 3, 1871, chap. 114, and held that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are not exempt from liability to examination for admission into the civil service, but that they are entitled to a preference for appointment as against other persons of equal qualifications for the place. (Opinion of August 13, 1881, Vol. XVII, p. 194.)

2. Employment of chief examiner.—Doubt suggested whether the provision in section 3 of the act "to regulate and improve the civil service," etc. (22 Stat., 403), for the employment of a "chief examiner," does not come in conflict with the constitutional rule on the subject of appointments.

The word "employ" is sometimes used in our legislation in a sense equivalent to "appoint." (Opinion of January 22, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 504.)

3. Family—Eligibility for examination.—Whether there are already two or more members of a family in the public service, etc., as provided in section 9 of the civil service act of January 16, 1883, chap. 27, is not a question to be considered by the Civil Service Commission, but by the appointing power. (Opinion of June 12, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 554.)

4. Classification.—Departmental clerks whose salaries are $900 or $1,000 per annum, although not belonging to any of the classes in section 163, Revised Statutes, come within the scope of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, and may be classified thereunder, for the purpose of examination, into one or more classes, as may be deemed expedient.

Under section 1753, Revised Statutes, the President may prescribe regulations for admission into the civil service, and thereby restrict original entry therein to one or more of the classes that may exist, or permit such entry to all of them, as in his judgment will best promote the efficiency of the service.

If the $900 or $1,000 clerkships are constituted a distinct class, a promotion from such class to another class without examination, excepting where, in conformity to the act, the person to be promoted is specially exempted, would be forbidden by the act of January 16, 1883. To be eligible for appointment to any class (whether by promotion or otherwise), the applicant must have passed an examination to test his fitness for the place. (Opinion of November 9, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 621.)

5. Family—Eligibility for appointment.—Where a father and daughter held each an office in the classified service in one of the Departments, and another daughter, having passed the required examination, was proposed for appointment in another Department: *Held,* That by force of section 9 of the act January 16, 1883, chapter 27, the last-mentioned daughter, so long as the above state of facts exists, is ineligible for appointment to any office or place in the classified service. (Opinion of December 9, 1884, Vol. XVIII, p. 83.)

6. Special examiners of the Pension Bureau.—Special examiners of the Pension Bureau authorized to be appointed by the act of July 7, 1884, chapter 331, and by the act of March 3, 1885, chapter 343, come within the purview of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27; and in appointing such officers the latter act and rules thereunder should be observed.

The office of special examiner is newly created by the said act of 1885, as it was by the said act of 1884, the term under each act being for one year only. (Opinion of May 7, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 172.)

*7. Exceptions from examination in the Pension Bureau.**—The officers in the Pension Bureau described as medical referee, assistant medical referee, medical examiners,

*For present status of these places see page 209.

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and law clerk, being "exclusively professional," do not fall within the operation of the civil-service law; they are excepted therefrom by Rule XIX.

Those described as principal examiners for review board are not excepted, and in appointing them the civil-service law and regulations should be observed. (Opinion of May 28, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 187.)

8. Section 164, Revised Statutes, repealed.—The act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, repeals by implication section 164, Revised Statutes. (Opinion of August 1, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 245.)

9. Chief examiner.—The office of chief examiner in the Civil Service Commission, created by the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, is to be filled by appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Opinion of May 26, 1886, Vol. XVIII, p. 409.)

10. Preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes.—By section 1754, Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of those making appointments to civil offices to give a preference, other things being equal, to the class of persons named in that section; but the matter of capacity and personal fitness for the place is for the determination of the appointing power. (Opinion of May 24, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 318.)

11. Railway Mail Service—Appointment.—T was appointed a railway postal clerk by the Postmaster-General on April 29, 1889, without having undergone a civil-service examination (none being then required for such appointment), but he did not take the oath of office and enter upon its duties until May 18, 1889. In the meantime, namely, on May 1, 1889, civil-service rules for the Railway Mail Service went into effect, requiring an examination thereunder as a preliminary to making an appointment like the above: *Held*, that T was legally appointed on April 29; that his appointment was complete on that date, although he did not qualify by taking the oath of office until afterwards, and that no examination under the civil service rules was required in his case. (Opinion of October 14, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 410.)

12. Reinstatement.—F, a clerk in the War Department, resigned June 30, 1888, and on November 2, 1888, was reappointed to a clerkship in the same Department on a certificate for reinstatement given by the Civil Service Commission under Departmental Rule X, but failing to avail himself of this opportunity to reënter the service, the last-mentioned appointment was canceled January 28, 1889. On August 13, 1889, the Secretary of War requested that F be again certified by the Commission for reinstatement, but the Commission on August 25, 1889, declined to issue a certificate, on the ground that he had been separated from the service more than a year, and was not eligible for reappointment under said rule: *Held*, that the decision of the Commission, namely, that a second certificate for reappointment could not issue to F because he had been separated from the service for more than a year, was in accordance with Rule X. (Opinion of October 26, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 416.)

13. Quartermaster's volunteers.—Where one served in the war of the rebellion in the military organization known as "Quartermaster's Volunteers," or "Quartermaster's Brigade," and was honorably discharged from the service: *Held*, that he is entitled to the benefit of the proviso in Departmental Rule X, of the civil service, as one who "served in the military service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom," within the meaning of that rule. (Opinion of November 19, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 434.)

14. Employment of substitutes.—The proposed amendment of Departmental Rule VII and revocation of Departmental Rule II of the regulations of the Civil Service Commission (with a view to provide for the employment of substitutes for clerks, copyists, and other employés in the Departments who are temporarily absent on account of sickness or other unavoidable cause, and for the selection of such substitutes from persons regularly certified by the Civil Service Commission), considered in connection with section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882, chapter 389, and section 4 of the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 128, and *advised* that while the amend-

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ment proposed is not beyond the power of the Commission, with the approval of the President, to make, yet that such amendment would be inoperative whenever it should become necessary to make an additional expenditure for the employment of substitutes. (Opinion of March 6, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 507.)

15 Reinstatement—Contract Surgeons.—A person who served as a contract surgeon, in the late war of the rebellion, with troops in the field and in hospitals, and by completing his contract was honorably discharged the service, is within the proviso to Departmental Rule X of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, and entitled to the benefits thereby conferred. (Opinion of April 8, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 533.)

16. Reinstatement—General service clerks.—H served in the war of the rebellion, in a New York regiment, from May 12, 1861, to May 13, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. On the latter date he enlisted in the "general service" of the Army for clerical duty at headquarters, and was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Office April 1, 1864, in which he served on clerical duty until May 13, 1868, when he was discharged through no delinquency or misconduct on his part. Application being now made by him for reinstatement under amended Departmental Rule X of the civil-service rules, the Secretary of War requests that he be certified by the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement as a clerk in the War Department under said rule: *Held,* That H, during the period of his enlistment in the "general service" for clerical duty, as above, was not in the classified departmental service, and that (he not having been separated from the latter service) his case does not come within the provisions of said Rule X, and therefore that he can not be certified thereunder. (Opinion of May 9, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 552.)

17. *Railway Mail Service—Transfer clerks.*—Upon the facts submitted (which are set forth in the opinion): *Advised,* That the appointment of certain railway transfer clerks, who had not been examined and certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission, was not within the amendment of clause 5 of Railway Mail Rule II, adopted August 19, 1889, which excepts from examination clerks in the Railway Mail Service who are "employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks, or pouches, and not otherwise."

Section 1019 of the Postal Regulations (edition of 1887) can not prevail over, but must yield to, the subsequently adopted amendment of said clause 5, which should be strictly confined to the class of transfer clerks therein mentioned. (Opinion of July 8, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 583.

18. *Certificate of county officer in application for examination.*—The words "departmental service" and "the service" as used in the proviso, in that part of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of July 11, 1890, chapter 667, which relates to the Civil Service Commission, mean the classified civil service as established by section 163, Revised Statutes, and section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27.

The words in the same proviso, viz, "Promotion or appointment in other branches of the Government," signify promotion or appointment in the classified service of some other department than that to which the applicant may belong.

Semble, That an application for a transfer is not within the exception of the proviso.

Congress not having designated in the proviso any particular county officer or officers who may make the certificate required to accompany the application, this matter must be presumed to have been left as a subject for regulation by the Civil Service Commission. (Opinion of August 2, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 624.)

19. Actual bona fide residence.—Meaning of the words "an actual, bona fide resident," as used in the proviso of the paragraph of the act of Congress of July 11, 1890, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission.

Just what constitutes an actual, bona fide resident is not always easy to determine. That a man may have an actual, bona fide residence in one place and be bodily

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absent therefrom for months and even years together is certainly true. Instance of a Government official. Such a person is liable to all the burdens of residence and citizenship at home.

A person who leaves his home in one of the States, with his family, and engages in business, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, denies his liability to the burdens of residence at his former State home, and is not an actual bona fide resident at that place. Claim to vote in the State from which he came would not make him a proper applicant for the examination provided for in this section. It was the purpose of the act to discriminate against persons of the latter class, persons who claim the benefit of State citizenship and disclaim or fail to discharge any of the obligations of such State residence and citizenship. (Opinion of April 1, 1891.)

20. Revocation of order canceling selection for appointment.—Whether appointing officer may revoke order revoking Mrs. B's selection for appointment, withdraw his notice to the Commission of this revocation, and appoint Mrs. B. without further certification. Mrs. B. failed to receive the notice of her selection for appointment, not through any fault or neglect on her part, but probably from an error of the Department in addressing the notice to Miss instead of Mrs. B., and the failure of the postmaster at the address on the notice to forward the letter to Mrs. B. at a new address which had been left with him.

There are weighty reasons why such a course would be inadmissible under the civil-service rules and regulations. It seems clear that after the revocation of the order of selection Mrs. B. stood in the same position as the other eligibles whose names were certified with hers; like them she had been certified but not appointed. (Opinion of April 8, 1891.)

21. Review of decision by Commission upon question arising under the rules.—Whether E is eligible for reinstatement by reason of service in regiment of Indiana "minute men" at the time of the insurgent foray known as Morgan's Raid. The Commission decided that as the records of the War Department do not show that such an organization was in the service of the United States, he was not entitled to reinstatement.

If the Commission determined the question in accordance with law, no further proceedings in the premises are authorized.

No statute is found which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior or the Attorney-General, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, to reverse or to review this action of the Commission. The limitations of the statutes and the precedents established by learned predecessors, preclude me from now reviewing the decision made by the Civil Service Commission. (Opinion of June 25, 1891.)

22. Validity of appointment contrary to apportionment.—H was examined alleging an actual, bona fide residence in one State, and subsequently and before appointment became a resident of another State without advising the Commission of his change of residence. Had he done so his name would have been transferred on the register to the new State. Had this been done his name would not have been certified when it was and he would not have been appointed, but a resident of the State from which he was examined would have been. As a consequence of his failure to give timely notice of his removal, the one State was charged with an appointment which it did not receive and failed to receive an appointment it was entitled to; and the other received an appointment with which it was not charged and to which it was not then, nor has it been since, entitled under the law and rules.

While it is the undoubted duty of the executive branch to give effect to the requirement of Congress for an apportionment, it is a very different thing to say that an appointment made in disregard of this rule of apportionment, through a mere inadvertence, is to fail entirely and be treated as a nullity.

Congress did not intend that in such a case as this, where everything was done in good faith, an inadvertent disregard of the rule of apportionment in making an appointment should annul that appointment. The statute is directory only in the

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above particular, consequently the appointment of H was not invalid. (Opinion of December 10, 1891.)

*23. Classification of employés of the Weather Bureau.**—The employés of the Weather Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, who are on duty outside and away from the city of Washington, are not members of the classified civil service. (Opinion of March 12, 1892.)

GROWTH OF THE MERIT SYSTEM SINCE 1883.

The civil-service act was approved on January 16, 1883. It took effect from its passage. One of its provisions allowed vacancies in the service to be filled according to the old methods until July 16; but after that date none within the sphere of its first application could be filled except by persons who had been duly examined. In the Departments at Washington the classification embraced all persons receiving salaries of not less than $900 nor more than $1,800 a year—altogether 5,652—of whom 135 were excepted from examination. The classification of the customs service embraced places having an annual compensation of $900 or over, at ports where 50 or more persons were employed, excluding only those whose nominations had to be confirmed by the Senate. The number of places thus classified, including eleven ports, was 2,573. This classification remains unchanged, and the number of ports has not been increased, though the number of persons in the classified customs service has since been reduced by some 300 through diminution of force. The number of post-offices classified—being those at which there were 50 or more employés—was 23, and the classified service at these offices included all persons above the grade of workman or laborer except the postmaster, or 5,699 in all. In the three branches of the classified service, therefore, the total number of places made subject to the provisions of the civil-service rules was 13,924. In 1884 the post-offices at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Jersey City, and New Haven, having attained the requisite number of employés, were classified, as was also the Department of Agriculture. During this year the classifications of several of the Departments were extended so as to embrace places not theretofore included within them. A detailed history of the changes in the classifications by their revision is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commission, at pages 102–114.

On March 1, 1888, President Cleveland made an order classifying the United States Civil Service Commission. On June 29, 1888, the classifications of the departmental service at Washington were revised and extended so as to embrace all the officers, clerks, and other employés in the Departments, except those appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers. Altogether, 1,931 places were added to the classified service by this extension. The Railway Mail Service, with 5,320 employés, was classified December 1, 1888. On January 4, 1889, rules for that service were promulgated, to take effect March 15, 1889. During the administration of President Cleveland sixteen post-offices, having attained the required fifty employés, were classified. The whole number of places thus added to the classified service, including those in the sixteen post-offices just mentioned, was about 8,100, though this does not include the places resulting from the natural growth of the service. On March 4, 1889, the number of classified places in the departmental service was about 8,212, in the customs service about 2,298, and in the postal service about 11,500; making a total, including the Railway Mail Service, of about 27,330 places.

The Railway Mail rules went into effect under President Harrison on May 1,

* These employés have since been classified.

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1889, instead of March 15, it being found impossible to provide eligible registers at an earlier date. The extensions of the classified service subsequent to March 4, 1889, have been as follows: On April 13, 1891, the President classified certain classes of school employés and the physicians in the Indian service, about 626 employés in all. On May 5, 1892, the Fish Commission was classified as a part of the departmental service, bringing in 140 employés. Since the administration of President Harrison began, ten post-offices, each having attained the requisite number of employés—fifty—have been classified, and rules for the railway mail service put into effect. On the 5th of January, 1893, the President amended postal rule No. 1 so as to include in the classified postal service all free-delivery post-offices, adding to that branch of the classified service 548 offices not heretofore classified, and the 7,610 persons employed therein. On the same day he amended the classification of the Department of Agriculture so as to include therein the employés of the Weather Bureau at work elsewhere than at Washington, 314 in number. The whole number of places covered by extensions of classifications during the administration of President Harrison, including those which came under the rules by their automatic operation in the ten post-offices above mentioned, has been about 9,190, besides those resulting from the growth of the service. On January 18, 1893, when the last computation was made, there were in the classified service about 42,928 places.

To recapitulate: The original classification of the civil service embraced 13,924 places. On March 4, 1885, the total number of places in the classified service was about 15,573, being an increase of 1,649, including the new post-offices and some 550 places added by Executive order in the revision and extension of the classifications. On March 4, 1889, the total number of places in the classified service was about 27,330, an increase during four years of 11,757, including the new post-offices, and 8,100 places added by Executive order. On January 18, 1893, the total was about 42,928, an increase since March 4, 1889, of 15,598 places, including the new post-offices, and some 9,190 places added by Executive order.

The deficiency act of March 3, 1883, provided, in addition to three Commissioners at an annual salary of $3,500 each and one chief examiner at $3,000, for one secretary at $1,600, one stenographer at $1,600, and one messenger at $600, making a total expense for salaries of $17,300. The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1885, increased the salary of the secretary $400, that of the messenger $240, and provided for a clerk at $1,200, making a total increase of $1,840, and reduced the appropriation for traveling expenses from $4,000 to $3,500. The second session, in 1886, increased the salary of the stenographer $200 and gave an additional clerk at $1,400 and a laborer at $660, making an increase of $2,260.

By the appropriation act of July 1, 1886, the clerical force of the Commission was increased by one clerk at $1,600 and two at $900, and the appropriation for traveling expenses was restored from $3,500 to $4,000. By the appropriation act of March 3, 1887, the Commission obtained an additional clerk at $1,000, and by the appropriation act of July 11, 1888, an additional clerk at $1,600, one at $1,400, and one at $1,000, besides an increase of $1,000 in traveling expenses. By the appropriation act of February 26, 1889, $250 was added to the appropriation for traveling expenses. The total increase under President Cleveland was $10,150.

By the appropriation act of July 11, 1890, the Commission obtained five additional clerks, as follows: One at $1,800, one at $1,400, two at $1,200, and one at $1,000. In 1891 and 1892 no advance was made at all. In 1893 the only advance was an increase of $750 for traveling expenses. The total increase during President Harrison's administration has been $7,350.

Since 1883 the classified service has increased from 13,924 places to about 43,000, and the appropriation for salaries and traveling expenses from $21,300 to $42,400.

The following table shows the relation the growth of the service bears to the positive action of the Executive in the extension of classifications:

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PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

Growth.		Executive act.	
4 post-offices, each attaining 50 employés	200		
Other growth, about	1,449		
Total	1,649	Original classification	13,924
March 4, 1885, approximate number of places classified			15,573

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

16 post-offices, each attaining 50 employés	800	U. S. Civil Service Commission	8
Other growth, about	3,698	Revisions of classifications of Departments at Washington	1,931
Total	4,498	Railway Mail Service	5,320
		Total	7,259
March 4, 1889, approximate number of places classified			27,330

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

10 post-offices, each attaining 50 employés	500	School employés and physicians in Indian Service	626
Other growth, about	6,408	Fish Commission	140
Total	6,908	Weather Service	314
		548 post-offices	7,610
		Total	8,690
February 24, 1893, approximate number of places classified			42,928
Entire growth			13,055
Positive action of Executive			29,873

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

An order of the President for keeping records of efficiency in the Departments at Washington was issued December 4, 1891, and is shown in the letter given below, to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is understood that a like letter was addressed to each head of Department. The history of the matter is that on August 6, 1891, the President amended General Rule III, clause 6, so as to provide for competitive examinations for promotion in the classified civil service under regulations to be approved by the President. Prior to the adoption of this amendment the rule provided for compulsory competitive examinations for promotion, and the change of rule had the effect of making the competition voluntary. Under the rule as it stood amended, regulations for promotion had been applied to the New York customs district and to the War Department. (See these regulations at p. 60 *ante*). A full account of the history of the adoption of these regulations will be found in the fourth report, pages 73–92.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, December 4, 1891.*

SIR: In my message to the first session of the Fifty-first Congress I said:

I have suggested to the heads of the Executive Departments that they consider whether a record might not be kept in each bureau of all those elements that are covered by the terms "faithfulness" and "efficiency," and a rating made showing the relative merits of the clerks of each class, this rating to be regarded as a test of merit in making promotions.

In some of the Departments this suggestion has been acted upon, in part at least, and I now direct that, in your Department, a plan be at once devised and put in op-

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eration for keeping an efficiency record of all persons within the classified service, with a view to placing promotions wholly upon the basis of merit.

It is intended to make provision for carrying into effect the stipulations of the civil-service law in relation to promotions in the classified service. To that end the rule requiring compulsory (competitive) examinations has been rescinded. In my opinion, the examination for promotion of those who present themselves should be chiefly, if not wholly, upon their knowledge of the work of the bureau or Department to which they belong and the record of efficiency made by them in their previous service. I think the records of efficiency, kept from day to day, should be open to the inspection of the clerks.

Very respectfully, yours,

BENJ. HARRISON.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Under this order records of efficiency are kept in each Department, and in some of them examinations for promotions are being held, and this will no doubt be done in all of them. These examinations in their present forms are in some measure experimental, and it is too soon yet to say what their final form and character will be.

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TABLE 1.—*Showing the number of examinations held for the departmental, railway mail, and Indian services, the number of competitors, and the number that passed and the number that failed in each State during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

State.	Number of examinations.	Departmental service.																Railway mail service.			Indian service.				
		Copyist.					Clerks.					Special.					Grand total.				Passed.			Failed.		
		Passed.		Failed.		Total	Passed.		Failed.		Total	Passed.		Failed.		Total										
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.			Passed.	Failed.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Alabama	5	7	3	11	3	24	11	2	11	1	25	1	.....	2	.....	3	52	37	58	95	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Alaska	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	4	.....	3	9	3	15	12	4	17	1	34	1	.....	.....	.....	1	50	73	64	137	3	.....	2	.....	5
California	7	1	1	1	1	4	8	1	3	.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	2	18	84	30	114	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Colorado	6	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	1	2	.....	7	1	.....	2	.....	3	12	58	26	84	.....	1	3	1	5
Connecticut	3	1	4	.....	.....	5	6	2	2	.....	10	.....	.....	3	1	4	19	28	6	34	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Delaware	2	5	10	4	1	20	11	.....	1	.....	12	2	.....	1	.....	3	35	11	8	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	71	126	415	99	81	721	194	82	40	2	318	81	293	131	122	627	1,666	113	78	191	2	1	1	2	6
Florida	2	.....	2	2	1	5	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	14	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	9	2	3	13	3	21	15	2	13	1	31	.....	.....	2	.....	2	54	76	99	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	7	16	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illinois	9	7	13	6	6	32	23	8	20	4	55	5	.....	4	.....	9	96	182	58	240	1	3	1	.....	5
Indiana	10	4	9	5	2	20	42	4	20	.....	66	2	1	4	1	8	94	157	57	214	5	.....	1	2	8
Iowa	8	2	4	4	3	13	18	5	4	.....	27	3	.....	1	.....	4	44	83	42	125	8	2	2	1	13
Kansas	8	3	6	4	1	14	22	.....	7	.....	20	2	1	5	.....	8	51	91	36	127	9	1	.....	.....	10
Kentucky	5	6	7	8	4	25	21	1	19	.....	41	1	.....	2	.....	3	69	47	26	73	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Louisiana	6	1	4	3	3	11	7	1	7	.....	15	2	.....	.....	.....	2	28	18	26	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	3	1	1	1	.....	3	7	.....	1	.....	8	2	.....	1	.....	3	14	10	3	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	5	1	9	.....	2	12	6	2	1	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	11	1	12	6	1	20	19	7	15	.....	41	5	1	6	.....	12	73	77	28	105	.....	.....	1	1	2
Michigan	6	3	21	1	2	27	17	11	5	3	36	3	.....	4	2	9	72	68	22	90	2	1	.....	.....	3
Minnesota	3	1	2	2	2	7	12	3	2	.....	17	3	.....	5	.....	8	32	75	27	102	4	.....	3	.....	7
Mississippi	3	.....	6	15	3	24	10	1	11	1	23	2	.....	.....	.....	2	49	26	35	61	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Missouri	11	12	9	20	5	46	75	12	28	3	118	5	.....	8	.....	13	177	232	95	327	3	2	5	3	13
Montana	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	14	34	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Nebraska	5	4	6	2	1	13	20	2	7	2	31	1	2	5	.....	8	52	76	45	121	1	6	4	3	14
Nevada	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	2	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	2	2	2	.....	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	2	12	28	30	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	16	24	50	14	15	103	71	14	25	3	113	5	1	10	1	17	233	212	103	315	3	.....	2	.....	5
North Carolina	4	7	5	4	2	18	8	.....	11	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	1	1	38	22	34	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	2	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	18	18	37	13	9	77	67	7	26	3	103	4	.....	17	1	22	202	306	116	422	7	2	2	3	14
Oklahoma	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	9	15	1	1	2	.....	4
Oregon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13	6	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE 1.—*Showing the number of examinations held for the departmental, railway mail, and Indian services, etc.*—Continued.

State.	Number of examinations.	Departmental service.															Grand total.	Railway mail service.			Indian service.				
		Copyist.					Clerks.					Special.									Passed.		Failed.		
		Passed.		Failed.		Total	Passed.		Failed.		Total	Passed.		Failed.		Total		Passed.	Failed.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.		Male.	Fem.	Male.	Fem.										
Pennsylvania	15	20	42	16	20	98	88	7	21	2	118	9	.....	8	2	19	235	197	95	292	3	2	.....	.....	5
Rhode Island	3	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	2	11	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina	6	1	5	9	3	18	11	1	10	1	23	1	.....	1	.....	2	43	33	48	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	2	.....	2	1	1	4	4	.....	4	.....	8	.....	.....	2	.....	2	14	20	7	27	4	.....	4	2	10
Tennessee	8	11	7	19	4	41	18	.....	27	.....	45	.....	.....	4	.....	4	90	97	118	215	2	.....	2	.....	4
Texas	7	3	4	9	1	17	25	1	21	1	48	1	.....	5	.....	6	71	94	56	150	1	.....	1	.....	2
Utah	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19	7	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4	1	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia	4	8	16	3	5	32	15	2	2	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	46	35	81	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Washington	3	1	.....	1	1	3	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	30	18	48	3	.....	2	1	6
West Virginia	4	2	6	1	4	13	4	.....	6	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	1	24	41	27	68	1	.....	1	.....	2
Wisconsin	6	4	7	1	1	13	24	7	3	1	35	2	.....	2	.....	4	52	61	10	71	1	2	.....	.....	3
Wyoming	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	19	6	25	1	.....	1	.....	2
Total	334	291	740	310	198	1,539	927	194	409	32	1,562	151	300	236	131	818	3,919	2,949	1,648	4,597	68	26	44	20	158

NOTE.—More than 33⅓ per cent. of those who took the clerk and copyist examinations and more than 75 per cent. of those who took special examinations were examined at Washington, D. C.

In addition to the above, there were eighty-two sets of papers which were examined and marked by the central board, and which have been canceled for various reasons, to wit: Copyist, 7 sets; clerk, 10 sets; special, 1 set; railway mail service, 62 sets; Indian service, 2 sets.

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TABLE 2.—*Showing the number examined for the Railway Mail Service, the number that passed and that failed, and the legal residence, average age, and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Legal residence.	Passed.							Failed.							Total.
			Education.							Education.					
	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	
Alabama	36	24+	10	8	5	6	7	57	24—	25	11	3	11	7	93
Arizona	5	23+	1	....	1	3	....	4	26—	2	1	....	....	1	9
Arkansas	70	24—	22	8	8	13	19	63	24+	32	6	5	8	12	133
California	84	25+	31	6	11	25	11	31	24+	13	3	8	3	4	115
Colorado	56	26+	21	4	8	16	7	26	26+	18	....	1	4	3	82
Connecticut	29	23+	9	4	5	10	1	7	24—	3	....	2	2	....	36
Delaware	9	24	4	2	1	2	....	8	25+	6	1	....	1	....	17
District of Columbia	34	24+	18	1	4	6	5	23	22+	13	4	....	3	3	57
Florida	6	23+	3	2	....	....	1	13	27—	8	....	....	3	2	19
Georgia	82	23+	30	14	3	18	17	103	25—	48	13	1	18	23	185
Idaho	9	24	4	....	1	2	2	7	23+	3	2	1	1	....	16
Illinois	206	24—	77	19	15	66	29	50	25—	25	2	6	12	5	256
Indiana	174	24+	46	21	18	61	28	67	25—	38	5	7	12	5	241
Indian Territory	5	25—	1	1	1	1	1	2	24+	1	....	1	....	....	7
Iowa	80	24—	21	10	6	28	15	48	26	26	2	9	8	3	128
Kansas	138	24+	46	13	13	38	28	45	25—	23	1	4	9	8	183
Kentucky	55	24+	18	6	3	8	20	34	25—	17	3	2	3	9	89
Louisiana	13	23—	5	1	....	2	5	24	24—	11	3	3	4	3	37
Maine	10	26—	3	....	1	3	3	2	28+	2	....	....	....	....	12
Maryland	25	23—	12	6	2	3	2	17	24	14	3	....	....	....	42
Massachusetts	76	24+	37	4	4	30	1	31	26—	25	....	1	5	....	107
Michigan	75	24+	14	3	7	44	7	34	24+	12	....	4	15	3	109
Minnesota	67	26—	20	2	9	31	5	21	25—	11	1	2	7	....	88
Mississippi	30	22+	11	2	1	6	10	45	24+	12	7	2	12	12	75
Missouri	159	24—	49	15	27	46	22	81	25—	46	6	9	12	8	240
Montana	20	23+	8	....	3	3	6	14	23+	4	3	2	4	1	34
Nebraska	72	26+	22	8	4	30	8	40	25+	17	4	4	15	....	112
Nevada	7	22+	1	....	2	4	....	2	27+	1	....	1	....	....	9
New Hampshire	8	24—	3	....	....	5	....	1	22	....	....	1	....	....	9
New Jersey	53	25+	27	10	7	8	1	51	25—	27	1	9	12	2	104
New Mexico	6	23+	3	....	2	1	....	5	25	4	....	1	....	....	11
New York	192	25—	78	58	16	33	7	84	24+	45	15	12	9	3	276
North Carolina	25	24+	4	8	1	3	9	41	25+	12	7	1	9	12	66
North Dakota	7	26—	2	1	1	....	3	4	24+	3	....	....	....	1	11
Ohio	302	24+	104	22	32	109	35	107	24+	57	5	10	27	8	409
Oklahoma	5	26—	1	4	....	....	....	6	27—	....	1	2	....	3	11
Oregon	14	26—	5	....	3	6	....	5	25	1	2	....	1	1	19
Pennsylvania	203	25—	62	63	26	40	12	86	25—	50	14	7	12	3	289
Rhode Island	3	26+	1	1	1	....	....	1	21	....	1	....	....	....	4
South Carolina	39	24+	10	7	1	14	7	50	25+	20	7	1	10	12	89
South Dakota	24	25—	7	3	1	10	3	8	29+	4	....	1	2	1	32
Tennessee	85	24+	27	7	5	26	20	104	25+	44	9	6	17	28	189
Texas	96	24—	32	10	8	23	23	60	24+	29	6	7	13	5	156
Utah	19	25—	7	2	3	6	1	7	24—	2	2	....	2	1	26
Vermont	6	22+	1	4	....	1	....	1	25	1	....	....	....	....	7
Virginia	72	23+	20	14	4	18	16	58	26—	24	8	1	11	14	130
Washington	31	26+	9	3	6	6	7	19	26	9	2	3	5	....	50
West Virginia	39	24+	13	9	5	8	4	35	25+	29	2	2	1	1	74
Wisconsin	70	23—	21	3	8	35	3	11	26—	2	....	2	7	....	81
Wyoming	18	26	9	3	4	2	....	5	23+	4	....	....	1	....	23
Total	2,949	24+	990	392	297	859	411	1,648	25—	823	163	144	311	207	4,597

NOTE.—Five of the above were examined under the provisions of Railway Mail Rule V, paragraph 1, clause (*a*), for transfer from local post-offices to the Railway Mail Service, all of whom passed, viz, one each from California, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas.

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TABLE 3.—*Showing the number examined for copyist and for clerk, departmental service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Legal residence.	Copyist.																				
	Passed.									Failed.										Examined.	
					Education.									Education.							
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Total	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama	8	9	17	27—	5	6	.....	3	3	18	7	25	30—	5	4	1	7	8	26	16	42
Arkansas	.....	4	4	23	.....	.....	2	1	1	12	4	16	33—	8	1	2	3	2	12	8	20
California	4	4	8	27+	2	3	1	2	.....	3	4	7	34+	6	.....	.....	.....	1	7	8	15
Colorado	.....	7	7	26—	2	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	1	40	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Connecticut	4	13	17	33+	1	6	.....	9	1	.....	5	5	30—	4	.....	1	.....	.....	4	18	22
Delaware	3	3	6	33—	1	2	.....	1	2	2	1	3	42+	1	2	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	33	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Florida	3	6	9	29+	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	5	27	2	.....	2	1	.....	7	7	14
Georgia	8	10	18	27+	4	2	.....	5	7	14	3	17	30+	5	2	1	3	6	22	13	35
Idaho	.....	1	1	24	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Illinois	10	31	41	29+	11	7	5	14	4	13	10	23	34—	8	5	5	4	1	23	41	64
Indiana	8	21	29	28+	2	4	2	17	4	7	4	11	36—	4	1	.....	1	5	15	25	40
Iowa	7	18	25	28—	2	5	1	12	5	8	5	13	35+	6	.....	.....	4	3	15	23	38
Kansas	12	15	27	31—	6	6	2	10	3	8	3	11	35+	5	1	3	2	.....	20	18	38
Kentucky	7	22	29	31+	8	7	1	7	6	13	5	18	30—	8	2	.....	3	5	20	27	47
Louisiana	3	8	11	33—	2	3	.....	2	4	3	3	6	26	1	4	.....	.....	1	6	11	17
Maine	4	8	12	32[illegible]	1	5	.....	5	1	1	1	2	20	.....	1	.....	1	.....	5	9	14
Maryland	6	22	28	[illegible]	2	12	1	8	5	3	6	9	36—	6	1	.....	2	.....	9	28	37
Massachusetts	3	22	25	33—	5	6	.....	11	3	7	1	8	30	2	1	2	3	.....	10	23	33
Michigan	5	41	46	31+	5	10	4	22	5	4	4	8	29—	3	.....	2	2	1	9	45	54
Minnesota	5	5	10	28+	4	1	1	3	1	3	5	8	40—	4	1	.....	3	.....	8	10	18
Mississippi	3	12	15	33—	6	2	2	2	3	16	5	21	26+	6	3	.....	3	9	19	17	36
Missouri	15	18	33	28—	12	2	3	10	6	20	6	26	28—	11	4	2	5	4	35	24	59
Montana	2	1	3	30—	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	2	30+	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	2	5
Nebraska	7	8	15	31—	3	1	1	7	3	2	3	5	36+	3	1	.....	1	.....	9	11	20
New Hampshire	.....	8	8	33+	1	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
New Jersey	10	26	36	29—	13	9	2	9	3	4	3	7	26	3	1	.....	3	.....	14	29	43
New Mexico	.....	3	3	27	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
New York	30	90	120	30—	26	45	9	28	12	20	27	47	33+	16	19	.....	7	5	50	117	167

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North Carolina	15	18	33	27+	2	10	3	9	9	12	4	16	30—	5	1	.....	6	4	27	22	49
North Dakota	1	2	3	48	1	.....	.....	1	1	4	.....	4	44—	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5	2	7
Ohio	29	64	93	30—	17	14	4	40	18	16	12	28	31—	15	3	2	8	.....	45	76	121
Oklahoma	.....	1	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	2
Oregon	1	2	3	31—	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Pennsylvania	28	90	118	30—	25	33	7	36	17	18	24	42	33—	23	9	1	6	3	46	114	160
Rhode Island	.....	1	1	25	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
South Carolina	3	13	16	26+	3	6	.....	5	2	14	4	18	27—	2	3	2	4	7	17	17	34
South Dakota	3	6	9	34—	3	1	.....	2	3	3	1	4	49+	1	1	.....	1	1	6	7	13
Tennessee	14	9	23	28—	6	3	2	3	9	25	5	30	31+	7	4	2	5	12	39	14	53
Texas	3	8	11	31—	3	3	1	2	2	11	2	13	32—	4	1	1	5	2	14	10	24
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	31	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Vermont	.....	6	6	33—	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	1	27	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
Virginia	9	41	50	27—	21	9	4	9	7	5	9	14	27+	3	5	1	3	2	14	50	64
Washington	1	1	2	31+	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	7	30+	3	1	1	1	1	3	6	9
West Virginia	4	22	26	28—	4	7	1	10	4	4	6	10	32+	4	1	.....	3	2	8	28	36
Wisconsin	7	14	21	28+	4	9	.....	5	3	2	2	4	27+	1	1	.....	1	1	9	16	25
Total	285	734	1,019	30—	216	248	61	327	167	305	195	500	31+	189	88	31	104	88	590	929	1,519

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Legal residence.	Clerk.																			Summary of copyist and clerk examinations.								
	Passed.									Failed.										Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Examined.		
					Education.									Education.																
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Alabama	15	2	17	28—	3	4	....	3	7	12	1	13	26—	1	1	2	3	6	27	3	30	23	11	34	30	8	38	53	19	72
Arkansas	14	4	18	29—	4	4	2	2	6	19	1	20	28	11	2	....	4	3	33	5	38	14	8	22	31	5	36	45	13	58
California	8	3	11	29+	2	1	3	1	4	4	....	4	30	1	2	....	....	1	12	3	15	12	7	19	7	4	11	19	11	30
Colorado	4	1	5	29—	1	2	....	1	1	2	....	2	38+	....	1	....	....	1	6	1	7	4	8	12	2	1	3	6	9	15
Connecticut	6	3	9	34+	....	3	2	4	....	2	....	2	33	....	1	1	....	....	8	3	11	10	16	26	2	5	7	12	21	33
Delaware	2	....	2	23—	....	....	....	1	1	2	....	2	39+	1	....	....	....	1	4	....	4	5	3	8	4	1	5	9	4	13
District of Columbia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1
Florida	5	1	6	30+	3	....	....	3	....	2	....	2	28+	....	....	....	....	2	7	1	8	8	7	15	6	1	7	14	8	22
Georgia	12	1	13	27+	1	1	2	3	6	11	1	12	29—	3	2	....	5	2	23	2	25	20	11	31	25	4	29	45	15	60
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	1
Illinois	41	8	49	28+	8	6	5	17	13	22	4	26	30—	9	4	3	5	5	63	12	75	51	39	90	35	14	49	86	53	139
Indiana	49	4	53	29—	8	11	2	15	17	23	1	24	28+	6	2	3	6	7	72	5	77	57	25	82	30	5	35	87	30	117
Iowa	24	3	27	26+	....	5	7	8	7	5	....	5	47—	....	3	....	2	....	29	3	32	31	21	52	13	5	18	44	26	70
Kansas	46	3	49	30—	7	12	4	9	17	11	2	13	32—	5	2	1	....	5	57	5	62	58	18	76	19	5	24	77	23	100
Kentucky	24	1	25	27+	4	4	1	3	13	24	1	25	30+	6	4	4	2	9	48	2	50	31	23	54	37	6	43	68	29	97
Louisiana	3	1	4	27+	....	2	....	1	1	6	....	6	30—	2	....	....	2	2	9	1	10	6	9	15	9	3	12	15	12	27
Maine	13	....	13	31—	1	6	....	3	3	1	....	1	63	....	....	....	1	....	14	....	14	17	8	25	2	1	3	19	9	28
Maryland	5	3	8	31—	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	25+	....	1	....	....	1	6	4	10	11	25	36	4	7	11	15	32	47
Massachusetts	20	9	29	29+	1	5	3	12	8	14	....	14	33—	3	5	2	2	2	34	9	43	23	31	54	21	1	22	44	32	76
Michigan	30	11	41	29—	5	5	4	20	7	10	3	13	31—	3	2	1	6	1	40	14	54	35	52	87	14	7	21	49	59	108
Minnesota	15	3	18	27—	6	5	1	4	2	3	....	3	23—	....	....	1	1	1	18	3	21	20	8	28	6	5	11	26	13	39
Mississippi	12	1	13	28+	1	1	....	4	7	14	1	15	27+	2	....	1	5	7	26	2	28	15	13	28	30	6	36	45	19	64
Missouri	60	8	68	27+	10	18	10	13	17	23	1	24	28—	9	2	3	6	10	83	9	92	75	26	101	43	7	50	118	33	151
Montana	2	....	2	29—	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7
Nebraska	18	3	21	27—	3	2	6	5	5	6	2	8	27+	3	1	1	2	1	24	5	29	25	11	36	8	5	13	33	16	49
Nevada	1	1	2	31+	....	....	....	1	1	1	1	2	23	2	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4
New Hampshire	2	....	2	38	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	2	24	....	....	1	1	....	4	....	4	2	8	10	2	....	2	4	8	12
New Jersey	17	2	19	32	5	5	2	4	3	4	1	5	32+	2	1	2	....	....	21	3	24	27	28	55	8	4	12	35	32	67
New Mexico	2	....	2	37	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	23	1	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	2	3	5	1	....	1	3	3	6
New York	83	14	97	29	15	30	5	24	23	28	4	32	31—	8	9	6	8	1	111	18	129	113	104	217	48	31	79	161	135	296

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North Carolina	11	....	11	30—	3	2	....	2	4	13	....	13	32+	1	2	1	1	8	24	....	24	26	18	44	25	4	20	51	22	73
North Dakota	3	1	4	28+	2	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	4	3	7	4	....	4	8	3	11
Ohio	72	6	78	29—	12	7	10	18	31	25	1	26	29—	4	4	3	6	9	97	7	104	101	70	171	41	13	54	142	83	225
Oklahoma	4	....	4	28	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	4	1	5	1	....	1	5	1	6
Oregon	2	....	2	24+	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	3	34—	1	....	....	....	2	5	....	5	3	2	5	3	....	3	6	2	8
Pennsylvania	94	8	102	30—	20	24	15	18	25	22	1	23	32—	5	9	4	5	....	116	9	125	122	98	220	40	25	65	162	123	285
Rhode Island	3	1	4	31+	....	1	....	2	1	5	....	5	26+	3	....	....	2	....	8	1	9	3	2	5	6	....	6	9	2	11
South Carolina	12	1	13	25+	2	4	....	2	5	10	1	11	28+	....	....	....	4	7	22	2	24	15	14	29	24	5	29	39	19	58
South Dakota	3	1	4	37+	1	1	1	1	....	5	....	5	37—	....	1	2	....	2	8	1	9	6	7	13	8	1	9	14	8	22
Tennessee	19	1	20	25—	....	....	....	3	17	24	....	24	28—	7	....	1	2	14	43	1	44	33	10	43	49	5	54	82	15	97
Texas	32	1	33	26+	7	4	5	3	14	21	1	22	29+	6	4	2	4	6	53	2	55	35	9	44	32	3	35	67	12	79
Utah	1	....	1	30	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	2	2	1	2	3
Vermont	4	1	5	27	....	1	....	1	3	2	....	2	50—	2	....	....	....	....	6	1	7	4	7	11	2	1	3	6	8	14
Virginia	7	2	9	26+	....	2	2	3	2	2	1	3	36+	....	2	....	....	1	9	3	12	16	43	59	7	10	17	23	53	76
Washington	9	1	10	30—	....	2	2	1	5	3	....	3	34+	2	....	....	1	....	12	1	13	10	2	12	5	5	10	15	7	22
West Virginia	17	2	19	30—	2	8	1	3	5	7	....	7	29+	1	....	2	1	3	24	2	26	21	24	45	11	6	17	32	30	62
Wisconsin	27	8	35	27+	4	9	1	11	10	3	1	4	29	1	1	....	2	....	30	9	39	34	22	56	5	3	8	39	25	64
Wyoming	1	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	23	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	2	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	.....	2
Total	854	124	978	29—	145	201	99	233	300	399	31	430	30+	105	68	47	90	120	1,253	155	1,408	1,139	858	1,997	704	226	930	1,843	1,084	2,927

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TABLE 4.—*Showing the number who took special examination for the departmental education, during the year*

	Legal residence.	Bookkeeper.																
		Passed.								Failed.								
					Education.								Education.					
		Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.
1	Alabama	1	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	1	...	2
2	Arkansas	2	...	33	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	63	...	1	...	...	...	3
3	California	1	...	36	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4	Colorado	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Delaware	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	1
6	District of Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	...	1	...	...	...	1
8	Illinois	2	...	28+	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	4
9	Indiana	2	1	30+	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	40	...	1	...	...	...	4
10	Io	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	1	...	1
11	K s	2	...	25	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	33+	...	1	2	1	...	6
12	Kentucky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Louisiana	1	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Maine	1	...	32	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15	Massachusetts	1	...	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
16	Michigan	1	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	2
17	Minnesota	1	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18	Mississippi	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	46	...	1	...	...	...	3
19	Missouri	3	...	35	1	1	1	...	...	2	...	35+	...	1	1	...	...	5
20	Nebraska	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	...	1	...	...	1
21	New Hampshire	1	...	26	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22	New Jersey	...	1	30	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	New York	2	1	31+	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	35+	1	...	...	...	1	5
24	North Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28+	...	1	...	...	1	2
25	Ohio	3	...	28+	...	...	1	1	1	5	1	42+	1	3	...	1	1	9
26	Pennsylvania	3	2	33—	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	25	...	1	...	...	...	6
27	South Carolina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	44	...	...	...	1	...	1
28	Tennessee	1	...	32	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	27	...	1	...	...	...	2
29	Texas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	...	...	...	1	1
30	West Virginia	2	...	26	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
31	Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	25	...	...	1	1	...	2
	Total	32	5	30—	1	4	13	12	7	27	6	33+	2	12	8	7	4	70

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service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and ended June 30, 1892.

State Department clerk.															Meteorological clerk (Signal Office).														
Passed.							Failed.								Passed.							Failed.							
		Education.							Education.								Education.							Education.						
Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	
																													1
1	26				1									1															2
1	31		1											1	1	32		1										1	3
																													4
																													5
																													6
1	53					1								1	1	42					1								1	7
																													8
																													9
																													10
																													11
1	30					1								1	1	32		1										1	12
1	31		1											1															13
																													14
2	26		1			1								2	1	22					1								1	15
																													16
																													17
															1	20					1								1	18
																													19
																													20
2	27					2								2															21
																													22
2	27+	1				1	2	29	1				1	4															23
																													24
																													25
																													26
															1	56					1								1	27
																													28
1	29					1								1															29
																													30
																													31
12	30+	1	3		1	7	2	29	1				1	14	6	34		2			4								6	

NOTE.—Only males were examined for State Department clerk and for meteorological clerk.

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TABLE 4.—*Showing the number who took special examination for the departmental education during the year ended*

	Legal residence.	Post-office inspector.													
		Passed.							Failed.						
				Education.							Education.				
		Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.
1	Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	39	....	....	....	1	....	1
2	California	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	49	....	1	....	....	....	1
4	Delaware	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Georgia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Illinois	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	40+	2	....	....	....	....	2
7	Indiana	1	31	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8	Kansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Louisiana	2	22	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
11	Maine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Michigan	2	29+	....	....	....	1	1	1	43	....	....	....	....	1	3
13	Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	40	....	1	....	....	....	1
14	Mississippi	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	34	....	....	....	....	1	1
15	Missouri	1	22	....	....	....	1	....	2	23	....	1	1	....	....	3
16	Nebraska	1	47	....	....	....	....	1	1	26	....	....	....	1	....	2
17	New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	New Jersey	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	New Mexico	1	21	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
20	New York	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	30	1	....	....	....	....	1
21	North Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	26	....	1	....	....	....	1
23	Pennsylvania	2	32	....	1	....	1	....	1	37	1	....	....	....	....	3
24	Rhode Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	44	1	....	....	....	....	1
26	Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	31	....	....	....	....	1	1
27	Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	33	1	1	....	....	....	2
28	Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total	10	29—	....	1	....	6	3	17	34+	6	5	1	2	3	27

NOTE.—Only males were examined for the positions of post-office inspector, special pension examiner, and medical pension examiner.

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service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and June 30, 1892—Continued.

Special pension examiner.																Medical pension examiner.															
Passed.								Failed.								Passed.								Failed.							
		Education.								Education.								Education.								Education.					
Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	
1	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	24	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	1	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	..	..	..	..	1	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	1	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44+	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	1	..	..	..	..	1	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	47+	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	51	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
1	28	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	28	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	43+	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	47	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	31—	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	49	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	36	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	37+	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	24	..	..	..	..	1	2	27+	..	..	..	..	2	3	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
3	28	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	49	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	36+	1	2	..	1	1	5	22
1	29	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	25—	..	1	..	1	3	1	51	..	..	..	..	1	6	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25
1	32	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
1	32	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	1	1	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	27	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
1	25	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
10	28+	1	..	..	2	7	26	42—	8	3	2	3	10	36	8	27—	..	1	..	1	6	13	35—	2	2	..	1	8	21		

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RLE 4.—*Showing the number who took special examination for the departmental education, during the year ended*

Legal residence.	Fourth assistant examiner (Patent Office).													
	Passed.							Failed.						
			Education.							Education.				
	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.
Alabama	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	26	....	....	....	....	1	1
Arkansas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	28	....	2	....	....	....	2
Connecticut	1	24	....	....	....	....	1	3	23	....	1	....	....	2	4
Delaware	1	25	....	1	....	....	....	1	24	....	1	....	....	....	2
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	44	....	1	....	....	....	1
Georgia	1	41	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Illinois	1	27	....	....	....	....	1	2	38	1	....	....	....	1	3
Indiana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	35	....	....	....	....	1	1
Iowa	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	26	....	....	....	....	1	1
Kentucky	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	29	....	....	....	....	1	1
Louisiana	1	20	....	....	....	....	1	2	27	....	....	....	1	1	3
Maine	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	....	....	....	1	1
Maryland	1	20	....	....	....	....	1	3	36+	....	....	....	1	2	4
Massachusetts	1	23	....	....	....	....	1	7	25+	....	1	....	....	6	8
Michigan	1	27	....	....	....	....	1	4	25	....	....	....	1	3	5
Minnesota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	39+	....	2	....	....	....	2
Mississippi	1	27	....	1	....	....	....	1	22	....	....	....	....	1	2
Missouri	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	27+	....	....	1	....	1	2
Nebraska	2	26	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
New Hampshire	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	24+	....	....	....	....	2	2
New Jersey	1	22	....	....	....	....	1	1	36	....	1	....	....	....	2
New York	2	33+	....	....	....	....	2	5	25—	....	1	....	....	4	7
North Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	30	....	....	....	2	....	2
Pennsylvania	1	23	....	....	....	....	1	9	25—	....	2	....	....	7	10
Rhode Island	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolina	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	23	....	....	....	....	1	1
South Dakota	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	25	....	1	....	....	....	1
Tennessee	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	30—	....	2	....	....	1	3
Texas	1	20	....	....	....	....	1	1	28	....	....	....	....	1	2
Virginia	1	24	....	....	....	....	1	3	28	....	....	....	....	3	4
West Virginia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	25	2	....	....	....	1	3
	17	26	....	2	....	....	15	66	27+	3	15	1	5	42	83

OTE.—Only males were examined for fourth assistant examiner, Patent Office.

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service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and June 30, 1892—Continued.

Draftsman.																	Computer.																
Passed.								Failed.									Passed.							Failed.									
		Education.								Education.									Education.							Education.							
Male.	Female.	Average.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Average.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	
								1		24			1			1								2		21+					2	2	1
																								1	1	20					2	2	2
																																	3
									1	34		1				1								1		52					1	1	4
																																	5
																																	6
																								1		21					1	1	7
																	1	21					1		1	21					1	2	8
								1		21					1	1								1		20					1	1	9
								2		21+	1			1		2	1	28					1									1	10
																								1		25					1	1	11
																																	12
																																	13
																								2		37				1	1	2	14
																								3	1	23−					4	4	15
									2	40	1	1				2	2	24					2	3		23+				1	2	5	16
								1		25				1		1																	17
																																	18
1		22			1			1		20	1					2								1		29		1				1	19
																																	20
																																	21
																																	22
1		29					1	2		42+		1		1		3								2		25+					2	2	23
																								1		22		1				1	24
1		41		1				3		24				2	1	4	1	23					1									1	25
									1	32		1				1	1	24					1									1	26
																	1	26					1	1		27					1	2	27
																																	28
																																	29
																																	30
								2		25+		1			1	2	1	21					1	2		25+					2	3	31
								2		21	1	1				2	1	24					1	2		23+					2	3	32
2		22					2	1		26					1	3																	33
																																	34
5	..	27	..	1	1	..	3	16	4	25−	4	6	1	5	4	25	9	24−	..	..	..	..	9	24	3	25+	..	2	..	2	23	36	

The competitors in draftsman examination were subdivided as follows: (1) Architectural draftsman, Quartermaster-General's Office, War Department, 1 passed; (2) topographical draftsman, general, 2 passed and 8 failed; (3) mechanical draftsman, general, 1 passed and 4 failed; (4) copyist of mechanical drawing, Patent Office, Interior Department, 1 passed and 7 failed (3 males and 4 females); and (5) tracer, Architect's Office, Treasury Department, 1 male failed.

The competitors in computer examination were subdivided as follows: (1) Nautical Almanac Office, 6 passed and 23 failed (21 males and 2 females); and (2) Coast and Geodetic Survey, 3 passed and 4 failed (3 males and 1 female.)

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TABLE 4.—*Showing the number who took special examination for the departmental education, during the year ended*

	Legal residence.	Printer's assistant and skilled helper (Bureau Engraving and Printing).															
		Passed.								Failed.							
					Education.								Education.				
		Printer's assistant.	Skilled helper.	Average age.	Common school.	Academy.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Printer's assistant.	Skilled helper.	Average age.	Common school.	Academy.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.
1	Alabama	....	1	38	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
2	District of Columbia	263	5	20+	159	29	...	79	1	101	8	21+	90	15	....	3	1	377
3	Georgia	1	....	20	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
4	Kentucky	1	....	27	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
5	Maryland	6	....	20	5	1	....	....	....	2	....	22	2	....	....	....	....	8
6	Michigan	2	....	19—	1	....	....	1	....	1	....	21	1	....	....	....	....	3
7	Missouri	1	....	25	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
8	New Jersey	1	....	19	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	1	....	....	....	....	2
9	New York	4	....	21+	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
10	North Carolina	2	....	19+	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
11	Ohio	1	....	29	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
12	Texas	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	25	1	....	....	....	....	1
13	Vermont	1	....	18	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
14	Virginia	10	3	24—	8	1	1	3	....	4	....	22+	3	1	....	....	....	17
15	West Virginia	1	....	19	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
		294	9	21—	182	34	1	84	2	110	8	21+	98	16	....	3	1	421

NOTE.—All applicants for printer's assistant were females and for skilled helper males.
Of the above two took supplementary as fireman, Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

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service, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, average age, and June 30, 1892—Continued.

Model-repairer (Patent Office).															
Passed.							Failed.							Total.	
Number.	Average age.	Education.					Number.	Average age.	Education.						
		Common school.	Academy.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.			Common school.	Academy.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.		
															1
1	54				1		5	47	3	2				6	2
															3
															4
															5
															6
							1	25				1		1	7
1	43		1											1	8
1	46	1												1	9
															10
															11
															12
															13
															14
															15
3	48—	1	1		1		6	43+	3	2		1		9	

NOTE.—Only males were examined for model-repairer, Patent Office.

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TABLE 5.—*Showing the number who took special examination for positions in the De average age, and education, during*

	Legal residence.	Passed.															
		Ornithological clerk.		Botanical clerk.		Expert abstracter.	Biological clerk.	Pomological clerk.		Entomological clerk.	Assistant chemist.	Stenographic chemist.	Number.	Average age.	Education.				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.	Male.			Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.
1	Connecticut																		
2	Delaware																		
3	District of Columbia									1			1	22	1				
4	Illinois																		
5	Iowa																		
6	Kansas										1		1	25					1
7	Kentucky																		
8	Maryland																		
9	Massachusetts	1	1			1	1				1		4	34					4
10	Michigan										1		1	24					1
11	Missouri																		
12	Nebraska																		
13	New Hampshire																		
14	New Jersey																		
15	New York																		
16	North Carolina					1							1	32					1
17	Ohio							1			1		2	21		1			1
18	Pennsylvania										1		1	23					1
19	South Dakota																		
20	Tennessee																		
21	Texas																		
22	Virginia						1						1	29					1
23	Wisconsin					1						1	2	22+				1	1
	Total	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	1	14	27	1	1		1	11			

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partment of Agriculture, the number that passed and that failed, the legal residence, the year ended June 30, 1892.

Failed.																	
Ornithological clerk.	Botanical clerk.	Expert abstracter.	Biological clerk.	Pomological clerk.	Entomological clerk.	Assistant chemist.	Stenographic chemist.	Number.	Average age.	Education.					Total.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Male.			Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	9
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14
1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	32	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	31	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	26+	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	17
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	30+	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	18
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	20
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4	30+	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	5	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	23
2	5	3	1	3	.....	18	.....	32	28—	.....	2	.....	3	27	46	

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TABLE 6.—*Showing the number who took noncompetitive examination under the provisions section 1, clause (c), the number that passed and that failed, the legal*

	Legal residence.	Rule III, section 2.																	
		Passed.											Failed.						
		Clause (b).		Clause (d).				Education.					Clause (b).		Clause (d).				
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Average age.	
1	California																		
2	District of Columbia			2		2	30+	1				1			1		1	46	
3	Georgia																		
4	Illinois	1				1	37			1									
5	Indiana																		
6	Iowa			1		1	34					1							
7	Massachusetts														1		1	39	
8	Michigan	1				1	29				1		1				1	29	
9	Missouri			1		1	50	1											
10	New Jersey			1		1	20			1			1				1	49	
11	New York		1			1	28					1	3	1			4	34	
12	Ohio	1				1	48	1					1				1	48	
13	Pennsylvania																		
14	Rhode Island			1		1	58		1										
15	Tennessee														1		1	33	
16	Virginia														2		2	28	
17	Wyoming																		
	Total	3	1	6		10	36+	3	1	2	1	3	6	1	5		12	36+	

Examined under Departmental Rule IX, section 1, clause (*b*) (130 passed and 4 failed) .....
Examined under Departmental Rule IX, section 4, (3 passed and 2 failed) .....
Examined under Departmental Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*a*) (18 passed and 5 failed) .....

Total .....

Aggregate (including examinations under Rule III, section 2, and Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*c*)) .

NOTE.—Under General Rule III, section 2, clause (*b*), 3 (2 males and 1 female) passed the clerk and the copyist examination.

Under General Rule III, section 2, clause (*d*) (formerly clause *e*), 11 persons (males) were examined Agricultural Department, 1 passed; for special agent, Bureau of Labor, 2 passed and 2 failed; for logical Survey, 1 passed and 2 failed.

Under General Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*c*), 4 (males) passed the clerk, 4 (1 male and 3 females) (female) in the copyist examination.

Under Departmental Rule IX, section 1, clause (*b*), 134 persons were examined for promotion, of

Under Departmental Rule IX, section 4, 5 persons were examined for promotion as computer in

Under Departmental Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*a*), 23 persons were examined for transfer from females) took the clerk, 8 (5 males and 3 females) the copyist, 3 (males) the post-office inspector, and 1 1 female) the copyist examination.

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of General Rule III, section 2, clauses (b) and (d), and under Departmental Rule VIII, residence, average age, and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Rule III, section 2.						Rule VIII, section 1, clause (e).																		
Failed.						Passed.								Failed.										
Education.										Education.								Education.						
Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	Male.	Female.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	Total.	Aggregate.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	21	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	35	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7
...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	52	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
...	...	...	...	4	5	1	...	1	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	11
1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	54	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	25	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	32	.....	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	13
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15
2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	29	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	17
7	...	...	1	4	22	9	3	12	34—	8	...	..	3	1	1	1	2	27—	...	1	...	1	...	14	36	

.....	134
.....	5
.....	23
.....	162
.....	198

1 (male) the law clerk examination, and 4 (3 males and 1 female) failed in the clerk and 3 (males) in

as follows: For assistant engineer, Treasury Department, 1 passed and 1 failed; for special agent, lieutenant of watch, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1 passed; for assistant photographer, Geo-

the copyist, and 4 (males) the post-office inspector examination; and 1 (male) failed in the clerk and 1

whom 130 (63 males and 67 females) passed and 4 (males) failed.
Nautical Almanac Office, of whom 3 passed and 2 failed.
one department to another, of whom 18 passed and 5 failed. Of those who passed, 6 (4 males and 2 (male) the chemist examination; and of those who failed, 2 (males) took the clerk and 3 (2 males and

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TABLE 7.—*Showing the number examined for the Indian service, the number that passed and that failed, and the legal residence, average age, and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Legal residence.	Passed.																Failed.															Grand total.
	Superintendent and assistant superintendent.			Teacher			Matron.		Physician.			Education.					Superintendent and assistant superintendent.			Teacher.			Matron		Physician.			Education.						
	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Female.	Average age.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Female.	Average age.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Total.	
Alabama	1		49												1		1																	1
Arkansas				2		27+			1		30		1			2	3	1		32	1		38								1	2	3	5
California					1	30						1					1									2		31		1		1	2	3
Colorado	1		40		1	47			1		28		1			2	3	2		39+		1	30			1		26	1	1		1	4	7
Idaho																		1		34						1		45		1		1	2	2
Illinois				1	3	29+						1			1	2	4	1		36										1			1	5
Indiana	2		37	2		35							1	1		2	4					2	31+			1		29	1			2	3	7
Iowa	2		35+	3	1	29+	1	29	2		34		2		2	5	9	1		20	1	1	27							1		2	3	12
Kansas	3		30+	5	1	26	1	25	2		34	1	2		4	5	12				1		35							1			1	13
Kentucky	1		25						2		37+				1	2	3				1		24			1		32		1		1	2	5
Maryland																						1	36			1		25			1	1	2	2
Massachusetts																		1		34		1	38							1		1	2	2
Michigan	1		22	1		22	1	40						1	1	1	3																	3
Minnesota	1		24						1		42				1	1	2	1		37	2		43+							1	1	1	3	5
Mississippi	1		39													1	1																	1
Missouri				3		26—	2	30				1	2			2	5	1		37	1	3	25			1		25	1	1		2	2	6	11
Montana							1	30				1					1																	1
Nebraska					1	40	1	49					1			1	2	1		44	2	2	31+	1	31				1	1		1	3	6	8
New Hampshire																											1	27					1	1
New Jersey									1		29					1	1	1		44										1				1
New York	2		25	1	2	35—						1	1		1	2	5				1		26						1					6
North Dakota																		1		44											1		1	1
Ohio				6	1	29			1	1	38	1	2			6	9				1	3	35—			1		33	1		2	1	1	5	14
Oklahoma				1	1	28+							2				2				1		49			1		44		1			1	2	4
Pennsylvania	1		23	2		21+	1	42					3			1	4																	4
South Dakota	1		26	3	1	27+							3			2	5	1		36	1	4	42+			1		41	1	4		1	1	7	12
Tennessee				1		30							1				1	1		32	1		20							1		1		2	3
Texas				1		33	1	26							1	1	2				1		37							1				1	3
Virginia				1		39							1				1																		1

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Washington	2		34						2		31+					3	4				1	1	32							2				2	6
West Virginia				1		39									1		1				1		26									1		1	2
Wisconsin				2	1	27+	1	28					2	1		1	4																		4
Wyoming					1	20										1	1	1		46													1	1	2
	19	....	32—	36	15	29—	10	33—	13	1	34+	8	25	3	14	44	94	15	....	37	17	19	33+	1	31	11	1	35+	7	21	3	14	19	64	158

NOTE.—The classification of the Indian service was made by executive order April 13, 1891. The rules were promulgated to take effect October 1, 1891, but their operation was subsequently postponed to March 1, 1892.

Examinations for this service commenced October 13, 1891.

TABLE 8.—*Showing the number who took supplementary examinations, the number*

	Legal residence.	Departmental service.																			
		Typewriting.				Stenography.				Telegraphy.		Law.		Proofreading.				Foreign languages.			
		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.								French.			
																		Passed.		Failed.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed (male).	Failed (male).	Passed. Male.	Passed. Female.	Failed. Male.	Failed. Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Alabama	2	1	3	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Arkansas	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
3	California	2	4	3	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Colorado	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5	Connecticut	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
6	Delaware	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Florida	3	6	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Georgia	3	1	...	1	3	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
9	Illinois	2	10	2	4	...	3	4	5	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
10	Indiana	2	2	1	4	1	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Iowa	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12	Kansas	2	2	4	2	2	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...
13	Kentucky	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
14	Louisiana	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
15	Maine	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Maryland	5	7	3	2	...	1	8	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
17	Massachusetts	6	5	2	5	1	1	5	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
18	Michigan	1	8	...	5	...	5	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19	Minnesota	2	...	4	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	Mississippi	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
21	Missouri	2	2	7	1	1	2	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Nebraska	3	1	1	1	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...
23	New Hampshire	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
24	New Jersey	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
25	New Mexico	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	New York	18	25	8	6	11	4	17	9	1	...	1	...	1	2	3	...	1	3	1	...
27	North Carolina	2	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Ohio	6	12	4	5	...	2	15	9	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
29	Oklahoma	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Oregon	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Pennsylvania	9	16	5	6	4	8	11	8	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Rhode Island	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
33	South Carolina	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	South Dakota	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Tennessee	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Texas	3	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	Vermont	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Virginia	4	9	4	1	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
39	Washington	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	West Virginia	2	3	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
41	Wisconsin	2	2	1	5	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
42	Wyoming	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	96	137	68	72	40	37	130	80	6	2	13	8	12	6	23	1	9	7	5	3

NOTE.—One of the typewriting and seventeen of the stenography examinations reported above were Of these one passed in typewriting, and two passed and fifteen failed in stenography.

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that passed and that failed, and the legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1892.

Departmental service.																Indian service.															
Foreign languages.											Summary.					Book-keeper.			Drafting.			Music.				Summary.					
German.				Spanish.			Italian.	Swedish.	Danish.		Passed.		Failed.				Failed.			Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.			
Passed.		Failed.		Passed.					Passed.																						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Female (failed)	Female (failed)	Male (passed).	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Examined.	Male (passed).	Male.	Female.	Male (passed).	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Examined.	
											3	2	8	2	15																1
1											3		1	3	7																2
											2	4	8	4	18																3
												1	4	2	7		1											1		1	4
1								1	1		5	3	1	6	15																5
											3	1	2		6																6
											5	8	2	1	16																7
1											9	1	4	3	17																8
1										1	6	14	8	9	37								1	1			1	1		2	9
		1									4	2	11	6	23	1	1			1		1				2		2		4	10
1								1			3		3	3	9			1			1	1				1			2	3	11
1					1						6	4	10	4	24	1				1		1				2		1		3	12
											2	2	4	3	11																13
1									1		5	1	5		11																14
		1									2	1	1	2	6																15
						1	1				6	10	11	6	33																16
			1	1							9	8	7	11	35																17
	1										2	14	3	10	29	1										1				1	18
											4		7	1	12																19
											1		3	4	8																20
				1							6	4	13	2	25																21
											5	2	10	4	21																22
											4		1		5																23
2											9	5	2	5	21																24
				1	1						1	1			2																25
2											35	34	29	15	113	1			1						1	2			1	3	26
											3	3	3	1	10																27
1											8	15	21	14	58				1			1				2				2	28
														1	1																29
													1		1																30
			2								15	25	17	16	73																31
												2	3		5																32
											2	1	2	7	12																33
												2	3	3	8																34
											3	1	2		6																35
2		1									9	1	5	1	16																36
												1			1																37
1									1		10	12	10	2	34																38
											1		2		3	1				1		1				2		1		3	39
											3	3	4	4	14																40
1											6	5	4	6	21																41
													2		2																42
16	1	3	3	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	200	193	237	161	791	5	2	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	12	1	6	3	22	

Supplementary to railway mail clerk examinations, to secure eligibles for the railway mail service.

TABLE 9.—*Showing the number examined for promotion in the War Department, the number that passed and that failed, and the percentage of failures during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Class and office.	Examined.	Passed.		Failed.		Per cent of failure.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Class $720 to class 2:						
Depot Quartermaster-General, Jeffersonville, Ind	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100
Class $900 to class 2:						
Office of the—						
Rebellion Records	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Record and Pension Division	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depot Quartermaster	3	2	.....	1	.....	33+
Total	7	6	.....	1	.....	14+
Class $1,000 to class 2:						
Office of the—						
Secretary	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adjutant-General	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissary-General	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief of Engineers	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebellion Records	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Record and Pension Division	72	71	.....	1	.....	1+
Depot Quartermaster	6	5	.....	1	.....	17—
Total	93	91	.....	2	.....	2+
Class 1 to class 2:						
Office of the—						
Adjutant-General	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Judge-Advocate-General	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon-General	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quartermaster-General	2	.....	1	.....	1	50
Chief of Ordnance	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief Signal Officer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebellion Records	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Record and Pension Division	84	78	.....	6	.....	7+
Depot Quartermaster	10	9	.....	1	.....	10
Total	115	105	2	7	1	7—
Class 2 to class 3:						
Office of the—						
Secretary	3	2	.....	1	.....	33+
Surgeon-General	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paymaster-General	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inspector-General	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief of Ordnance	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief of Engineers	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rebellion Records	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Record and Pension Division	39	39	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depot Quartermaster	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	64	62	1	1	.....	2—
Class 3 to class 4:						
Office of the Depot Quartermaster	1	.....	.....	1	.....	100

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TABLE 9.—*Showing the number examined for promotion in the War Department, etc.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Offices.	Examined.	Passed.	Failed.
Office of the—			
Secretary	4	3	1
Adjutant-General	13	13	.....
Surgeon-General	10	10	.....
Quartermaster-General	2	1	1
Paymaster-General	1	1	.....
Commissary-General	2	2	.....
Chief of Ordnance	4	4	.....
Chief of Engineers	9	9	.....
Chief Signal Officer	1	1	.....
Judge-Advocate-General	1	1	.....
Inspector-General	2	2	.....
Rebellion Records	8	8	.....
Record and Pension Division	196	189	7
Depot Quartermaster	28	23	5
Total	281	267	14

TABLE 10.—*Showing the number examined for the classified customs service, the number that passed and that failed, the average age and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

CLERK.

District.	Passed.							Failed.							Total.
			Education.							Education.					
	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	
Baltimore	15	34+	2	3	4	4	2	3	41	....	1	....	....	2	18
Boston	33	28+	5	3	7	17	1	5	37—	3	1	....	1	....	38
Chicago	32	34+	10	4	7	6	5	14	37—	9	1	....	2	2	46
Detroit	1	25	....	....	....	....	1	1	45	....	....	....	....	1	2
New Orleans	6	35+	....	1	1	2	2	3	33+	2	....	....	....	1	9
New York	103	28+	43	20	9	18	13	54	30—	30	5	6	9	4	157
Philadelphia	8	34	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Port Huron	2	30+	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Portland	4	30—	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
San Francisco	23	27+	8	....	1	8	6	2	26	1	....	....	1	....	25
Total	227	30—	71	32	31	57	36	82	32—	45	8	6	13	10	309

NOTE.—One of the above was examined for transfer under customs Rule VI, section 1, clause (*e*).

DAY INSPECTOR.

Baltimore	15	36—	4	3	2	4	2	2	36	....	1	1	....	....	17
Boston	21	40—	7	3	....	6	5	7	46+	6	....	1	....	....	28
Burlington	10	45—	3	4	....	2	1	1	54	1	....	....	....	....	11
Chicago	77	34+	28	7	17	13	12	55	38+	40	3	3	5	4	132
Detroit	11	43	6	1	1	3	....	6	46+	6	....	....	....	....	17
New Orleans	2	37+	1	....	....	1	....	5	33+	2	....	....	1	2	7
New York	130	33+	79	10	4	16	21	78	34+	56	8	2	7	5	208
Philadelphia	17	39+	9	3	4	....	1	21	38+	21	....	....	....	....	38
Portland	10	41+	2	5	1	2	....	1	43	....	....	1	....	....	11
San Francisco	41	28+	25	....	2	9	5	10	32—	7	....	1	1	1	51
Total	334	34+	164	36	31	56	47	186	36+	139	12	9	14	12	520

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TABLE 10.—*Showing the number examined for classified customs service, etc.*—Continued.

WEIGHER, GAUGER, AND ASSISTANT WEIGHER.

District.	Passed.							Failed.							Total.
			Education.							Education.					
	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	
Baltimore	6	38	3	1	....	1	1	2	36	2	....	....	....	....	8
Boston	6	41+	5	....	....	1	....	4	44	3	....	....	1	....	10
New Orleans	2	34	2	....	....	....	....	1	24	....	....	....	....	1	3
New York	96	31–	71	7	4	6	8	189	32+	151	7	8	15	8	285
Philadelphia	6	44+	2	1	1	2	....	8	46+	7	1	....	....	....	14
San Francisco	16	35–	10	....	1	2	3	6	39+	6	....	....	....	....	22
Total	132	31+	93	9	6	12	12	210	33+	169	8	8	16	9	342

EXAMINER.

Baltimore	1	49	....	....	....	....	1	1	48	....	....	....	....	1	2
Boston	16	35–	3	2	2	4	5	11	36–	5	8	....	2	1	27
New York	10	36+	3	1	....	1	5	9	39–	6	....	....	....	3	19
Philadelphia	2	37+	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
San Francisco	3	31+	1	....	....	1	1	8	38+	3	....	....	3	2	11
Total	32	36–	7	4	2	6	13	29	38–	14	3	....	5	7	61

NIGHT INSPECTOR AND WATCHMAN.

Baltimore	21	37+	17	2	....	1	1	13	37	11	....	....	2	....	34
Boston	34	37–	18	3	1	8	4	12	44+	9	1	....	2	....	46
New York	91	31+	69	6	2	7	7	81	37+	75	1	....	3	2	172
San Francisco	48	30+	33	....	1	4	10	9	35	6	....	....	1	2	57
Total	194	33–	137	11	4	20	22	115	38–	101	2	....	8	4	309

OPENER AND PACKER.

Boston	5	30+	3	....	....	2	....	4	44+	4	....	....	....	....	9
Chicago	5	45	5	....	....	....	....	5	42–	5	....	....	....	....	10
New York	9	35	5	....	1	2	1	15	35–	15	....	....	....	....	24
Total	19	36+	13	....	1	4	1	24	38–	24	....	....	....	....	43

INSPECTRESS.

New York	13	28–	9	2	1	....	1	3	31+	3	....	....	....	....	16

SAMPLER.

Boston	1	50	....	1	....	....	....	2	54	2	....	....	....	....	3
New York	6	34+	3	3	....	....	....	10	36+	7	....	....	2	1	16
San Francisco	4	24–	2	....	....	1	1	1	54	1	....	....	....	....	5
Total	11	32–	5	4	....	1	1	13	40+	10	....	....	2	1	24

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TABLE 10.—*Showing the number examined for classified customs service, etc.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF ALL EXAMINATIONS FOR CUSTOMS SERVICE.

District.	Clerk.		Day inspector.		Weigher, gauger, and assistant weigher.		Examiner.		Night inspector and watchman.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
Baltimore	15	3	15	2	6	2	1	1	21	13
Boston	33	5	21	7	6	4	16	11	34	12
Burlington	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	32	14	77	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit	1	1	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans	6	3	2	5	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	103	54	130	78	96	189	10	9	91	81
Philadelphia	8	.....	17	21	6	8	2	.....	.....	.....
Port Huron	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland	4	.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
San Francisco	23	2	41	10	16	6	3	8	43	9
Total	227	82	334	186	132	210	32	29	194	115

District.	Opener and packer.		Inspectress.		Sampler.		Total.		Aggregate.	Percentage passed.
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.		
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	21	79	73+
Boston	5	4	.....	.....	1	2	116	45	161	72+
Burlington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11	90+
Chicago	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	74	188	61—
Detroit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	7	19	63+
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	53—
New York	9	15	13	3	6	10	458	439	897	51+
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	29	62	53+
Port Huron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	100
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	1	15	93+
San Francisco	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	135	36	171	79—
Total	19	24	13	3	11	13	962	662	1,624	59+

TABLE 11.—*Showing the number examined for promotion in the New York custom-house, the grade for which examinations were held, the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Grades.	Collector's office.		Naval office.		Appraiser's office.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	
To examiner	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	9	1	10
To clerk class 1	43	20	12	7	3	5	58	32	90
To clerk class 2	25	29	9	1	.....	.....	34	30	64
To clerk class 3	19	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	26	45
To clerk class 4	13	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	12	25
Total	100	87	21	8	12	6	133	101	234

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TABLE 12.—*Showing the number examined for the classified postal service, the number that passed and that failed, the average age, and education, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

CLERK.

Location of post-office.	Passed.									Failed.									Total.
					Education.									Education.					
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	
Albany	16	14	2	24+	4	4	1	6	1	8	7	1	25—	6	...	...	2	...	24
Allegheny	6	5	1	27	2	1	1	1	1	5	3	2	35—	4	1	...	...	...	11
Atlanta	26	25	1	27+	5	2	7	4	8	26	25	1	28—	12	1	2	4	7	52
Baltimore	27	23	4	29+	21	...	3	3	...	11	9	2	33+	9	...	1	1	...	38
Boston	109	98	11	22—	53	1	9	41	5	50	46	4	24—	35	4	4	6	1	159
Brooklyn	35	32	3	22+	29	3	1	2	...	34	34	...	25—	30	3	...	1	...	69
Buffalo	30	28	2	27—	11	3	10	6	...	39	39	...	30—	22	2	7	1	7	69
Chicago	289	220	69	27—	125	9	52	83	20	93	68	25	33—	65	2	9	16	1	382
Cincinnati	52	38	14	26—	19	1	7	19	6	34	27	7	29	18	2	6	6	2	86
Cleveland	27	27	...	24+	14	...	5	5	3	28	28	...	25+	21	...	4	...	3	55
Columbus	11	11	...	24—	2	...	2	7	...	4	4	...	22+	2	...	1	...	1	15
Dallas	11	9	2	31—	6	1	1	1	2	10	7	3	34—	7	...	1	1	1	21
Dayton	5	4	1	27—	2	1	1	1	...	4	2	2	27+	2	...	...	...	2	9
Denver	42	35	7	27+	14	4	2	12	10	16	15	1	30+	9	1	1	3	2	58
Des Moines	7	5	2	26+	3	...	...	2	2	7	5	2	26	6	...	...	1	...	14
Detroit	70	32	38	23+	19	1	6	31	13	8	4	4	23+	3	...	3	1	1	78
Grand Rapids	5	5	...	28	...	...	4	1	...	5	5	...	22+	4	...	1	...	...	10
Hartford	9	7	2	25	3	...	3	3	...	4	3	1	25+	2	1	...	1	...	13
Indianapolis	11	11	...	28	9	1	...	1	...	6	6	...	29—	6	...	...	...	...	17
Jersey City	1	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	58+	2	...	...	...	...	3
Kansas City	60	58	2	28+	26	9	4	18	3	16	15	1	28+	11	1	1	2	1	76
Los Angeles	36	34	2	28+	14	6	2	9	5	25	20	5	33+	13	1	5	3	3	61
Louisville	29	18	11	24+	3	2	2	15	7	11	8	3	27+	5	1	...	4	1	40
Lynn	2	1	1	18+	1	...	...	1	...	3	1	2	30+	1	1	...	1	...	5
Memphis	18	15	3	26	4	5	2	1	6	9	6	3	27—	5	3	...	1	...	27
Milwaukee	9	8	1	29+	6	...	1	...	2	5	3	2	23+	4	...	...	1	...	14
Minneapolis	29	22	7	25—	10	1	8	9	1	12	10	2	25—	5	...	4	3	...	41
Nashville	6	6	...	24—	...	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	38	1	...	...	...	...	7
Newark	12	10	2	32	5	4	...	2	1	5	5	...	37+	5	...	...	...	...	17
New Haven	8	4	4	22—	2	1	...	5	...	3	3	...	24+	2	...	1	...	...	11
New Orleans	21	7	14	22+	9	3	...	6	3	7	7	...	27+	3	1	...	1	2	28
New York	282	217	65	23+	214	10	5	20	33	208	166	42	24—	180	7	4	11	6	490
Oakland	10	7	3	24+	5	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Omaha	39	32	7	27+	25	1	1	12	...	13	11	2	30+	10	...	1	2	...	52
Paterson	3	3	...	21	2	1	...	...	...	4	4	...	23+	3	...	1	...	...	7
Philadelphia	134	119	15	29—	73	14	20	19	8	71	70	1	31—	52	10	5	...	4	205
Pittsburg	64	45	19	26+	25	7	9	15	8	20	17	3	28—	14	...	1	...	5	84
Portland, Me	10	5	5	26+	1	2	2	4	1	5	4	1	19	2	...	1	2	...	15
Portland, Oregon	15	11	4	27—	1	1	6	6	1	8	6	2	27+	5	...	1	1	1	23
Providence	17	16	1	23+	10	1	2	3	1	17	13	4	23+	13	1	1	1	1	34
Richmond	9	8	1	27+	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	10
Rochester	8	8	...	25	4	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	35—	3	...	...	...	...	11
St. Louis	26	17	9	25+	11	2	3	7	3	12	10	2	26—	7	...	2	2	1	38
St. Paul	78	67	11	28—	27	9	11	22	9	23	20	3	39—	14	1	2	4	2	101
San Francisco	81	39	42	26+	53	4	...	18	6	14	13	1	37—	9	1	...	2	2	95
Scranton	7	5	2	25—	1	...	3	3	...	5	4	1	20—	2	1	...	2	...	12
Springfield	12	5	7	25—	3	...	2	7	...	4	1	3	38—	1	1	1	1	...	16
Syracuse	2	2	...	27	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	1	...	...	...	...	3
Toledo	8	6	2	22+	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Troy	3	3	...	28—	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	34	1	...	...	...	...	4
Washington	86	81	5	23+	31	1	5	35	14	24	23	1	23+	13	3	1	2	5	110
Worcester	22	22	...	22+	8	...	4	10	...	11	11	...	23—	9	...	...	2	...	33
Total	1935	1531	404	26—	924	123	211	492	185	936	797	139	28—	660	50	72	92	62	2871

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TABLE 12.—*Showing the number examined for the classified postal service, the number that passed and that failed, the average age, and education, etc.*—Continued.

CARRIER.

Location of post-office.	Passed.							Failed.							Total.
			Education.							Education.					
	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	Number.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.	
Albany	10	27+	6	....	2	2	....	9	30+	7	1	1	....	....	19
Allegheny	5	28–	2	....	2	1	....	9	25	7	2	....	....	....	14
Atlanta	13	28–	9	....	....	1	3	33	27+	21	....	1	3	8	46
Baltimore	37	28—	34	1	2	....	....	11	29—	10	1	....	....	....	48
Boston	224	30—	182	3	9	26	4	173	26+	143	9	5	14	2	397
Brooklyn	222	26—	207	9	3	3	....	188	26–	177	6	1	4	....	410
Buffalo	72	27—	50	4	8	6	4	69	28+	54	3	8	4	....	141
Chicago	377	27–	281	16	21	43	16	338	28+	273	12	19	26	8	715
Cincinnati	89	27–	60	3	8	14	4	76	29—	67	1	3	2	3	165
Cleveland	68	26—	55	2	7	3	1	74	27+	60	3	4	3	4	142
Columbus	26	28—	16	1	4	5	....	18	29+	15	1	1	1	....	44
Dallas	3	35—	1	....	....	1	1	12	28—	10	1	1	....	....	15
Dayton	5	33—	4	....	....	1	....	3	27—	3	....	....	....	....	8
Denver	59	29—	34	1	5	12	7	34	29+	29	1	....	1	3	93
Des Moines	9	29–	5	1	1	1	1	10	32—	8	1	....	1	....	19
Detroit	104	28–	71	....	8	13	12	56	28+	42	....	4	6	4	160
Grand Rapids	13	27+	8	....	3	2	....	23	29+	19	....	2	1	1	36
Hartford	6	28—	3	....	....	3	....	5	27+	3	1	1	....	....	11
Indianapolis	15	28—	12	....	....	3	....	4	27+	4	....	....	....	....	19
Jersey City	15	25—	15	....	....	....	....	11	25+	10	....	....	1	....	26
Kansas City	22	28—	19	....	....	2	1	14	30+	9	3	....	2	....	36
Los Angeles	7	26—	5	1	....	1	....	7	31—	7	....	....	....	....	14
Louisville	24	28+	13	3	2	4	2	16	27—	11	2	....	....	3	40
Lynn	10	26—	5	....	....	3	2	11	30	9	....	....	2	....	21
Memphis	7	27–	5	....	....	2	....	18	28+	12	1	1	3	1	25
Milwaukee	51	27+	37	1	9	2	2	32	28+	20	....	5	....	7	83
Minneapolis	58	27+	23	6	13	12	4	43	30+	30	1	4	7	1	101
Nashville	8	28+	....	1	....	1	6	14	28	4	1	1	5	3	22
Newark	33	28+	26	....	4	3	....	11	28+	11	....	....	....	....	44
New Haven	18	28+	9	....	4	3	2	22	29—	19	2	....	1	....	40
New Orleans	19	27+	14	....	....	2	3	10	28—	10	....	....	....	....	29
New York	542	26—	495	8	6	19	14	470	26—	435	7	1	21	6	1,012
Oakland	13	26+	8	....	1	4	....	5	26—	5	....	....	....	....	18
Omaha	48	28—	40	....	....	8	....	31	26—	29	....	....	2	....	79
Paterson	21	28—	13	....	4	2	2	27	28+	24	....	2	1	....	48
Philadelphia	131	28—	105	7	6	6	7	97	28+	87	5	....	3	2	228
Pittsburg	52	26—	36	1	7	3	5	29	28—	25	....	2	2	....	81
Portland, Me	11	28+	9	....	....	2	....	3	31	3	....	....	....	....	14
Portland, Oregon	17	25+	8	2	4	3	....	21	28+	15	....	1	2	3	38
Providence	26	26	17	3	3	1	2	18	28—	15	....	1	1	1	44
Richmond	19	24+	8	....	1	9	1	28	27+	23	2	....	3	....	47
Rochester	33	27+	23	4	3	2	1	8	28+	8	....	....	....	....	41
St. Louis	124	27—	92	5	11	9	7	96	28—	83	....	3	4	6	220
St. Paul	32	27—	19	2	2	7	2	23	33—	20	....	2	1	....	55
San Francisco	35	27+	30	....	....	4	1	19	26—	15	1	....	2	1	54
Scranton	15	27—	11	....	2	2	....	16	31+	11	1	2	2	....	31
Springfield	10	26—	5	....	....	5	....	9	29—	9	....	....	....	....	19
Syracuse	13	27+	13	....	....	....	....	3	33	2	1	....	....	....	16
Toledo	21	27+	15	....	1	2	3	9	28+	6	....	....	2	1	30
Troy	5	30—	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Washington	40	26+	30	2	4	3	1	77	26—	63	3	1	6	4	117
Worcester	30	27—	27	2	....	1	....	15	27+	14	....	1	....	....	45
Total	2,867	27—	2,219	89	171	267	121	2,358	27+	1,996	73	78	139	72	5,225

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TABLE 12.—*Showing the number examined for the classified postal service, the number that passed and that failed, the average age and education, etc.*—Continued.

MESSENGER.

Location of post-office.	Passed.									Failed.									Total.
					Education.									Education.					
	Number.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	Number.	Male.	Female.	Average age.	Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	College.	
Albany	18	17	1	18+	8	3	1	6	...	2	2	....	24+	2	....	....	....	....	20
Allegheny	2	2	....	16+	1	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	3
Atlanta	2	2	....	16+	2	....	....	....	....	5	5	....	17	5	....	....	....	....	7
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston	10	10	....	25—	7	....	....	3	....	2	2	....	34	2	....	....	....	....	12
Brooklyn	20	20	....	20+	18	1	....	....	1	13	13	....	25	10	2	....	1	....	33
Buffalo	7	7	....	18+	5	....	2	....	....	8	8	....	20	3	1	1	....	3	15
Chicago	124	124	....	19+	92	5	5	10	12	43	43	....	25+	41	1	....	1	....	167
Cincinnati	34	34	....	21+	23	....	2	7	2	31	31	....	23—	25	....	2	3	1	65
Cleveland	14	11	3	19—	7	....	4	3	....	6	6	....	17+	4	....	2	....	....	20
Columbus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dallas	2	2	....	33	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Dayton	1	1	....	16	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Denver	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Des Moines	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Detroit	21	20	1	18+	9	....	3	5	4	4	4	....	16+	1	....	1	....	2	25
Grand Rapids	4	4	....	17—	....	....	1	3	....	3	3	....	17	2	....	....	1	....	7
Hartford	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Indianapolis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jersey City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Los Angeles	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville	4	4	....	18—	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Lynn	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Memphis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Milwaukee	27	27	....	19—	17	1	6	3	....	15	15	....	20	8	2	2	1	2	42
Minneapolis	2	2	....	16	2	....	....	....	....	3	3	....	18—	3	....	....	....	....	5
Nashville	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Newark	3	3	....	26	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
New Haven	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
New Orleans	29	18	11	21+	18	3	....	1	7	7	6	1	22+	6	....	....	....	1	36
New York	262	234	28	21+	227	10	4	10	11	136	134	2	25+	133	1	....	1	1	398
Oakland	2	2	....	16	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Omaha	4	4	....	16+	3	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	43	1	....	....	....	....	5
Paterson	1	1	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Philadelphia	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pittsburg	17	17	....	17+	9	2	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Portland, Me	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	18	1	....	....	....	....	1
Portland, Oreg	4	4	....	24+	1	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Providence	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond	1	1	....	18	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	19	1	....	....	....	....	2
Rochester	11	11	....	17—	10	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
St. Louis	83	61	22	20+	51	5	7	14	6	22	18	4	40+	19	1	1	....	1	105
St. Paul	2	2	....	16	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
San Francisco	3	3	....	35—	3	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	41	2	....	....	....	....	5
Scranton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	30+	2	....	....	....	....	2
Springfield	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syracuse	2	2	....	18	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Toledo	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Troy	3	3	....	19	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Washington	29	29	....	26—	21	....	....	1	7	9	9	....	26—	7	1	....	....	1	38
Worcester	1	1	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Total	749	683	66	20+	549	31	39	78	52	317	310	7	24+	279	9	9	8	12	1,066

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TABLE 12.—*Summary showing the number examined for the classified postal service, the number that passed and that failed, the average age and education, etc.*—Continued.

SUMMARY.

Location of post-office.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.	Location of post-office.	Passed.	Failed.	Aggregate.
Albany	44	19	63	Nashville	14	15	29
Allegheny	13	15	28	Newark	48	16	64
Atlanta	41	64	105	New Haven	26	25	51
Baltimore	64	22	86	New Orleans	69	24	93
Boston	343	225	568	New York	1,086	814	1,900
Brooklyn	277	235	512	Oakland	25	5	30
Buffalo	109	116	225	Omaha	91	45	136
Chicago	790	474	1,264	Paterson	25	31	56
Cincinnati	175	141	316	Philadelphia	265	168	433
Cleveland	109	108	217	Pittsburg	133	49	182
Columbus	37	22	59	Portland, Me	21	9	30
Dallas	16	22	38	Portland, Oreg	36	29	65
Dayton	11	7	18	Providence	43	35	78
Denver	101	50	151	Richmond	29	30	59
Des Moines	16	17	33	Rochester	52	11	63
Detroit	195	68	263	St. Louis	233	130	363
Grand Rapids	22	31	53	St. Paul	112	46	158
Hartford	15	9	24	San Francisco	119	35	154
Indianapolis	26	10	36	Scranton	22	23	45
Jersey City	16	13	29	Springfield	22	13	35
Kansas City	82	30	112	Syracuse	17	4	21
Los Angeles	43	32	75	Toledo	29	9	38
Louisville	57	27	84	Troy	11	1	12
Lynn	12	14	26	Washington	155	110	265
Memphis	25	27	52	Worcester	53	26	79
Milwaukee	87	52	139				
Minneapolis	89	58	147	Total	5,551	3,611	9,162

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TABLE 13.—*Summary of preceding tables, showing, for all grades of competitors in all branches of the classified civil service, the number examined, the number that passed and that failed, the average age and education, and the per cent of those examined that passed during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Kind of examination.	Examined.	Passed.						Failed.						Per cent passed.	Average age.	
		Education.					Total.	Education.					Total.		Passed.	Failed.
		Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.		Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.				
Departmental service:																
a. Competitive.																
Copyist	1,519	216	248	61	327	167	1,019	189	88	31	104	88	500	67+	30—	31+
Clerk	1,408	145	201	99	233	300	978	105	68	47	90	120	430	69+	29—	30+
Bookkeeper	70	1	4	13	12	7	37	2	12	8	7	4	33	53—	30—	33+
State Department clerk	14	1	3	.....	1	7	12	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	86—	30+	29
Meteorological clerk, Signal Office	6	.....	2	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	34	.....
Post-office inspector	27	.....	1	.....	6	3	10	6	5	1	2	3	17	37+	29—	34+
Special pension-examiner	36	1	.....	.....	2	7	10	8	3	2	6	7	26	28—	28+	42—
Medical pension-examiner	21	.....	1	.....	1	6	8	2	2	.....	1	8	13	38+	27—	34—
Fourth assistant examiner, Patent Office	83	.....	2	.....	.....	15	17	3	15	1	5	42	66	20+	26	27+
Draftsman:																
Architectural	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	41	.....
Topographical	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	2	2	8	20	26	25—
Mechanical	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	4	20	22	24+
Tracer, Architect's Office, Treasury Department	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	21
Copyist of mechanical drawing	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	1	1	7	12+	21	23—
Computer:																
Nautical Almanac Office	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	2	.....	2	19	23	21—	24—	26—
Coast and Geodetic Survey	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	43—	24+	23—
Printers' assistant, Bureau Engraving and Printing	404	177	32	1	82	2	294	91	15	.....	3	1	110	73—	20+	21+
Skilled helper, Bureau Engraving and Printing	17	5	2	.....	2	.....	9	7	1	.....	.....	.....	8	53—	31—	24+
Model-repairer, Patent Office	9	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	3	2	.....	1	.....	6	33+	48—	43+
Agricultural Department:																
Ornithological clerk	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	33+	24	32
Botanical clerk	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	5	17—	35	38—
Expert abstracter	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	40	28+	26
Biological clerk	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	67—	40	32

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Pomological clerk	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	25	20	27
Entomological clerk	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	22	.....
Assistant chemist	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	.....	.....	17	18	22—	23+	25
Stenographic chemist	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
Total competitive, departmental service	3,721	548	499	175	668	541	2,431	421	221	91	229	328	1,290	65+	28+	30—
b. Noncompetitive.																
General Rule III, section 2:																
Clause (*b*)	11	1	.....	1	1	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	4	7	36+	38—	37+
Clause (*d*), formerly clause (*c*)	11	2	1	1	.....	2	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	55—	37+	35—
General Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*c*)	14	8	.....	.....	3	1	12	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	86—	34—	27—
Transfers (Rule VIII), promotion (Rule IX)	*162	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	93+	.....	.....
Total noncompetitive, departmental service	198	11	1	2	4	4	173	7	1	.....	2	4	25	87+	34—	35—
Total competitive, departmental service	3,721	548	499	175	668	541	2,431	421	221	91	229	328	1,290	65+	28+	30—
Total of departmental service	3,919	559	500	177	672	545	2,604	428	222	91	231	332	1,315	67—	28+	30—
Railway mail service:																
a. Competitive.																
Railway mail clerk	4,592	988	391	296	858	411	2,944	823	163	144	311	207	1,648	64+	24+	25—
b. Noncompetitive.																
Transfer (Rule V)	5	2	1	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	24+	.....
Total of railway mail service	4,597	990	392	297	859	411	2,949	823	163	144	311	207	1,648	64+	24+	25—
Indian service:																
Competitive.																
Superintendent and assistant superintendent	34	.....	1	1	3	14	19	.....	5	.....	3	7	15	56—	32—	37
Teacher	87	4	22	1	7	17	51	4	14	3	11	4	36	59—	29—	33+
Matron	11	2	3	1	2	2	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	91—	33—	31
Physician	26	1	.....	.....	2	11	14	2	2	.....	.....	8	12	54—	34+	35+
Total of Indian service	158	7	26	3	14	44	94	7	21	3	14	19	64	59+	31—	33—

*The candidates examined for transfer from one Department to another under the provisions of Rule VIII, section 1, clause (*a*), and for promotion under Rule IX, section 1, clause (*b*), are not required to file applications and do not therefore furnish statistics in regard to education and age. Such statistics were furnished by the candidates with the applications filed by them when they took their examinations for original entry to the service, and have, therefore, been heretofore reported.

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TABLE 13.—*Summary of preceding tables, showing, for all grades of competitors in all branches of the classified civil service, etc.*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Examined.	Passed.						Failed.						Per cent passed.	Average age.	
		Education.					Total.	Education.					Total.		Passed.	Failed.
		Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.		Common school.	Academic.	Business college.	High school.	Collegiate.				
Customs service:																
Competitive.																
Clerk	309	71	32	31	57	36	227	45	8	6	13	10	82	73+	30—	32—
Day inspector	520	164	36	31	56	47	334	139	12	9	14	12	186	64+	34+	36+
Weigher, gauger, and assistant weigher	342	93	9	6	12	12	132	169	8	8	16	9	210	39—	31+	33+
Examiner	61	7	4	2	6	13	32	14	3	.....	5	7	29	53—	36—	38—
Night inspector and watchman	309	137	11	4	20	22	194	101	2	.....	8	4	115	63—	33—	38—
Opener and packer	43	13	.....	1	4	1	19	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	44+	36+	38—
Inspectress	16	9	2	1	.....	1	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	81+	28—	31+
Sampler	24	5	4	.....	1	1	11	10	.....	.....	2	1	13	46—	32—	40+
Total of customs service	1,624	499	98	76	156	133	962	505	33	23	58	43	662	59+	32+	35+
Postal service:																
Competitive.																
Clerk	2,871	934	123	211	482	185	1,935	660	50	72	92	62	936	67+	26—	28—
Carrier	5,225	2,219	89	171	267	121	2,867	1,996	73	78	139	72	2,358	55—	27—	27+
Messenger	1,066	549	31	39	78	52	749	279	9	9	8	12	317	70+	20+	24+
Total of postal service	9,162	3,702	243	421	827	358	5,551	2,935	132	159	239	146	3,611	61—	25+	27+
Grand totals and general average of all branches of the service	19,460	5,757	1,259	974	2,528	1,491	12,160	4,698	571	420	853	747	7,300	62+	26+	28—

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service, charged to the general apportionment, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

[Explanation: Where the name is in italics it indicates that the person was appointed as a substitute. The date given in the footnote is the date when the person was advanced to a regular place. Where the kind of examination is in italics it indicates that it was noncompetitive.]

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
ALABAMA.				
Brown, Henry I	Treasury	$600	Aug. 18, 1891	Copyist.
Walker, Thacker V[1]	....do	500	Aug. 26, 1891	Do.
Brown, Miss Virginia M	....do	600	Sept. 3, 1891	Do.
Brown, Henry I	War	900	Sept. 11, 1891	Do.
Allen, Peter H	....do	900	Oct. 21, 1891	Do.
Garner, Miss Katye F	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Do.
Browning, John W	War	900	Nov. 27, 1891	Do.
Spencer, Morgan	....do	900	Feb. 24, 1892	Clerk.
Lackey, Mrs. Belle M	Treasury	600	May 20, 1892	Copyist.
Berry, Charles W	War	1,000	June 16, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
ARKANSAS.				
Brower, Milford M	Interior	900	July 31, 1891	Clerk.
Keiser, William S[2]	Treasury	900	Aug. 21, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Johnson, James R	Interior	900	Aug. 22, 1891	Clerk.
Mixon, Miss Ada[3]	Post-Office	900	Sept. 7, 1891	Do.
Thach, Miss Janie W	Treasury	600	Oct. 16, 1891	Do.
Whitcomb, David R	Interior	900	Jan. 15, 1892	Do.
Darby, Miss Kate V	....do	720	Apr. 16, 1892	Copyist.
Sutton, George C	Treasury	900	May 2, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
CALIFORNIA.				
Trimble, Miss Mary[4]	Treasury	600	Aug. 12, 1891	Copyist.
Harding, Charles W	Post-office	1,200	Aug. 14, 1891	Post-office inspector, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
Riley, John F	War	1,000	Aug. 24, 1891	Clerk.
Hauser, Miss Harriet E	Interior	900	Oct. 10, 1891	Copyist.
Watson, Mark A	War	900	Dec. 23, 1891	Do.
George, Peter C[5]	Interior	600	Feb. 23, 1892	Clerk.
CONNECTICUT.				
Porter, Herbert W	Treasury	600	Nov. 16, 1891	Clerk.
King, Miss Clara B	....do	600	May 9, 1892	Copyist.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.				
Horigan, William D	Navy	1,200	July 30, 1891	Assistant librarian.
Clifton, Richard S	Agriculture	1,000	Aug. 10, 1891	Entomological clerk.
Lomax, Samuel F	Treasury	720	Dec. 19, 1891	Assistant engineer, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
Bulkley, Barry	Labor	1,200	Jan. 28, 1892	Special agent, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
McFarland, William D	Post-Office	900	Mar. 24, 1892	Clerk, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
FLORIDA.				
Barber, Amherst W	Labor	1,000	Sept. 1, 1891	Proof-reading.
Ellis, George C[5]	Interior	1,400	Mar. 1, 1892	Clerk.
Marschalk, jr., William A	Navy	1,000	May 25, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
GEORGIA.				
Hillyer, Mrs. Amey M	Treasury	600	July 13, 1891	Copyist.
Swearingen, Henry H[6]	....do	700	July 14, 1891	Clerk.
Erwin, James C	Interior	900	Aug. 12, 1891	Do.
Russell, Edward G[2]	Navy	1,000	Aug. 15, 1891	Computer.
Perkins, Lindsay S	Interior	900	Sept. 8, 1891	Copyist.
Polk, Miss Anna M	Treasury	600	Oct. 1, 1891	Typewriting.
Bain, Andrew M	Justice	900	....do	Do.
Hill, Ivy[7]	Treasury	700	Oct. 10, 1891	Copyist.
Mitchell, jr., Mick	Interior	900	Oct. 20, 1891	Do.
Auten, Will J	....do	900	Nov. 27, 1891	Do.
Hillyer, Mrs. Amey M	Agriculture	840	Dec. 4, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Constantine, Dominique B	War	900	Mar. 22, 1892	Copyist.
Walker, Charles M	Interior	700	June 1, 1892	Clerk.

[1] Made regular Dec. 2, 1891, at $720.
[2] Already charged to the apportionment.
[3] Made regular Nov. 11, 1891, at $720.
[4] Made regular Apr. 23, 1892, at $900.
[5] Preference, section 1754. R. S.
[6] Made regular Sept. 25, 1891, at $720.
[7] Made regular Dec. 10, 1891, at $600.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
ILLINOIS.				
Gilliland, Orange C	Treasury	$800	July 13, 1891	Clerk.
Dewhirst, William S[1]	....do	700	July 24, 1891	Do.
James, John N	Navy	1,400	....do	Electrician.
Gilliland, Orange C	Labor	1,000	July 25, 1891	Clerk.
Lund, J. Julius[2]	War	1,200	July 29, 1891	Do.
Adams, Lemuel[3]	Treasury	600	Aug. 10, 1891	Do.
Coker, Robert H	Navy	900	Aug. 21, 1891	Typewriting.
Aull, Jacob L	War	900	Sept. 9, 1891	Copyist.
Hesselman, George J	Treasury	700	Sept. 21, 1891	Do.
Kingsbery, Miss Hattie B[4]	Interior	.....	Sept. 22, 1891	Do.
Burns, Miss Julia W	....do	900	Oct. 1, 1891	Clerk.
Crowe, Joseph B[5]	Treasury	700	Nov. 16, 1891	Do.
Hesselman, George J	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Copyist.
Manning, Miss Marie C	Post-Office	720	Nov. 28, 1891	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*), and Postal Rule VI.
Lacy, Miss Lucretia B	Interior	900	Dec. 5, 1891	Copyist.
Kepner, Ellis W	Treasury	1,800	Oct. 17, 1891	Clerk, Departmental Rule II, paragraph 4.
Rice, Herbert L	Navy	1,000	Jan. 9, 1892	Computer.
Obenchain, Charles A[6]	Interior	.....	Mar. 18, 1892	Copyist.
Judson, Miss Jacyntha A	Treasury	800	Apr. 13, 1892	Typewriting.
Johnston, Miss Etta F[6]	Interior	.....	May 13, 1892	Do.
Fales, Warren D	Treasury	900	May 16, 1892	Clerk.
Warren, George A	Civil Service Commission.	840	June 30, 1892	Proof-reading.
INDIANA.				
Crawford, Miss Rachel A	Treasury	1,000	July 1, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Arnold, Joseph A	Agriculture	1,200	July 8, 1891	Editing and proof-reading.
Hillis, Viander S	Interior	900	Nov. 1, 1891	Typewriting.
Clendening, James W	Treasury	700	Nov. 19, 1891	Clerk.
Tibbott, Osmund H	Post-Office	1,000	Nov. 25, 1891	Clerk, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*), and Railway Mail Rule V.
Livings, Miss Lucy	Interior	720	Mar. 28, 1892	Copyist.
Burres, Ulysses G	Treasury	700	May 9, 1892	Clerk.
Craft, Miss Hattie	....do	800	June 21, 1892	Copyist.
IOWA.				
Dick, James M[7]	Interior	900	July 1, 1891	Clerk.
Dane, Henry H	Labor	1,000	July 16, 1891	Do.
Tuthill, James W	Treasury	900	Aug. 18, 1891	Copyist.
Tuthill, James W	Interior	900	Sept. 4, 1891	Do.
Wolfe, Edwin P	....do	900	Oct. 16, 1891	Clerk.
Mock, James K	....do	900	Oct. 21, 1891	Do.
Husted, William F	War	900	Dec. 1, 1891	Do.
Hodge, Orrie S	....do	900	Jan. 4, 1892	Copyist.
Church, Joseph S	Post-Office	900	Jan. 21, 1892	Clerk, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*) and Postal Rule VI, 1 (*b*).
Hampson, Miss Clara J	Interior	720	Apr. 1, 1892	Copyist.
Roberts, Clarence B	Treasury	700	Apr. 11, 1892	Clerk.
Stanley, Miss Isabella	....do	600	May 28, 1892	Copyist.
Thatcher, Isaac B[7 8]	Interior	.....	June 1, 1892	Do.
KANSAS.				
Price, William	Interior	720	Oct. 1, 1891	Copyist.
Thatcher, Richard	Treasury	700	....do	Clerk.
Woodbury, George F	Interior	900	Nov. 2, 1891	Do.
Heiner, Augustus[7]	Treasury	600	Nov. 12, 1891	Copyist.
Dennis, Miss Minnie F[9]	Post-Office	900	Nov. 21, 1891	Do.
Mayer, Carl F	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Do.
Norton, jr., Stephen W	....do	600	Jan. 22, 1892	Clerk.

[1] Made regular Nov. 19, 1891, at $840.
[2] Made regular Nov. 1, 1891, at $1,000.
[3] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S. Made regular Dec. 1, 1891, at $720.
[4] $50 per month.
[5] Services terminated upon return of principal, Jan. 13, 1892.
[6] $2 per diem.
[7] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[8] $50 per month. Made regular June 23, 1892, at $900.
[9] Made regular Feb. 20, 1892, at $720.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department	Salary.	Date.	
KENTUCKY.				
Huntsman, Bishop S	Interior	$900	July 1, 1891	Copyist.
Millward, Miss Cora C[1]	Treasury	600	July 9, 1891	Do.
Brewer, Miss Fannie C	....do	600	Aug. 13, 1891	Do.
Webber, Miss Charlotte B[2]	....do	.....	Aug. 22, 1891	Do.
Ross, Mrs. Mary L	....do	600	Aug. 27, 1891	Do.
Taylor, Lauren J	Interior	900	Sept. 2, 1891	Do.
Gaggin, William E	....do	900	Sept. 10, 1891	Do.
Cisco, Allan N	War	900	Oct. 1, 1891	Clerk.
Baldwin, Maurice	Interior	600	Oct. 21, 1891	Do.
Cabell, Abram L	War	900	Nov. 6, 1891	Do.
Gilpin, Charles M	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Copyist.
Dean, Robert H[3]	Agriculture	1,000	Jan. 15, 1892	Meteorological clerk.
LOUISIANA.				
Dumas, Mitchell O	Interior	900	Dec. 3, 1891	Clerk.
Martin, Edgar N	War	900	Feb. 25, 1892	Copyist.
Jones, François S	State	1,000	Mar. 18, 1892	State Department.
Swearingen, Scott A	Treasury	600	June 25, 1892	Copyist.
Matthews, William W	....do	600	June 27, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
MAINE.				
Whitehouse, Edward L	State	1,000	July 1, 1891	State Department.
Dennett, Frank Emory	Navy	1,200	July 28, 1891	Computer.
Fish, Frederick O	Interior	1,200	Oct. 10, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Hodgkins, Miss Margaret R.[4]	....do	.....	May 12, 1892	Typewriting.
Davis, Samuel G	Treasury	600	June 22, 1892	Clerk.
MARYLAND.				
Ammen, Ulysses G	War	1,000	May 6, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Harriman, Louis H	Interior	1,200	July 31, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Schermerhorn, Mrs. Louisa	....do	900	Aug. 1, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Allen, Harry H	....do	1,200	Aug. 10, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Bartlett, Lewis M	Treasury	1,000	....do	Bookkeeping.
Griffin, James H	Interior	1,200	Aug. 13, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Hill, Myron F	....do	1,200	Aug. 22, 1891	Do.
Clark, Miss Josephine A	Agriculture	900	Sept. 4, 1891	Botanical clerk.
Demond, Miss Mary A	Treasury	500	Oct. 12, 1891	Typewriting.
Hitchcock, Frank A	Agriculture	1,200	Nov. 17, 1891	Ornithological clerk.
Beal, Foster E. L.[5]	....do	1,000	Dec. 12, 1891	Biological clerk.
Dawson, John E	Interior	900	Jan. 15, 1892	Bookkeeping.
Lombard, Walter E	....do	1,000	Mar. 28, 1892	Mechanical draftsman.
Edgar, Harriet R	Post-Office	720	Apr. 23, 1892	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
MICHIGAN.				
McGee, William J	Interior	1,400	July 25, 1891	Copyist and law, General Rule III, 2 (*b*). Departmental Rule II, 4.
Simmons, Miss Alice M. B	....do	720	Aug. 7, 1891	Typewriting.
Vining, Clarence D.[6]	Treasury	900	Aug. 29, 1891	Copyist.
Van Norsdall, Elmer E	Interior	900	Oct. 10, 1891	Do.
Snell, Miss Julia A	Treasury	600	Oct. 12, 1891	Do.
Hamilton, Jesse B.[5]	War	900	Nov. 18, 1891	Clerk.
Edson, Alfred J	Post-Office	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
McDevitt, William M	Interior	720	Jan. 1, 1892	Typewriting.
Lewis, Merritt[5]	....do	900	Jan. 20, 1892	Copyist.
Bernhard, Miss Lucie	Treasury	600	May 23, 1892	Typewriting.
MINNESOTA.				
Norwood, Morse F	Treasury	1,000	July 1, 1891	Danish language.
Chase, James L.[7]	Interior	.....	July 15, 1891	Typewriting.
King, Theodore I	Navy	1,200	Sept. 3, 1881	Computer.
Cox, Mrs. Carrie R	Interior	720	Oct. 8, 1891	Typewriting.
Chase, Stephen M	Treasury	700	Nov. 20, 1891	Copyist.
Peterson, Miss Nettie	....do	600	June 10, 1892	Do.

[1] Made regular Nov. 29, 1891 at, $900.
[2] $25 per month.
[3] Made regular Mar. 29, 1892, at $840.
[4] $2 per diem, temporary. Transferred to regular place June 11, 1892, at $900 per annum.
[5] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[6] Made regular Jan. 15, 1892, at $840.
[7] $2 per diem.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
MISSISSIPPI.				
Wright, Miss Fanny L.[1]	Interior		July 1, 1991	Typewriting.
Hill, William W	Post-office	$900	July 9, 1891	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
Miller, Mrs. Emily V. D	Interior	720	Sept. 3, 1891	Typewriting.
Harrison, John M	Treasury	700	May 6, 1892	Clerk.
MISSOURI.[c]				
Foster, John M	Labor	1,200	July 1, 1891	Clerk.
Lane, Cyrus M	Interior	900	July 6, 1891	Do.
Kerr, William H	Labor	1,000	....do	Do.
Clark, Newton H	....do	1,200	July 8, 1891	Do.
Edmonds, Samuel P	Navy	1,200	July 27, 1891	Nautical expert.
Kirby, William F	Treasury	900	Aug. 22, 1891	Copyist.
Himes, Jacob H	Interior	900	Oct. 26, 1891	Clerk.
Kirby, William F	War	900	Nov. 13, 1891	Copyist.
Winslow, Walter E	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Do.
Forrest, Miss Mary A[2]	Post-Office	720	Nov. 28, 1891	Do.
De Haven, Samuel E	Interior	900	Dec. 17, 1891	Clerk.
Peterson, John W	Treasury	720	Mar. 16, 1892	Lieutenant of watch, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
Chamberlain, Harlem G	War	900	Apr. 22, 1892	Clerk.
Thomas, John H	Treasury	800	June 27, 1892	Do.
MONTANA.				
Scott, Mrs. Eliza J	Treasury	600	Aug. 28, 1891	Copyist.
Walker, William G	War	900	Dec. 7, 1891	Do
NEBRASKA.				
Kittell, William W	War	1,000	July 6, 1891	Clerk.
Davis, Miss Jennie A	Agriculture	720	July 15, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Lucas, Charles	War	900	July 27, 1891	Copyist.
Pierson, John L.[3]	Post-Office	600	Aug. 18, 1891	Clerk.
Johnson, Mrs. Lillie M	Interior	720	Oct. 1, 1891	Typewriting.
Ayers, Gustav	....do	1,200	Feb. 20, 1892	Assistant examiner.
Tucker, George P	....do	1,200	Mar. 23, 1892	Do.
NEVADA.				
Weeks, Miss Fannie A	Treasury	600	July 21, 1891	Copyist.
Anderson, Mrs. Laura R	Interior	900	Dec. 31, 1891	Clerk.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
Buck, William C	Treasury	700	July 21, 1891	Clerk.
Buck, William C	War	1,000	Aug. 17, 1891	Do.
Jones, Daniel W.[4]	Interior	1,800	Sept. 29, 1891	Medical examiner.
Albee, Ellery E	War	1,200	Jan. 18, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Thompson, Charles W.[5]	Labor	1,200	Mar. 25, 1892	Special agent, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
NEW MEXICO.				
Crane, Mrs. Alice M	Post-Office	720	Oct. 8, 1891	Copyist.
Wilson, Miss Lillie L	Interior	720	Nov. 3, 1891	Do.
Martin, Miss Mary T	....do	900	Nov. 24, 1891	Do.
NEW JERSEY.				
Fewsmith, William	Treasury	1,400	July 1, 1891	Clerk, Departmental Rule II, 4.
Arnold, Edward F	Interior	900	July 1, 1891	Copyist.
Clayton, Benjamin F.[3 6]	War	600	July 6, 1891	Clerk.
Walton, Miss Florence W	Interior	720	Aug. 10, 1891	Typewriting.
Bartlett, Miss Clara K	....do	720	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.

[1] $2 per diem.
[2] Made regular Feb. 9, 1892, at $720.
[3] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[4] Special agent.
[5] Made regular Nov. 28, 1891, at $720.
[6] Made regular Oct. 5, 1891, at $1,000.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW JERSEY—continued.				
Gay, Edward A	War	$1,000	Sept. 28, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Eastlack, Jesse E	Labor	1,000	Oct. 8, 1891	Clerk.
Sweet, Miss Sarah E	Interior	900	Dec. 4, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Crawford, John W	Navy	1,200	Feb. 1, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Sykes, James	Interior	480	Feb. 25, 1892	Assistant photographer, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
NEW YORK.				
Ball, Ransom G.[1]	Interior	900	July 1, 1891	Copyist.
West, Charles I	Treasury	700	July 13, 1891	Clerk.
Clarke, Winfield S	War	1,000	July 15, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Young, Albert E.[2]	Treasury	700	July 20, 1891	Copyist.
Govern, Frank	Interior	900	July 21, 1891	Typewriting.
Laing, Miss Kate[3]	Treasury	600	July 25, 1891	Do.
Doubleday, Miss Julia L	Interior	720	July 25, 1891	Do.
Farnham, Miss J. Estelle[4]	Treasury	600	July 27, 1891	Do.
Pittman, Frederick L	Interior	1,200	Aug. 7, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Nichols, Harry H	Post-Office	900	Aug. 13, 1891	Clerk, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
Sutherland, Miss Jennie H	Interior	720	Aug. 31, 1891	Typewriting.
Decker, Henry J	....do	900	Sept. 1, 1891	Copyist.
Poole, Miss Eleanor E	....do	720	Sept. 4, 1891	Typewriting.
West, Charles I	....do	900	Sept. 25, 1891	Clerk.
Porter, Miss Zenobia	....do	900	Sept. 26, 1891	Copyist.
Hoefler, John L	....do	900	Oct. 1, 1891	Typewriting.
Rowley, Mrs. Ella F	Navy	900	Oct. 1, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Rich, Warren W.[5]	Treasury	900	Oct. 1, 1891	Clerk.
De Silva, Dwight M	Interior	800	Oct. 5, 1891	Model repairer.
Caldwell, James A.[6]	Treasury	700	Oct. 12, 1891	Clerk.
Young, Albert E	Interior	900	Oct. 24, 1891	Copyist.
Phillips, Edson	Treasury	600	Nov. 6, 1891	Do.
Watson, Worden A	....do	500	Nov. 14, 1891	Do.
Wilbur, Royal E	....do	840	Nov. 17, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Phillips, Edson	Interior	900	Nov. 25, 1891	Copyist.
Sanford, Frederic H	War	1,000	Dec. 25, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Stark, Miss Georgia C	Interior	720	Jan. 11, 1892	Typewriting.
Page, Robert V	War	900	Jan. 15, 1892	Do.
Worthington, Miss Lyda	Interior	900	....do	Copyist.
Van Derbeck, Harry J	Treasury	720	Jan. 20, 1892	Stenography.
Wead, Charles K	Interior	1,200	Feb. 1, 1892	Assistant examiner.
Randall, George S	Post-Office	900	Apr. 15, 1892	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
Bolway, William J.[7]	Interior		May 11, 1892	Clerk.
Carr, Wilbur J	State	1,000	June 1, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Meder, Otto F. W[1]	Treasury	600	June 13, 1892	Clerk.
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Brown, Mrs. Lucie A[8]	Treasury	600	July 3, 1891	Copyist.
Hutton, Daniel C	War	900	July 18, 1891	Clerk.
Hales, Richard A	Treasury	600	Aug. 11, 1891	Copyist.
Clapp, Ella B	Interior	720	Sept. 1, 1891	Do.
Hales, Richard A	....do	900	Oct. 23, 1891	Do.
Harris, Henry W[7]	....do		Nov. 5, 1891	Do.
Lewis, Miss Annie J[9]	Post-Office	720	Nov. 11, 1891	Do.
Rosafy, Louis A	War	900	Dec. 16, 1891	Clerk.
Holt, jr., Russell D	....do	900	Feb. 5, 1892	Copyist.
Ethridge, Miss Minnehaha	Interior	720	June 10, 1892	Typewriting.
OKLAHOMA.				
Cuppett, Charles C	Post-Office	900	Aug. 27, 1891	Clerk.

[1] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[2] Made regular Oct. 13, 1891, at $720.
[3] Made regular Nov. 16, 1891, at $1,200.
[4] Made regular Mar. 16, 1892, at $840.
[5] Made regular Feb. 25, 1892, at $800.
[6] Made regular Apr. 1, 1892, at $840.
[7] $2 per diem.
[8] Made regular Feb. 2, 1892, $660.
[9] Made regular Feb. 11, 1892, at $7.20.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
OREGON.				
Dorcy, Benjamin H	Interior	$900	July 3, 1891	Clerk.
Condra, Aaron M	War	900	Aug. 31, 1891	Copyist.
Hunter, Smith E	do	900	Oct. 2, 1891	Do.
Chamberlin, Isabella S	Interior	900	Jan. 14, 1892	Do.
OHIO.				
Shively, Miss Emily J	Treasury	720	July 3, 1891	Copyist.
Mattox, Henry B.[1]	do		July 14, 1891	Clerk.
Griesheimer, Miss Caroline J[2]	Interior	800	July 14, 1891	Do.
Steinman, Miss Kate M[3]	Treasury	600	July 15, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Irwin, Elizabeth S	Agriculture	720	Aug. 4, 1891	Pomology and typewriting.
Couser, Frank M.[1]	Interior		Aug. 5, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Palmer, Elra C	do	900	Aug. 15, 1891	Clerk.
James, Joseph F	Agriculture	1,200	Aug. 31, 1891	Vegetable pathology.
Ferguson, Howard	Treasury	600	Sept. 2, 1891	Copyist.
Black, Annie E	do	700	Sept. 3, 1891	Do.
Ferguson, Howard	Interior	900	Sept. 21, 1891	Do.
Shively Miss Emily J	do	900	Sept. 21, 1891	Do.
Curtis, Frank S	Treasury	700	Oct. 12, 1891	Do.
Gustin, William S	War	900	Oct. 16, 1891	Clerk.
Curtis, Frank S	Navy	720	Nov. 1, 1891	Typewriting.
Huebner, Francis C[1]	Interior		Nov. 5, 1891	Do.
Cullen, Robert	Post-Office	1,200	Nov. 5, 1891	Post-Office inspector, Department Rule VIII, 1 (c).
Gow, James R	Interior	900	Nov. 13, 1891	Typewriting.
Hubbard, Ervin S	War	1,800	Nov. 16, 1891	Architectural draftsman, Quartermaster-General.
Hanen, Jeremiah L[4]	Interior	900	Dec. 19, 1891	Clerk.
Camp, Herbert M	do	1,800	Feb. 29, 1892	Medical examiner.
Wertz, Melvin A	Treasury	900	Apr. 25, 1892	Copyist.
Lair, Miss Catharine	Interior	720	June 1, 1892	Typewriting.
Smith, William M	Navy	720	June 1, 1892	Do.
Melotte, Samuel W[4]	Interior	720	June 30, 1892	Clerk.
PENNSYLVANIA.				
Rohrer, James E	Interior	900	July 1, 1891	Copyist.
Hergesheimer, Miss Mary E[5]	Treasury		July 16, 1891	Do.
Baker, Luke	Labor	1,000	July 24, 1891	Clerk.
Littell, Frank B	Navy	1,200	Aug. 1, 1891	Computer.
Martin, jr., John S	State	1,000	Aug. 1, 1891	State Department.
Loeffler, Frank A	Interior	1,200	Aug. 8, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Lewis, William V[6]	Treasury	700	Aug. 10, 1891	Clerk.
Wright, Edward A	Interior	1,200	Aug. 17, 1891	Assistant examiner.
Horn, Miss Lida J[7]	Post-Office	900	Aug. 25, 1891	Copyist.
Dale, John[8]	Treasury	600	Aug. 27, 1891	Clerk.
Kram, Charles A	Interior	900	Sept. 3, 1891	Do.
Cassavant, Charles H	do	1,000	Sept. 7, 1891	Proof-reading.
Cooke, Miss Mary H	do	1,200	do	Telegraphy.
Moore, Mrs. Sarah J	do	900	Sept. 28, 1891	Bookkeeping.
Guss, Harry T	do	1,800	Oct. 17, 1891	Medical examiner.
Hine, Harry Oram	Labor	1,000	Oct. 19, 1891	Clerk.
Miller, Claude E	Civil Service Commission.	840	Oct. 21, 1891	Typewriting.
Winner, Jackson A	Interior	900	Oct. 23, 1891	Copyist.
Arnold, Grant S	do	900	Nov. 27, 1891	Do.
Smith, Augustin R	do	900	Dec. 1, 1891	Clerk.
Chamberlin, Miss Helen M	do	900	Dec. 7, 1891	Copyist.
Porter, Ellis B	War	900	Dec. 9, 1891	Do.
Miller, Thomas P.[9]	Treasury	720	Dec. 14, 1891	Lieutenant of watch, General Rule III, 2 (d).
Kreitzer, Charles W	Post-Office	900	Dec. 17, 1891	Clerk.
Doolittle, Alfred	Navy	1,000	Dec. 28, 1891	Computer.
Lesher, Miss Haddassa C	Interior	900	Jan. 11, 1892	Copyist.
Stewart, William B	Post-Office	1,000	Jan. 20, 1892	Clerk, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (c).

[1] $2 per diem.
[2] Made regular Sept. 8, 1891, at $1,200.
[3] Made regular February 1, 1892, at $900.
[4] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[5] $25 a month. Made regular June 24, 1892, at $840 per annum.
[6] Made regular Dec. 1, 1891, at $720.
[7] Made regular Nov. 21, 1891, at $720.
[8] Made regular Dec. 2, 1891, at $720.
[9] Lieutenant of watch.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.				
O'Dea, Patrick	Navy	$900	Mar. 9, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Gleeson, Timothy F	War	1,000	Mar. 24, 1892	Do.
Laurie, Miss Margaret	Post-Office	720	Mar. 29, 1892	Copyist, Departmental Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
White, James K	War	1,200	Apr. 1, 1892	Junior architectural draftsman.
Mercer, John Q.[1]	Treasury	600	Apr. 23, 1892	Clerk.
Reily, George E	Interior	720	June 11, 1892	Telegraphy.
Watkins, George[1]	Agriculture	1,000	....do	Clerk.
RHODE ISLAND.				
Curran, Thomas	War	1,000	July 7, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Schultze, George H	Interior	720	Oct. 1, 1891	Copyist.
Nickerson, Ansel D.[2]	Labor	1,200	Mar. 1, 1892	Special agent, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Wilson, Miss Sarah McL	Interior	720	Feb. 23, 1892	Copyist.
Morey, Miss Nellie D	Treasury	600	May 17, 1892	Do.
SOUTH DAKOTA.				
De Puy, Edward K	War	1,000	Aug. 25, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Mercier, Scott B[3]	Treasury	600	Oct. 1, 1891	Clerk.
Houn, William H.[1]	Interior	900	Nov. 23, 1891	Copyist.
TENNESSEE.				
Reeves, Willie H.[4]	Treasury	600	Aug. 19, 1891	Do.
Brodie, William T.	....do	900	Oct. 8, 1891	Clerk.
Hill, William C	Interior	900	Oct. 20, 1891	Copyist.
Brodie, William T	War	900	Jan. 2, 1892	Clerk.
Bodwell, Miss Argie C.	Treasury	600	Feb. 24, 1892	Copyist.
Nestler, William A	....do	900	Mar. 14, 1892	Bookkeeping.
Marsh, Miss Carlie E	....do	700	Mar. 22, 1892	Copyist.
Fulkerson, Frederick F	....do	800	May 12, 1892	Do.
TEXAS.				
Taylor, Thomas J.[5]	Treasury	700	July 1, 1891	Copyist.
Orleman, jr., Louis H.	....do	600	Aug. 5, 1891	Clerk.
Houston, S. Walker	War	900	Aug. 18, 1891	Copyist.
Fink, Miss Laura E.	Post-Office	720	Sept. 2, 1891	Do.
Orleman, jr., Louis H	Interior	600	Sept. 11, 1891	Clerk.
Fink, Miss Laura E.[6]	....do	.....	Sept. 19, 1891	Copyist.
Waiss, Theodore D[7]	Treasury	600	Oct. 10, 1891	Do.
Ennis, James B	Interior	900	Nov. 16, 1891	Clerk.
Hurd, Judson B.[1]	....do	900	Dec. 29, 1891	Copyist.
Callan, Guida C.[8]	....do	.....	Jan. 15, 1892	Do.
Eberly, Albert M	Navy	900	Feb. 23, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Ripps, S. Joseph	War	900	Mar. 29, 1892	Copyist.
UTAH.				
Higgins, Daniel	Treasury	500	Oct. 17, 1891	Clerk.
Higgins, Daniel	War	900	Nov. 2, 1891	Do.
VIRGINIA.				
Blanton, Leigh H.[9]	Treasury	.....	July 28, 1891	Stenography and typewriting.
Fitzgerald, George W	Navy	720	Apr. 6, 1892	Do.

[1] Preference, sec. 1754, R. S.
[2] Special agent.
[3] Made regular February 18, 1892, at $900.
[4] Made regular Dec. 18, 1891, at $900.
[5] Made regular Oct. 13, 1891, at $900.
[6] $50 a month.
[7] Made regular April 1, 1892, at $720.
[8] $2 per diem.
[9] $4 per diem

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States, the names of those appointed in the classified departmental service charged to the general apportionment, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Probationary appointment.			Examination.
	Department.	Salary.	Date.	
WEST VIRGINIA.				
Caldwell, William A	Treasury	$800	July 20, 1891	Clerk.
Amiss, Herman L	Labor	1,000	Aug. 15, 1891	Do.
Caldwell, William A	War	900	Nov. 11, 1891	Do.
McNeely, Margaretta C	Interior	900	Dec. 1, 1891	Copyist.
Getzendanner, Franklin C	Treasury	600	Dec. 5, 1891	Do.
Huber, Miss Blanche	Interior	900	Dec. 19, 1891	Do.
Crittenden, Edgar V	Treasury	600	May 21, 1892	Clerk.
WASHINGTON.				
Douglas, Harry L	Interior	900	Aug. 31, 1891	Copyist.
Davies, Percival	Treasury	800	Dec. 3, 1891	Clerk.
Davies, Percival	War	900	Dec. 14, 1891	Do.
Coburn, Frederick S	Treasury	800	May 19, 1892	Do.
WISCONSIN.				
Hyde, Charles S.[1]	Treasury	1,000	July 6, 1891	Clerk.
Driesbock, George B	....do	700	July 20, 1891	Do.
Schneider, Oscar J	Interior	900	Aug. 15, 1891	Do.
Driesbock, George B	....do	600	Sept. 10, 1891	Do.
Alden, Miss Hattie L.[2]	....do	.....	Sept. 15, 1891	Copyist.
O'Connell, John	....do	600	Sept. 15, 1891	Clerk.
Neider, Frank E	....do	600	Sept. 23, 1891	Copyist.
Storm, Margaret T.[3]	Treasury	800	Dec. 16, 1891	Do.
Long, Stephen M.[4]	Interior	900	Jan. 14, 1892	Do.
Wehrle, Gottlieb	War	900	Feb. 23, 1892	Clerk.
Stewart, Miss Adelia M	Treasury	600	Mar. 1, 1892	Stenography and typewriting.
Albertie, Vernon E	....do	800	Mar. 14, 1892	Clerk.
Rockwood, George H	Agriculture	840	Apr. 18, 1892	Chemistry, stenography, and typewriting.
Spencer, Miss M. Genevieve	Interior	720	June 27, 1892	Typewriting.
WYOMING.				
Nichols, Captain L	Post-Office	1,200	Aug. 14, 1891	Post-office inspector, Rule VIII, 1 (*c*).
Hill, James[5]	Interior	1,000	Feb. 16, 1892	Captain of watch, General Rule III, 2 (*d*).

[1] Made regular October 10, 1891, at $900.
[2] $50 a month.
[3] Dropped upon return of principal, January 15, 1892.
[4] Preference, section 1754, Revised Statutes.
[5] Captain of watch.

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THE APPORTIONMENT SHOWING METHOD OF MAKING AND NUMBER APPOINTED FROM EACH STATE.

The civil-service act requires all appointments in the classified departmental service made through examination to be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. It has been found impossible to make and maintain such an apportionment with mathematical exactness, but it has been equitably maintained with respect to most of the States. A very few of the States and nearly all of the Territories have received relatively an excessive share of appointments as compared with the other States. The excess is notable with respect to the District of Columbia, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Montana, Rhode Island, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Wyoming, and has resulted partly from the necessity of examining and certifying for appointment to places requiring special or technical knowledge or skill such persons as offered themselves after due public notice without regard to their places of legal residence, the necessities of appointments through transfers and various noncompetitive examinations, and the appointment of persons who were entitled to preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes. Persons with the peculiar qualifications needed in the special places have been found relatively in larger numbers in the States near the seat of government than elsewhere. There is little probability that any person will be appointed from the clerk or copyist register of any of these States during the year 1893.

The Southern States have had their full share of the appointments made thus far. Except in the case of eligibles preferred under section 1754, Revised Statutes, the appointment under the clerk or copyist examination must always be from the State having eligibles which at the time has received the least proportional share of all the appointments. The manner in which that State is ascertained is as follows: The population of the United States under the census of 1890 is 62,622,250. This number is divided by 2,000, taken as a convenient basis of representation for future appointments. (The average number of appointments made each year is about 400.) On a basis of 2,000 appointments every 31,240 of population is entitled to one appointment. This ratio is applied in succession to the population of each State. The difference between the aggregate of the whole number thus obtained and the ratio of representation is made up by assigning to the States having the largest fractions additional numbers, the assignment ceasing when the total number of 2,000 is taken up.

Upon the adoption of this apportionment on November 19, 1890, each of the States and Territories, with the exception of Nevada, Utah, and Oklahoma had received an excess of this share in the previous apportionment of 1,500 appointments under the census of 1880, and the excess or deficit of each State or Territory was carried over to the new apportionment. An excess of 336 appointments was thus taken up. A request for a certification being received to fill either a clerk or a copyist place the three names having the highest general averages of the sex and kind of examination named in the request would be certified from the State having the least proportional share of appointments. New York is entitled under the present census to 191 appointments in 2,000 appointments, Ohio to 117, Pennsylvania to 168, Wisconsin to 54, and Arkansas to 36. Of this number New York on December 20, 1892, had received 96, Ohio 58, Pennsylvania 83, Wisconsin 25, and Arkansas 17.

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As among these States the share of Wisconsin was less than that of any of the others, in proportion to population; Wisconsin was therefore first entitled to an appointment. The order of these States for certification for appointment would therefore be Wisconsin, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. The calculation for all the States is made by a card system which shows at a glance their relative order for appointment at any moment. Under this method, in which the Commission has no discretion, the appointments at all times are as nearly equal among the States according to population as it is possible to apportion them. No State at any time has more than a very small excess of appointments over any other State. The supplementary and special examinations to some extent disarrange this procedure. When stenographers, bookkeepers, or other persons having qualifications tested by the supplementary and special examinations are called for, the eligibles standing highest from the whole country must be certified, except those from the few States which at the time have a percentage of appointments greater than the average percentage for all the States taken together. The appointments from these and the noncompetitive registers and of persons preferred under section 1754, Revised Statutes, may therefore fall in a greater or less measure to States not having the least share of appointments. These States therefore receive a less share of the clerk and copyist appointments.

The number of appointments charged to the District of Columbia early became so largely in excess of the number to which it was entitled under the apportionment, that for four years and more no persons having a legal residence in the District have been examined, except through an entire failure of applicants from elsewhere. The facilities now afforded for convenient examination will, it is hoped, tend to prevent this excess in the future. Thirty-seven of the appointments received by the District were from noncompetitive examinations, held under the provisions of General Rule III, section 2.

It will be seen from what has been said that on the occurrence of a vacancy in any department the selection to fill it is made from one of the States or Territories which have received the least proportional share of all the appointments made up to that time under the civil-service act, and that for a place requiring only ordinary clerical qualifications the certification from the clerk or copyist register is made from the State at the time having the least share of appointments.

The first following table shows the number of appointments which each State and Territory has received since the 16th of July, 1883, and the number to which each is entitled on the basis of 2,000 appointments—an arbitrary number adopted for convenience of calculation. In the first column are given the names of the States and Territories; in the second the number of appointments from July 16, 1883, to December 10, 1892; in the third the number of appointments to which each is entitled in 2,000 appointments under the census of 1890; and in the fourth the percentage is given of the appointments under the apportionment of 2,000 appointments. The percentages indicate to what extent each State or Territory was on that day in excess or lacking in its apportionment according as the percentage is greater or less than 54.2.

In considering the relation the appointments bear to population, it should be remembered that all appointments made prior to November 19, 1890, were made on the basis of the census of 1880, and that therefore the States which gained most largely in population between 1880 and 1890 are entitled to proportionally larger shares under the present than under the previous apportionment.

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This table does not include persons appointed after examination who were already in the classified service in places covered by the examinations, and skilled helpers and printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, for the reason that such appointments are not counted in the apportionment.

APPOINTMENT OF MILITARY AND NAVAL PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS, SECTION 1754, REVISED STATUTES.

The number of persons of this class appointed during the year covered by this report was 20. Their names, etc., will be found in table 14, at page 133. The number appointed during the year ended June 30, 1889, was 14; 1890, 47, and 1891, 25. It is quite certain that few, if any, of those appointed would have been entitled to certification or appointment by reason of their grade, had not the civil-service rules given them preference in certification in accordance with the provision of the statute. (See the statute as printed at page 17 *ante*, and the decisions of the commission at page 74 *et seq.*)

Apportionment of appointments in the departmental service to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the period from July 16, 1883, to December 10, 1892, and for the period from November 19, 1890, to December 10, 1892, and showing for the latter period the relation between the number actually charged against each State, etc., and its due share.

State.	Number of appointments from July 16, 1883, to December 10, 1892.	Share to which each State is entitled of 2,000 appointments now being apportioned.	Share of appointments charged to each State of 2,000 appointments now being apportioned.	Percentage of appointments charged to each State of its share of the 2,000 appointments.
Alabama	86	48	23	47.9
Alaska	1	1	1	100.0
Arizona	4	2	2	100.0
Arkansas	57	36	17	47.2
California	63	39	20	51.3
Colorado	19	13	9	69.2
Connecticut	43	24	12	50.0
Delaware	12	5	4	80.0
District of Columbia	90	7	80	1,142.8
Florida	20	12	7	58.3
Georgia	108	59	30	50.8
Idaho	4	3	2	66.7
Illinois	213	122	58	47.5
Indiana	133	70	34	48.6
Indian Territory	1	1	.....	.....
Iowa	108	61	28	45.9
Kansas	72	46	22	47.8
Kentucky	110	59	28	47.5
Louisiana	64	36	17	47.2
Maine	44	21	12	57.1
Maryland	74	33	27	81.8
Massachusetts	125	71	36	50.7
Michigan	114	67	32	47.8
Minnesota	59	42	20	47.6
Mississippi	76	41	19	46.3
Missouri	146	86	40	46.5
Montana	5	4	3	75.0
Nebraska	40	34	17	50.0
Nevada	3	1	2	200.0
New Hampshire	24	12	7	58.3
New Jersey	82	46	25	54.4
New Mexico	9	5	3	60.0
New York	350	191	96	50.3
North Carolina	96	52	26	50.0
North Dakota	4	6	3	50.0
Oklahoma	1	2	1	50.0
Ohio	218	117	58	49.6
Oregon	13	10	5	50.0
Pennsylvania	297	168	83	49.4

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Apportionment of appointments in the departmental service to the States, Territories, and in the District of Columbia, etc.—Continued.

State.	Number of appointments from July 16, 1883, to December 10, 1892.	Share to which each State is entitled of 2,000 appointments now being apportioned.	Share of appointments charged to each State of 2,000 appointments now being apportioned.	Percentage of appointments charged to each State of its share of the 2,000 appointments.
Rhode Island	22	11	8	72.7
South Carolina	69	37	19	51.4
South Dakota	12	10	5	50.0
Tennessee	103	56	26	46.5
Texas	113	71	33	46.5
Utah	6	7	3	42.9
Vermont	23	11	6	54.5
Virginia	106	53	30	56.6
Washington	10	11	6	54.5
West Virginia	42	24	12	50.0
Wisconsin	90	54	25	46.3
Wyoming	4	2	2	100.0
Total	3,588	2,000	1,084	54.2

REGULATION OF APPORTIONMENT IN APPOINTMENTS FROM SPECIAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTERS.

"It appearing that the average percentage of appointments charged to each State of its share of 2,000 appointments on the present basis of apportionment is 54.2, it is ordered that no certification of an eligible from a State having a percentage greater than this average shall be made unless there is a total failure of other eligibles or there are preference claimants to be certified or the conditions of good administration require the certification to be made therefrom. No certification shall be made under the last-named condition except by order of the Commission. The States having a greater percentage than the average are, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wyoming." [Minutes December 17, 1892.]

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Appointments in the departmental service and their apportionment to the States, Territories, and the District of Columbia during the year ended June 30, 1892, and during the period from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1892.

States and Territories.	Appointments during year ended June 30, 1892.		Appointments from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1892.		Total.
	Upon competitive examination.	Upon non-competitive examination.	Upon competitive examination.	Upon non-competitive examination.	
Alabama	9	.....	83	3	86
Alaska	0	.....	1	0	1
Arizona	0	.....	5	0	5
Arkansas	8	.....	56	0	56
California	5	1	49	8	57
Colorado	0	0	15	3	18
Connecticut	2	0	35	7	42
Delaware	0	0	12	0	12
District of Columbia	2	3	48	37	85
Florida	3	0	19	2	21
Georgia	12	0	101	3	104
Idaho	0	0	3	1	4
Illinois	19	2	181	22	203
Indiana	7	1	120	8	128
Indian Territory	0	0	1	0	1
Iowa	11	1	98	8	106
Kansas	7	0	70	1	71
Kentucky	12	0	104	7	111
Louisiana	5	0	60	2	62
Maine	5	0	40	3	43
Maryland	1	0	58	19	77
Massachusetts	12	1	112	8	120
Michigan	8	2	106	7	113
Minnesota	6	0	54	1	55
Mississippi	3	1	68	4	72
Missouri	12	1	135	4	139
Montana	2	0	5	0	5
Nebraska	7	0	34	2	36
Nevada	2	0	3	0	3
New Hampshire	3	1	22	2	24
New Jersey	8	2	75	5	80
New Mexico	3	0	9	0	9
New York	30	2	300	30	330
North Carolina	9	0	84	5	89
North Dakota	0	0	3	0	3
Oklahoma	1	0	1	0	1
Ohio	21	1	192	16	208
Oregon	4	0	12	1	13
Pennsylvania	31	3	256	26	282
Rhode Island	2	1	18	3	21
South Carolina	2	0	64	1	65
South Dakota	3	0	11	0	11
Tennessee	7	0	97	3	100
Texas	10	0	106	3	109
Utah	1	0	5	0	5
Vermont	0	0	22	3	25
Virginia	2	0	86	20	106
Washington	3	0	9	0	9
West Virginia	6	0	38	4	42
Wisconsin	13	0	89	3	92
Wyoming	0	2	1	2	3
Total	319	25	3,176	287	3,463

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*Method of calculating the apportionment of 2,000 appointments under the census of 1890.**

States and Territories.	Population.	Quotient upon applying ratio of 31,311.125 in succession to population of each State.	Remainders of quotients.	Assignment of 22 to States with largest remainders to take up total of 2,000.	Resulting apportionment.	Value of one appointment to each State, counting one appointment to New York, having the largest population as a unit.
Alabama	1,513,017	48	10,063.000	.....	48	3.98
Alaska	.....	1	.....	.....	1	191
Arizona	59,620	1	28,308.875	1	2	95.50
Arkansas	1,128,179	36	978.500	.....	36	5.31
California	1,208,130	38	18,307.250	1	39	4.90
Colorado	412,198	13	5,153.375	.....	13	14.69
Connecticut	746,258	23	26,102.125	1	24	7.96
Delaware	168,493	5	11,937.475	.....	5	38.20
District of Columbia	230,392	7	11,214.125	.....	7	27.29
Florida	391,422	12	15,688.500	.....	12	15.92
Georgia	1,837,353	58	21,307.750	1	59	3.24
Idaho	84,385	2	21,762.750	1	3	63.67
Illinois	3,826,351	122	6,393.750	.....	122	1.57
Indiana	2,192,404	70	625.250	.....	70	2.73
Indian Territory	.....	1	.....	.....	1	191
Iowa	1,911,896	61	1,917.375	.....	61	3.13
Kansas	1,427,096	45	18,095.375	1	46	4.15
Kentucky	1,858,635	59	11,378.625	.....	59	3.24
Louisiana	1,118,587	35	22,697.625	1	36	5.31
Maine	661,086	21	3,552.375	.....	21	9.10
Maryland	1,042,390	33	9,122.875	.....	33	5.79
Massachusetts	2,238,943	71	15,853.125	.....	71	2.69
Michigan	2,093,889	66	27,354.750	1	67	2.85
Minnesota	1,301,826	41	18,069.875	1	42	4.55
Mississippi	1,289,600	41	5,843.875	.....	41	4.66
Missouri	2,679,184	85	17,738.375	1	86	2.22
Montana	132,159	4	6,914.500	.....	4	47.75
Nebraska	1,058,910	33	25,642.875	1	34	5.63
Nevada	45,761	1	14,449.875	.....	1	191
New Hampshire	376,530	12	119.625	.....	12	15.92
New Jersey	1,444,933	46	4,621.250	.....	46	4.15
New Mexico	153,593	4	28,348.500	1	5	38.20
New York	5,997,853	191	17,428.125	.....	191	1
North Carolina	1,617,947	51	21,079.625	1	52	3.67
North Dakota	182,719	5	26,163.375	1	6	31.83
Oklahoma	61,834	1	30,522.875	1	2	95.50
Ohio	3,672,316	117	8,914.875	.....	117	1.63
Oregon	313,767	10	655.750	.....	10	19.10
Pennsylvania	5,258,014	167	29,056.125	1	168	1.14
Rhode Island	345,506	11	1,083.625	.....	11	17.36
South Carolina	1,151,149	36	23,948.500	1	37	5.16
South Dakota	328,808	10	15,696.750	.....	10	19.10
Tennessee	1,767,518	56	14,095.000	.....	56	3.41
Texas	2,235,523	71	12,433.125	.....	71	2.69
Utah	207,905	6	20,038.250	1	7	27.29
Vermont	332,422	10	19,310.750	1	11	17.36
Virginia	1,655,980	52	27,801.500	1	53	3.60
Washington	349,390	11	4,967.625	.....	11	17.36
West Virginia	762,794	24	11,327.000	.....	24	7.96
Wisconsin	1,686,880	53	27,390.375	1	54	3.54
Wyoming	60,705	1	29,393.875	1	2	95.50

* See explanation at page 141.

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TABLE 15.—*Showing appointments to the classified departmental service made from the several examinations during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Kind of examination.	Male.	Female.	Total.
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.			
Clerk	*88	5	93
Copyist	66	46	112
Supplementary examinations.			
Typewriter	12	22	34
Stenographer	1	.....	1
Typewriter and stenographer	19	6	25
Telegrapher	1	1	2
Proof-reader	3	.....	3
Danish language	1	.....	1
Special examinations.			
Bookkeeper	5	4	9
State Department: Clerk	3	.....	3
Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing:			
Printer's assistant	.....	122	122
Skilled helper	11	.....	11
Skilled helper and fireman	1	.....	1
War Department:			
Architectural draftsman, Quartermaster-General's Office	1	.....	1
Junior architectural draftsman, Quartermaster-General's Office	1	.....	1
Navy Department:			
Computer	6	.....	6
Assistant librarian	1	.....	1
Nautical expert	1	.....	1
Electrician	1	.....	1
Interior Department:			
Assistant examiner, Patent Office	11	.....	11
Model repairer, Patent Office	1	.....	1
Medical examiner Pension Office	3	.....	3
Mechanical draftsman	1	.....	1
Department of Agriculture:			
Editor and proof-reader	1	.....	1
Chemist, stenographer, and typewriter	1	.....	1
Pomologist and typewriter	.....	1	1
Meteorological clerk	1	.....	1
Botanical clerk	.....	1	1
Ornithological clerk	1	.....	1
Biological clerk	1	.....	1
Entomological clerk	1	.....	1
Vegetable pathologist	1	.....	1
Total	245	208	453
NONCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.			
Transfers under departmental rule VIII, 1, (*c*) (Post-Office Department to classified Post-Office or Railway Mail Service and *vice versa*)	11	3	14
Transfers from excepted to nonexcepted places, under departmental rule II, 4	3	.....	3
Noncompetive examinations for original entrance into the service, under general rule III, 2, (*d*):			
Assistant engineer	1	.....	1
Assistant photographer	1	.....	1
Special agent, Department of Labor	3	.....	3
Lieutenant of watch, Treasury Department	2	.....	2
Captain of watch, Interior Department	1	.....	1
Total	22	3	25
Total competitive	245	208	453
Total noncompetitive	22	3	25
Grand total	267	211	478

* Of these 88 persons appointed from the clerk register only 16 were appointed to places having a salary of $1,000 or more. The remaining 72 were appointed to copyist places, having signified their willingness to have their names treated as also on the copyist register.

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TABLE 16.—*Showing the number of separations from the classified departmental service, by removal, resignation, or death, and the number of reinstatements for the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Departments.	Removals.			Resignations.			Deaths.			Totals.			Reinstatements.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
State	1	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....
Treasury	1	7[2]	8	20	27[5]	47	2	....	2	23	34	57	3	1	4
War	5	....	5	33	.....	33	2	....	2	40	.....	40	8	....	8
Post-Office	1	1	2	16	3	19	1	....	1	18	4	22	3	1	4
Interior	7	3	10	40[3]	11	51	9	....	9	56	14	70	11[7]	3	14
Justice	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	....
Civil Service Commission	....	....	....	2	.....	2	....	....	....	2	.....	2	2	....	2
Labor	....	....	....	4	.....	4	1	....	1	5	.....	5	1	....	1
Total	15[1]	11	26	116[4]	41	157[6]	15	....	15	146	52	198	28	5	33

[1] Two were afterwards reinstated.
[2] Six were printers' assistants.
[3] Eight were special pension examiners.
[4] Four resigned to accept other departmental appointments.
[5] Twenty-five were printers' assistants.
[6] Ten were afterwards reinstated.
[7] Four were special pension examiners.

TABLE 17.—*Removals, etc., in the classified departmental service from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1892, showing proportion removed, etc., to numbers appointed after examination.*

Date.	Number appointed through examination.	Removed.	Resigned.	Died.	Total.	Reinstated.	Number remaining in the service.
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887...	1266	58	76	21	155	10	1121
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888...	352	33	46	7	86	8	1395
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889...	387	*93	72	12	177	19	1624
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890...	557	27	123	2	152	27	2056
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891...	1152	33	143	9	185	18	3041
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892...	478	26	153	15	194	33	3358
Total	4192	270	613	66	949	115	

* Of this number 70 were special examiners in the Pension Office, 31 of whom were dropped at the expiration of the term for which they were appointed.

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TABLE 18.—*Showing appointments and separations, classified Customs Service, during the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Location of custom-house.	Appointments.																		Separations.			
	Certified three times but not selected for appointment.	Selected for appointment but did not enter on duty.	Non-excepted places.											Excepted places.	Unclassified places.	Total appointments.	Preference claimants, under section 1754, R. S., appointed.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.
			Original.								Reinstated.											
			Clerk.		Inspector.	Night inspector.	Assistant weigher.	Opener and packer.	Gauger.	Examiner.	Sampler.	Soldier.	Civilian.	Total.								
			Male.	Female.																		
Baltimore, Md	1	.....	2	....	2	5	2	.....	....	....	....	2	.....	13	3	14	30	.....	15	8	1	24
Boston, Mass	.....	.....	1	1	....	2	.....	.....	....	....	....	2	5	11	1	10	22	.....	11	8	7	26
Burlington, Vt	.....	.....	....	....	1	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	6	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Chicago, Ill	1	.....	2	....	4	.....	.....	2	....	....	....	.....	1	9	1	8	18	.....	5	8	1	14
Detroit, Mich	.....	.....	1	....	14	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	15	1	5	21	.....	4	10	.....	14
New Orleans, La	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	1	.....	....	....	....	.....	1	2	1	36	39	.....	27	7	2	36
New York, N. Y	15	3	30	....	24	2	12	4	1	3	6	4	11	97	2	32	131	1	108	28	21	157
Philadelphia, Pa	4	.....	....	....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	3	10	1	19	30	.....	10	11	3	24
Port Huron, Mich	.....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland, Me	.....	.....	....	....	23	.....	.....	.....	....	....	....	2	.....	25	.....	1	26	.....	22	.....	.....	22
San Francisco, Cal	1	.....	3	....	....	3	.....	.....	....	1	2	.....	2	11	.....	10	21	.....	10	6	.....	16
Total	22	3	39	1	74	12	15	6	2	4	8	10	23	194	10	140	344	1	212	88	35	335

NOTE.—Of the removals, 32 were because of expiration of temporary service, as follows: At Detroit, 3; at New Orleans, 10; and at Portland, Me., 19.

The case examinations of railway postal clerks during probation for the year ended June 30, 1892, show:

Number of probationers in the service at the beginning of the year	399
Number appointed during the year	956
Number remaining in the service at the close of the year	309
Number receiving absolute appointments after probation	845
Dropped during probation	22
Voluntarily resigned	91
Permitted to resign who would otherwise have been dropped	16
Dropped at end of probation	70
Deaths during probation	2

From these figures it will be seen that the percentage of probationers, counting those in service at the beginning of the year together with those appointed during the year, less the number whose probations had not expired at the end of the year, who left the service for any cause, was 19.02. For the previous year it was 24.89, an improvement attributable to some extent to the introduction of a physical test in the examinations for entrance to the service.

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TABLE 19.—*Showing appointments and separations, classified Postal Service, for the year ended June 30, 1892.*

Location of post-office.	Certified three times but not selected for appointment.	Selected for appointment but did not enter on duty.	Appointments.										Preference claimants under section 1754 R. S., appointed.	Separations.			
			Nonexcepted places.							Excepted places.	Unclassified places.	Total appointments.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.
			Original.				Reinstated.		Total.								
			Clerk.		Carrier.	Messenger, stamper, junior clerk.	Soldier.	Civilian.									
			Male.	Female.													
Albany	2	2	1	....	10	4	....	....	15	1	3	19	....	13	5	....	18
Allegheny	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	3	1	....	4	....	1	2	....	3
Atlanta	7	....	14	....	12	2	....	1	29	1	1	31	....	4	20	....	24
Baltimore	13	8	8	....	22	....	....	....	30	3	5	38	....	27	7	4	38
Boston	....	15	46	2	114	6	1	3	172	8	....	180	....	33	32	11	76
Brooklyn	16	5	14	....	35	6	....	1	56	3	28	87	....	37	14	5	56
Buffalo	3	4	10	....	13	9	....	....	32	1	....	33	....	5	8	1	14
Chicago	29	111	135	2	157	97	3	18	412	11	20	443	4	134	151	11	296
Cincinnati	17	3	....	....	36	17	1	3	57	22	30	109	1	35	40	4	79
Cleveland	6	5	16	....	15	4	....	....	35	23	1	59	....	5	33	3	41
Columbus	1	....	....	....	6	4	....	....	10	....	4	14	....	8	....	....	8
Dallas	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	....	....	1	....	1
Dayton	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1
Denver	15	18	18	....	20	....	....	....	38	4	....	42	....	7	12	1	20
Des Moines	5	1	2	....	4	....	....	1	7	....	....	7	....	1	6	....	7
Detroit	13	1	5	2	12	9	1	1	30	2	....	32	1	1	3	2	6
Grand Rapids	1	....	2	....	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	....	5	1	....	6
Hartford	5	1	4	....	3	3	....	....	10	3	9	22	....	3	6	1	10
Indianapolis	4	2	6	....	7	....	....	....	13	1	3	17	....	3	1	....	4
Jersey City	6	1	4	....	7	1	....	....	12	9	....	21	....	3	8	....	11
Kansas City	12	3	28	1	18	....	....	....	47	5	....	52	....	10	14	....	24
Los Angeles	2	4	10	....	5	....	....	1	16	4	....	20	....	6	10	1	17
Louisville	15	4	18	1	19	1	....	2	41	7	3	51	....	11	14	1	26
Lynn	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	2
Memphis	1	....	7	2	4	....	....	....	13	....	....	13	....	2	2	2	6
Milwaukee	10	7	....	....	17	7	....	....	24	....	....	24	....	2	4	....	6
Minneapolis	5	....	11	1	12	1	....	....	25	1	....	26	....	2	4	....	6
Nashville	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	....	1	3	....	4
Newark	7	15	8	....	24	1	....	....	33	3	....	36	....	5	15	1	21
New Haven	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	2
New Orleans	4	2	4	....	4	8	1	2	19	1	2	22	....	5	10	2	17
New York	181	37	131	1	84	126	1	12	355	37	....	392	....	128	135	32	295
Oakland	....	....	1	1	2	1	....	....	5	2	....	7	....	1	4	....	5
Omaha	8	....	9	....	31	....	....	....	40	1	2	43	....	16	6	....	22
Paterson	1	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	2	....	2
Philadelphia	34	3	74	1	100	....	7	3	185	24	7	216	....	143	68	11	222
Pittsburgh	3	14	23	1	31	1	....	1	57	5	5	67	....	3	34	2	39
Portland, Me	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	1	3
Portland, Oregon	2	....	4	....	13	1	....	1	19	5	4	28	....	....	5	....	5
Providence	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	8	1	....	9	....	....	3	....	3
Richmond	2	3	2	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	....	7	....	....	2	....	2
Rochester	6	....	2	....	7	4	....	....	13	1	....	14	....	8	2	1	11
St. Louis	20	14	6	1	28	50	....	9	94	8	10	112	....	17	30	5	52
St. Paul	7	4	8	....	10	2	....	....	20	19	2	41	....	3	7	2	12
San Francisco	4	7	17	3	31	....	1	....	52	1	....	53	....	4	8	1	13
Scranton	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	4	....	3	7	....	1	5	....	6
Springfield	....	6	1	3	5	....	....	....	9	....	....	9	....	2	5	....	7
Syracuse	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	3	....	....	3
Toledo	3	2	2	1	6	....	....	....	9	1	1	11	....	1	5	....	6
Troy	1	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	1	2	....	3
Washington	11	1	48	7	18	20	....	4	97	3	8	108	....	15	36	....	51
Worcester	1	2	1	....	4	1	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	....	4	....	4
Total	486	307	710	30	981	392	16	65	2,194	223	151	2,568	6	716	794	106	1,616

NOTE.—Under "Messenger, stamper, junior clerk" are included 60 porters and pilers, as follows: At Boston, 1; Chicago, 5; New Orleans, 3; New York, 50; and Syracuse, 1.

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RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

TABLE 20.—*Appointments, etc., in the Railway Mail Service, July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892.*

CHANGES IN THE SUBSTITUTE FORCE.

Number on roll June 30, 1891	296
Appointed during the year	1,199
	1,495
Removed	27
Resigned	23
Declined to accept appointments tendered	146
Died	6
Transferred to regular roll	899
	1,101
Number remaining on roll June 30, 1892	394
	1,495

CHANGES IN THE REGULAR FORCE.

During the year ended June 30, 1892, of the more than 2,500 regular employés appointed after examination, subsequent to May 1, 1889, 79 resigned, 44 were removed, and 9 died, showing a little more than 4 per cent of changes for all causes, as against 19.02 among substitutes on probation and 35 per cent in the examination for entrance to the service. The tests of examination and probation leave a strikingly small percentage of removals in the regular force, less than 2 per cent being attributable to any delinquency or misconduct.

TABLE 21.—*Showing appointments to the classified Indian Service from March 1, 1892,* to June 30, 1892.*

Physician, male	2
Matron	1
Teacher, female	2
Teacher, male	4
Physician, female	1
Total	10

* The Indian Rules took effect March 1, 1892.

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TABLE 22.—*Showing the ratio of females to the whole number of persons examined, and to the whole number who passed the examinations for different branches of the service from January 16, 1886, to June 30, 1892.*

Period covered.	Branch of service.	Number examined.			Number passed.		
		Female.	Total.	Per cent of female.	Female.	Total.	Per cent of female.
January 16, 1886, to June 30, 1887	Departmental	1,180	4,327	27.3−	948	2,977	30.8−
	Customs	150	4,058	3.7−	108	2,547	4.2+
	Postal	557	7,467	7.5−	480	5,222	9.2−
	Total	1,887	15,852	11.9+	1,536	10,746	14.3−
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	Departmental	822	2,699	30.5−	629	1,736	36.2+
	Customs	95	2,479	3.8+	70	1,500	4.7−
	Postal	311	6,103	5.1−	239	3,632	6.6−
	Total	1,228	11,281	10.9−	938	6,868	13.7−
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	Departmental	1,154	3,697	31.2+	835	2,182	38.3−
	Customs	77	2,425	3.2−	55	1,379	4.0−
	Postal	399	10,702	3.7+	327	6,615	4.9+
	Total	1,630	16,824	9.7−	1,217	10,176	11.9−
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	Departmental	1,082	3,751	28.8+	793	2,117	37.4+
	Customs	78	3,587	2.2−	42	1,797	2.3+
	Postal	530	11,193	4.7+	422	6,904	6.1−
	Total	1,690	18,531	9.1+	1,257	10,818	11.6+
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	Departmental	1,776	5,251	33.8+	1,407	3,366	41.2+
	Customs	20	1,579	1.3−	13	992	1.3+
	Postal	667	8,538	7.8+	559	5,840	9.6−
	Total	2,463	15,368	16 +	1,979	10,198	19.4+
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	Departmental	1,594	3,919	40.7−	1,234	2,603	47.4+
	Customs	16	1,624	1 −	13	962	1.3+
	Postal	616	9,162	6.7+	470	5,551	8.5−
	Indian	46	158	29.1+	26	94	27.6+
	Total	2,272	14,863	15.3−	1,743	9,210	18.9+
	Aggregate.	11,170	92,719	12+	8,670	58,016	14.9+

The earlier reports of the Commission did not in all cases indicate the sex of the competitors or of those who passed. It is not, therefore, practicable to show the ratio of female to the total number of applicants or of eligibles from the date of the organization of the Commission, July 16, 1883, to January 16, 1886.

The Indian Service was classified October 1, 1891.

The Railway Mail Service is not included in the above table. All competitors for that service are male. Since the classification, May 1, 1889, 15,002 have competed for the position of railway mail clerk, and 10,468 have passed, or 69.7 per cent.

A further analysis of the above table shows that of the female competitors 77.6+ per cent passed, while only 60.5+ per cent, or, including the Railway Mail Service, nearly 62 per cent of the males passed. It must be borne in mind, however, that the women do not compete in most of the more difficult techincal examinations, where the per cent of failures is always much larger than in the lower grade examinations; and when they do compete in these more difficult tests the showing is decidely in favor of the men.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, for all branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that failed, and the per cent of failures; the number that passed, the number appointed, and the per cent of those that passed who were appointed during the several periods covered by the reports of the Commission.*

	Examined.	Failed.	Per cent of failures.	Passed.	Appointed.	Per cent appointed of those that passed.
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to January 15, 1884	784	325	41.5	459	48	10.5
January 16, 1884, to January 15, 1885	2,276	938	41.2	1,338	432	32.3
January 16, 1885, to January 15, 1886	1,754	716	40.8	1,038	239	23.0
January 16, 1886, to January 15, 1887	2,304	721	31.3	1,583	392	24.7
January 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887	2,023	629	31.1	1,394	155	11.1
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	2,699	963	35.7	1,736	352	20.2
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	3,697	1,515	41.0	2,182	387	17.7
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	3,751	1,634	43.5	2,117	557	26.3
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	5,251	1,885	35.9	3,366	1,152	34.2
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	3,919	1,315	33.5	2,604	478	18.3
Total	28,458	10,641	37.3	17,817	4,192	23.5
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.						
May 1, 1889, to June 30, 1889	2,236	434	19.4	1,802	125	6.9
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	4,463	1,334	29.8	3,129	1,400	44.7
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	3,706	1,118	30.2	2,588	1,062	41.0
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	4,597	1,648	35.8	2,949	1,199	40.6
Total	15,002	4,534	30.2	10,468	3,786	36.1
INDIAN SERVICE.						
October 13, 1891, to June 30, 1892	158	64	40.5	94	10	10.6
CUSTOMS SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to January 15, 1884	817	351	43.0	466	69	14.8
January 16, 1884, to January 15, 1885	838	297	35.4	541	119	22.0
January 16, 1885, to January 15, 1886	1,735	692	39.9	1,043	169	16.2
January 16, 1886, to January 15, 1887	4,058	1,511	37.2	2,547	641	25.2
January 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887						
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	2,479	979	39.5	1,500	340	22.7
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	2,425	1,046	43.2	1,379	331	24.0
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	3,587	1,790	49.9	1,797	375	20.8
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	1,579	587	37.2	992	320	32.3
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	1,624	662	40.7	962	161	16.7
Total	19,142	7,915	41.3	11,227	2,525	22.4
POSTAL SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to January 15, 1884	1,941	822	42.3	1,119	372	33.2
January 16, 1884, to January 15, 1885	3,233	971	30.0	2,262	1,249	55.2
January 16, 1885, to January 15, 1886	4,113	1,160	28.2	2,953	1,473	49.9
January 16, 1886, to January 15, 1887	7,467	2,245	30.1	5,222	3,254	62.3
January 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887						
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	6,103	2,471	40.5	3,632	1,924	53.0
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	10,702	4,087	38.2	6,615	2,938	44.4
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	11,193	4,289	38.3	6,904	2,850	41.2
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	8,538	2,698	31.6	5,840	2,861	48.9
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	9,162	3,611	39.4	5,551	2,113	38.2
Total	62,452	22,354	35.9	40,098	19,034	47.4
SUMMARY.						
July 16, 1883, to January 15, 1884	3,542	1,498	42.3	2,044	489	23.9
January 16, 1884, to January 15, 1885	6,347	2,206	34.8	4,141	1,800	43.5
January 16, 1885, to January 15, 1886	7,602	2,568	33.8	5,034	1,881	37.4
January 16, 1886, to January 15, 1887	15,852	5,106	32.2	10,746	4,442	41.3
January 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887						
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	11,281	4,413	39.1	6,868	2,616	38.0
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	19,060	7,082	37.2	11,978	3,781	31.6
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	22,994	9,047	39.3	13,947	5,182	37.2
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	19,074	6,288	33.0	12,786	5,395	42.0
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	19,460	7,300	37.5	12,160	3,961	32.5
Total	125,212	45,508	36.3	79,704	29,547	37.0

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SPECIMEN EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.

NOTE.—There are five branches of the classified Civil Service, as follows:
1. The classified departmental service.
2. The classified customs service.
3. The classified postal service.
4. The classified railway mail service.
5. The classified Indian service.

"No person who is an applicant for examination, or who is an eligible in one branch of the classified service, shall, at the same time, be an applicant for examination in any other branch of said service."

Any person may, however, be an applicant for examination, or an eligible for the position of clerk (or copyist), classified departmental service, and also an applicant for any one of the special examinations for departmental service, provided for by the Commission.

The specimen questions in this appendix are substituted for the questions printed in previous reports, and no other specimen questions can be furnished to applicants. It will be understood that the questions are different at each examination, but the following have been used, and in subject and grade are fair specimens of the whole.

The different subjects are weighted according to their relative importance in the examination. In determining the general average of a competitor the average on each subject is multiplied by the number indicating the relative weight of the subject, and the sum of these products, divided by the sum of the relative weights, gives the general average. The following is a form on the first sheet of the clerk examination, giving the subjects in that examination and their relative weights, and illustrating the method of obtaining the general average after the average in each subject has been determined:

FIRST BRANCH OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE—DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

CLERK EXAMINATION (Series No. 21).

Subjects.	Averages.	Relative weights.	Products of averages multiplied by weights.
First: Orthography	90	3	270
Second: Penmanship	85	3	255
Third: Copying	90	3	270
Fourth: Letter-writing	80	4	320
Fifth: Elements of the English language	80	2	160
Sixth: Arithmetic	95	5	475
Divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights	------	20	1,750
And the general average is ascertained to be	------	------	87.5

The figures above in the column headed "averages" are assumed averages, inserted to illustrate the method of obtaining the general average.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

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FIRST SUBJECT.—*Orthography.*

Spelling is dictated by the Examiner. The words are written by the competitor in the blank spaces indicated on the first sheet of the examination.

The following is a list of twenty words used as a spelling exercise for the clerk and also for the copyist examination, Series 21.

The Examiner pronounces each word and gives its definition as printed below. The competitor is required to write ONLY THE WORD *and* NOT *its definition.*

1. *Rarity.* The state of being rare or scarce.
2. *Rarefy.* To make thin, rare, or less dense.
3. *Silence.* Entire absence of sound or noise.
4. *Citation.* A passage or words quoted from a book.
5. *Inhabitant.* One who dwells or resides permanently in a place.
6. *Diligent.* Careful; attentive; industrious.
7. *Ballot.* A piece of paper or other thing used in voting.
8. *Balance.* An apparatus for weighing bodies.
9. *Cough.* To make a violent effort to throw off irritating matter from the throat or lungs.
10. *Coffee.* A drink made from the roasted berry of the coffee tree.
11. *Erudition.* The state of being erudite or learned.
12. *Resurrection.* The rising again from the dead.
13. *Incapable.* Wanting or deficient in capacity or strength.
14. *Irresistible.* Incapable of being successfully resisted or opposed.
15. *Deference.* A yielding of judgment from respect to the wish or opinion of another.
16. *Resistance.* The act of resisting or opposing.
17. *Penitence.* The condition of being penitent.
18. *Penniless.* Destitute of money; poor.
19. *Deficient.* Not sufficient; inadequate; defective.
20. *Difference.* State of being different or unlike.

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Penmanship.*

[N. B.—The mark on penmanship is determined by legibility, neatness, and general appearance, and by correctness and uniformity in the formation of words, letters, and punctuation marks in the 2nd Exercise of the Third Subject—Writing from plain copy—and in the Exercise of the Fourth Subject—Letter-writing.]

THIRD SUBJECT.—*Copying.*

1st Exercise.—Writing from Dictation.

[N. B.—Spelling, use of capitals, punctuation, and all omissions and mistakes are taken into consideration in marking the Exercises of this subject.]

One of the Examiners dictates an exercise of not less than ten lines so distinctly that all the persons being examined can hear him. The passage is first read for information, and then dictated in phrases of five or six words, at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five words per minute. If from any cause the competitor misses a word, he is cautioned not to pause, but to leave a blank space and go on with the next word he hears. Three minutes are allowed after the dictation for punctuation and correction.

2nd Exercise.—Writing from plain copy.

Copy the following precisely, indicating SMALL CAPITALS and *italics* by proper marks:

SEC. 3. That whenever, in the judgment of the head of any department, the duties assigned to a clerk of one class can be as well performed by a clerk of a lower class or by a female clerk, it shall be lawful for him to diminish the num-

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ber of clerks of the higher grade and increase the number of the clerks of the lower grade within the limit of the total appropriation for such clerical service: *Provided*, That in making any reduction of force in any of the executive departments, the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. (19 Stats., 255.)

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Letter-writing.*

[N. B.—This exercise is designed chiefly to test the competitor's skill in simple English composition. In marking the letter, its errors in form and address, in spelling, capitals, punctuation, syntax, and style, and its adherence to the subject, are considered.]

The competitor writes a letter on the subject given by the examiners. The following letter-subject was used in Series 21: "The advantages of a common-school education to a business or professional man."

The competitor must avoid allusion to his political or religious opinions or affiliations. The letter must contain not less than 125 words, must be addressed to the United States Civil-Service Commission, Washington, D. C., and must be dated at the place where the examination is held. The examination number, *and not the name of the competitor*, must be used for a signature to the letter.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Elements of the English language—Construction of sentences.*

Write the following sentences with such changes only as are necessary to correct errors in syntax and in the use of words:

Question 1. Who should I meet the other day at Smith's and Jones' store but he who proved to be my old friend Thomas.

Question 2. He has been sick this two years but is now tolerable well.

Question 3. Are not twelve month's travel in Europe better calculated to broaden ones ideas than any trip of equal length?

Question 4. The queen was attended with a large retinue; her arrival was hailed by rejoicings.

Question 5. No principle is laid down nor no rule given that apply to all possible cases.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express the following in figures, using such signs, monetary or otherwise, as may be necessary:

(*a*) Fifty million one thousand and three, and seven hundred and five millionths.

(*b*) Two million fifty-four thousand and twenty dollars, eight cents, and seven mills.

(*c*) Twenty-seven pounds, twelve shillings, and six pence.

Question 2. Express the following in words:

(*a*) $\overline{\text{XCIX}}\text{LXXIV}$. (*b*) $83,010,036.069.

(*c*) 304,005,160.010003. (*d*) $\frac{19}{110} \times \frac{1}{17} \div \frac{48}{111} - \frac{5}{8}$.

Question 3. The quotient arising from the division of 6,985.473 by a certain number is 51, and the remainder is 68.853. What is the divisor?

Give work in full.

Question 4. What is the value of $\frac{3\frac{3}{16} + 4\frac{1}{8} - 6\frac{1}{4}}{2\frac{1}{7} + 1\frac{1}{4} - 3\frac{1}{7}} \div \frac{\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{3}{6}}{\frac{5}{9} \times \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{3}{8}}$?

Give work in full.

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Phila, 18 Dec, 1792.

Gentlemen:

Your letter to the Secty of State, dated, if I recollect rightly, the 5th inst, intimating, among other things, that you had failed in an attempt which had been made to import workmen from Scotland, equally with that for obtaining them from Holland, fills me with real concern; for I am very apprehensive, if your next campaign in the Federal City is not marked with vigor, it will cast such a cloud over this business, and will so arm the enemies of the measure, as to enable them to give it, if not its death blow, a wound from which it will not easily recover. Every thing, in a manner, depends upon the celerity with which the public buildings are then carried on; Nothing, short of the absolute want of money, therefore, ought to retard the work.

With great and sincere regard and esteem,

I am, Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

sale of lots, private buildings, good or evil reports, all, all will be regulated thereby.

Question 5. In going 1 m., 94 rds., 2 yds., 1 ft., a carriage wheel makes 526 revolutions. What is the circumference of the wheel?

Give work in full.

Question 6. What is the weight (in tons, cwt., etc.) of the water which fills a cistern, 9 ft. 8 in. long, 9 ft. 4 in. wide, and 6 ft. 9 in. deep, a cubic foot of water weighing 1,000 ounces?

Give work in full.

Question 7. On a note dated Oct. 16, 1886, for $2,650, with interest at 6 per cent. the following payments were made: Jan. 28, 1887, $575; May 22, 1887, $25, and Aug. 4, 1887, $948. What was due Nov. 25, 1887?

Give work in full.

Question 8. An owner of 6 per cent. bonds sells them at the market quotation of 118, and invests the proceeds in 4½ per cent. bonds. The latter investment yields him the same income as the former. What did he pay per hundred for the 4½ per cent. bonds?

Give work in full.

Question 9. A grocer pays 18 cts. per lb. for coffee and roasts it, it losing 10 per cent. of its weight in the process. What must he charge per lb. for the roasted coffee in order to make a profit of 20 per cent., allowing 4 per cent. for bad debts.

Give work in full.

Question 10. Money being worth 8 per cent. per annum, what is the true discount on $450 which is due in 5 months and 21 days without interest?

Give work in full.

COPYIST EXAMINATION (Series No. 21).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	3
Third: Copying	3
Fourth: Arithmetic	2
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first and second subjects of the copyist examination are the same as the first and second subjects of the clerk examination. The first and second exercises of the third subject are also the same as the corresponding exercises of the third subject in the clerk examination. The third exercise of the third subject is as follows:

Third exercise.—Writing from rough draft.

[N. B.—Spelling, use of capitals, punctuation, and all omissions and mistakes are taken into consideration in making Exercises 1, 2, and 3 of this subject. Penmanship is determined by the competitor's handwriting in Exercises 2 and 3 of this subject, but is not considered in marking other subjects of this examination.]

The competitor is required to make a fair copy, ready for signature, on a blank sheet, of a rough-draft letter, such as appears on the opposite sheet; punctuating and capitalizing as in copy, but writing in full all abbreviated words:

To fit the page the copy is greatly reduced from the original.

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FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the sum at the bottom:

79, 654, 321, 908. 35
47, 776, 013, 703. 30
92, 773, 331, 673. 25
7, 774, 910, 336. 15
44, 297, 794, 329. 37
6, 105, 733, 266. 59
232, 173. 63
8, 859, 367, 397. 45
42, 223, 001, 764. 86
63, 337, 476, 074. 03
2, 335, 602, 047. 90
293, 827, 764, 501. 77

Question 2. Express the following in figures:

Two billion three million one hundred thousand and eight, and (*decimal*) four hundred and six millionths.

Question 3. Express the following in sign and figures:

Three hundred and sixteen million two hundred and sixty-four dollars, five cents and six and seven-tenths mills.

Question 4. Express in words the following figures, signs, and abbreviations:

7 mi. 3 fur. 24 rd. 4 yd. 2 ft. 9 in. + 2 mi. 2 yd. 1 ft. ÷ 3 = 3 mi. 1 fur. 8 rd. 2 yd. 1 ft. 3 in.

Question 5. Express in words the following:

CCCLVI.

$105,003,200.153.

£13. 15*s*. 8*d*.

$\frac{1}{7} + \frac{16}{17} + \frac{34}{48} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5119}{8568}$.

Question 6. Add .026, .0137, and .4; from the sum subtract .3998, and divide the difference by 21. (Express answer in decimal fraction.)

Give work in full.

Question 7. A merchant bought 84 yd. of linen at 55 ct. per yd., and 105 yd. of muslin at 20 ct. per yd. He sold all the linen at 40 ct. per yd. What must he charge per yd. for the muslin in order to make up exactly his loss on the linen.

Give work in full.

Question 8. A fruit dealer bought a lot of oranges for $240. He sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of them for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the entire cost; $\frac{1}{3}$ of the remainder for $\frac{2}{5}$ of the entire cost; $\frac{1}{2}$ of what then remained for $\frac{1}{6}$ of the entire cost; and the final remainder for $\frac{1}{3}$ of the entire cost. What was his gain or loss?

Give work in full.

Question 9. The owner of 165 shares of gas stock sold them at $25 per share, and with the proceeds purchased two lots, 32 ft. by 115 ft., and 30 ft. by 105 ft., respectively, and had just $27 left. What was the price per square foot of the lots?

Give work in full.

Question 10. At 18 ct. a square yard, what will it cost to plaster the walls and ceiling of a room 16 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, 14 ft. high, deducting for two doors, each 8 ft. by 4 ft., and for three windows, each 7 ft. by 3 ft.?

Give work in full.

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PRINTER'S ASSISTANT AND SKILLED HELPER EXAMINATION—(Special—Series No. 2).

Bureau of Engraving and Printing—Treasury Department.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Arithmetic	1
Total of weights	4

For explanation of the "relative weights," and the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to four consecutive hours.

The first and second subjects of this examination are similar in character though less difficult than the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, and the third subject is the same as the second exercise of the third subject of that examination.

This examination can be given only in Washington and at such times as the needs of the service require. It can not be given in connection with other departmental examinations. Those who have applications on file will be notified when an examination will be held.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

542,155.75
429.59
5,875.68
357.49
1,956,574.20

Question 2. Express in figures, eighteen hundred and one.

Question 3. Write in words the following amount: $989,701.50.

Question 4. From $725,315.75 take $310,836.25.

Question 5. Multiply 3,975,486 by 87.

Give work in full.

Question 6. Divide 110,124 by 171.

Give work in full.

Question 7. If a skilled helper earn $1.50 and a printer's assistant earn $1.25 a day, how much will both earn in a year of 300 working days?

Give work in full.

Question 8. If a skilled helper earn $375 in a year, how much will he have left after paying his board at the rate of $18 a month?

Give work in full.

Question 9. Add 2,750,325 and 20,101; from the sum subtract 775.

Give work in full.

Question 10. If a printer's assistant spend 50 cents a week (six working days) for street-car tickets, how much will she spend in a year of 300 working days?

Give work in full.

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BUREAU OF PENSIONS (Special—Series No. 9).

SPECIAL EXAMINER EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	2
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Letter-writing	3
Fifth: Arithmetic	2
Sixth: Elements of the geography, history, and Government of the United States	1
Seventh: Law	6
Eighth: Pension law	4
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154. The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, pp. 155 and 156.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Write in figures as decimal fractions: (*a*) Five thousand six hundred and forty-three ten-millionths. (*b*) Two thousand and twenty-two hundred-thousandths.

Question 2. Express in words: (*a*) $1,500,675,001.375. (*b*) £17 8*s.* 3*d.*

Question 3. Find the value of $2\frac{1}{3}+\frac{2}{3}-\frac{5}{6}$.

Give work in full.

Question 4. Divide 4.5 by .012.

Give work in full.

Question 5. The regular salary of a Special Examiner was $350 per quarter, with $3 additional for each day actually employed. During the first quarter of 1888 he was employed an average of 20 days per month. His expenses when employed were $3 a day and when unemployed $2 a day. What was his net income for that quarter? (Series No. 10.)

Give work in full.

Question 6. A pension is granted to a widow from April 16, 1879, at $8 per month, and $2 per month for each of two children up to the age of 16; widow's pension increased to $12 per month from March 19, 1886. One child attains the age of 16 on September 1, 1880, and the other on November 22, 1882. She receives her first payment on March 4, 1887. How much should this be?

Give work in full.

Question 7. Calculate the interest on $5,650 for 1 year 5 months 12 days at 7% per annum.

Give work in full.

Question 8. An examiner purchased a house for $5,500. At the end of 5 years he found that after paying interest on his money and all taxes he had received a net income from rent amounting to $10 a month. He sold the house for one-fifth more than its original cost. How much did he make by the transaction? (Series No. 10.)

Give work in full.

Question 9. Special Examiner A reports 16 cases per month, B 14 cases per month, and C 12 cases per month. A receives $1,600 per year. If paid in proportion to work done, what should be the salaries of B and C? (Series No. 11.)

Give work in full.

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Question 10. Owing to a deficiency in the appropriation bill, the salaries of the clerks in a bureau were reduced 18 per cent. for the last quarter of the fiscal year. How much did a clerk who was paid $287 for the last quarter receive during the whole fiscal year?

Give work in full.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Geography, history, and government.*

Question 1. Name in their order from east to west the States and Territories of the United States bordering on the British Possessions, exclusive of those separated wholly therefrom by a lake?

Question 2. In what State or Territory or between what States or Territories is the mouth of each of the following-named rivers: Columbia, Cumberland, Missouri, James, Roanoke?

Question 3. In what State and on what body of water or river is each of the following-named cities situated: Fort Smith, Hartford, Montgomery, Cairo, New Haven, Bangor, Duluth, Nashville, Dubuque, Buffalo?

Question 4. (*a*) In what year did the war of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain end?

Name two important battles fought in Canada during that war.

Name the famous Indian chief who was killed in one of these battles.

Who was President of the United States during that war?

Question 5. (*a*) In what year did the war with Mexico begin? (*b*) At what point did the "Army of Invasion" under Gen. Scott commence operations in Mexico? (*c*) Name three battles fought by the "Army of Invasion." (*d*) Name two battles fought by the "Army of Occupation" commanded by Gen. Taylor.

Question 6. (*a*) During whose administration did the second war with the Seminole Indians begin? (*b*) Who was the chief Seminole leader? (*c*) In what State was the war principally carried on?

Question 7. Give the name, the month and year, and the place of the first important battle in each of the following-named wars, and state who commanded the United States forces: Revolutionary, war with Mexico.

Question 8. In what State or country was each of the following-named battles fought, and who commanded the United States forces in each of the battles: Cerro Gordo, Trenton, Gaines Mills, Sacketts Harbor, Chancellorsville, Stillwater, Chapultepec, Chickamauga, Fisher's Hill, Eutaw Springs?

Question 9. To what branch of the Government does the Constitution give the power to provide for calling forth the militia.

For what purposes may the militia be called forth?

Question 10. What are the constitutional qualifications requisite for eligibility to the office of President of the United States?

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Law.*

(Series No. 1.)

Question 1. What is the difference, if any, between evidence and proof?

Question 2. What is meant by competent evidence and what by a competent witness?

Question 3. What is the difference between primary and secondary evidence?

Question 4. If primary evidence can not be produced, what, if anything, is required of the party desiring to produce secondary evidence to make the same competent?

Question 5. What kind or quality of evidence must a party always produce to support an allegation in legal proceedings?

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Question 6. What is meant by the caption, and what by the jurat of an affidavit?

Question 7. Draw a complete affidavit in which John Smith shall properly set forth that Samuel Jones was free from any physical disability prior to Jones's enlistment in the military service of the United States.

Question 8. In what case is evidence excluded on the ground of public policy? (Series No. 6.)

Question 9. What is marriage and what are impediments to a lawful marriage (mention at least six impediments)? (Series No. 9.)

Question 10. What is divorce, and in this connection what is understood by the terms "condonation" and "recrimination"? (Series No. 9.)

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Pension law.*

(Series No. 1.)

(This subject, in recent series, contains ten questions, but the following are fair samples of the questions used in all of the examinations.)

Question 1. To whom and for service in what wars are pensions granted under the laws enacted since the 4th day of March, 1861?

Question 2. What is the order of succession of those entitled to pensions?

Question 3. Are the rights of soldiers and sailors the same under said laws?

Question 4. What is meant by "line of duty" as used in the pension laws? And state whether it necessarily embraces every soldier disabled in the military service.

Question 5. Must a soldier or sailor be disabled to obtain a pension under the laws mentioned; if so, what is the standard which governs and what is the highest rate of pension?

Question 6. What does the word "disability" include, and if a soldier or sailor is pensioned for disability and afterwards recovers from the same will the pension continue?

Question 7. Name all the circumstances or conditions under or on which the pension of a widow will terminate. (Series No. 6.)

Question 8. Who are minor children under the provisions of the pension laws? What additional pension is allowed to the widow of a soldier for the care and maintenance of his children; and when does such additional pension terminate? (Series No. 6.)

BUREAU OF PENSIONS (Special—Series No. 6).

MEDICAL EXAMINER EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Arithmetic	1
Fifth: Anatomy and physiology	4
Sixth: Chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics	2
Seventh: General pathology and theory and practice of medicine	4
Eighth: Surgery	4
Ninth: Medical jurisprudence and toxicology	2
Total of weights	20

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For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express in figures the following number:

Seventeen million seven thousand and seventeen dollars ninety cents and five mills.

Question 2. Express in words the following figures, signs, and abbreviations: 5 Cong., 3 O., 10 *f* ℥, 5 *f* 3, 48 ℔.

Question 3. Express in words the following sign and figures: $10,010,009.455.

Question 4. Reduce gr. xv to centigrams. (1 gram = 15.432 grains.)

Give work in full.

Question 5. Add the following columns of figures so as to show (1) total expenses and (2) total receipts; and subtract the expenses from the receipts so as to show (3) the profits:

Expenses.		Receipts.	
Office rent	$350.00	Day visits	$2,160.00
Feed and care of horse	250.00	Night visits	605.00
Wages of servants	175.00	Surgical operations	725.00
Purchase and repair of instruments	100.00	Office prescriptions	423.00
Repairs of carriage and harness	36.00	Mileage	842.85
R. R. fare	30.25	Medicines	120.25
Medicines	20.25		
Stationery and printing	10.55		
Total		Total	
Less expenses			
Profits			

Question 6. Reduce the following common fractions to decimal fractions: ½, ⅛, $\frac{2}{50}$, $\frac{1}{125}$.

Give work in full.

Question 7. Give the value of two and one-half drachms of sulphate of eserine at 33 cents per grain.

Give work in full.

Question 8. Out of 350 surgical cases in hospital 28 deaths occurred, and 35 deaths out of 700 cases of disease. What per cent. of deaths occurred in each class of cases?

Give work in full.

Question 9. The mean strength of the Army during September, 1885, was 23,961; the total number of admissions to sick report during that month was 2,931. Of these 98 were admitted for rheumatism. What was the monthly rate of admissions for rheumatism to 1,000 of mean strength? (Result to be carried to two places of decimals.)

Give work in full.

Question 10. A physician accepts, in payment of a bill, a note for $250, due in nine months, without grace, at 6 per cent. What amount will be due at maturity?

Give work in full.

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FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Anatomy and physiology.*

Question 1. Name the arteries that supply the stomach, and give the origin and distribution of each.

Question 2. Give the origin and general distribution of the great sciatic nerve, and name its principal branches.

Question 3. Describe the axilla, giving its boundaries, contents, the relative position of the structures contained in it, and the application of these facts to operative surgery.

Question 4. Describe the pancreatic juice, and give its principal constituents and their action upon food.

Question 5. Describe the mechanism by which the sounds of the heart are produced.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics.*

Question 1. Give a concise definition of the natural alkaloids, and name those more generally used in medicine.

Question 2. Give in full the best test for detecting bile in the urine.

Question 3. Name the preparations of zinc recognized by the U. S. Pharmacœpia, and give their doses, physiological actions, and therapeutical uses.

Question 4. Name the preparations of ammonia recognized by the U. S. Pharmacœpia, and give their doses and therapy.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*General pathology and theory and practice of medicine.*

Question 1. Describe simple perforating ulcer and give its causation, and name the principal organs in which it is found.

Question 2. Give the pathological anatomy of necrosis and caries.

Question 3. Give the symptoms, causes, diagnosis, pathological anatomy, and sequelæ of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Question 4. Describe a case of peritonitis, and give causation, symptoms, morbid anatomy, and treatment.

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Surgery.*

Question 1. Describe laparotomy, and give in full the indications for its performance.

Question 2. Name the different forms of urethral stricture, and give their causes and constitutional effects.

Question 3. Give the differential diagnosis between fracture and dislocation of the head of the humerus.

NINTH SUBJECT.—*Medical jurisprudence and toxicology.* (Series 13.)

Question 1. How can it be determined that a dead body taken from the water was alive at the time of immersion?

Question 2. What are the causes of rigor mortis; what is its duration, and what conditions modify it?

Question 3. Give the symptoms and treatment of poisoning by belladonna.

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ASSISTANT EXAMINER EXAMINATION—PATENT OFFICE (Special—Series No. 10).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Physics	1
Second: Technics:	1
Third: Mathematics and chemistry	1
Fourth: Mechanical drawings	1
Total of weights	4

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

FIRST SUBJECT.—*Physics.*

Question 1. What is the correct method of finding the direction and intensity of the resultant of several forces, acting in one plane upon a given point, whose several directions and intensities are known? Give diagram and demonstration.

Question 2. What is the correct method of estimating the rapidity of efflux of water from a simple circular aperture in a vertical wall of a vessel, supposing the wall to be thin, and neglecting friction? What influence have efflux tubes upon the rapidity of efflux?

Question 3. What amount of heat will be required to convert one pound of ice having a temperature of 10° below 0° C. into steam, taking as thermal unit the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water through 1° C.?

Question 4. Describe the phenomenon of polarization of light, and give its rationale.

Question 5. In what does a (practically) continuous current of induced electricity consist? How may it be produced?

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Technics.*

Question 1. Describe the phonograph, and the manner in which it operates Is it dependent upon electricity for its action?

Question 2. Describe the various means used for artificial refrigeration, and state the natural laws upon which each depends for its action. Describe an ice machine.

Question 3. What are the different modes of steam propulsion?

Question 4. What is hard rubber? Describe the process by which it is manufactured. State some of its uses.

Question 5. What is a sextant? Explain the manner in which it is used.

THIRD SUBJECT.—*Mathematics and chemistry.*

Question 1. Given $x^2-x-40=170$. Find the value of x.

Question 2. Find a number such that if subtracted from 10, and the remainder multiplied by the number itself, the product will be 21.

Question 3. What is the capacity in gallons of a cylindrical vessel 30 feet in diameter and 25 feet in height, a gallon being 231 cubic inches?

Question 4. Construct a square which shall be equal to two given squares.

Question 5. (*a*) How is sulphuric acid manufactured? (*b*) What chemical reactions take place in the leaden chamber? (*c*) What is the percentage composition of bone ash if represented by the formula—

$3\,[Ca_3\,(PO_4)_2]\,Ca\,Co_3$, the atomic weights being Ca=40, P=31, C=12, O=16?

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FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Mechanical drawings.*

Question 1. Describe the machine illustrated by the two drawings shown in the upper half of the opposite sheet; name the different views shown; name the several mechanical elements that appear, giving their functions. State the use of the machine.

Question 2. Describe the machine illustrated by the four drawings shown in the lower half of the opposite sheet, and give its purpose; name the mechanical elements that appear, and indicate their functions.

STATE DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 3).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	2
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Letter-writing	2
Fifth: Elements of the English language	2
Sixth: Arithmetic	2
Seventh: Geography and history	2
Eighth: Law (international)	4
Ninth: Law (government)	3
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, p. 164, *et seq.*

As optional subjects in the State Department examination the competitor may also be examined in one or more of the modern languages. Such examinations are of about the same grade as the supplementary examinations in the modern languages (see *post*, supplementary examinations), and consist of two exercises—one being the translation of a passage of the foreign language into English, and the other the translation of a passage of English into the foreign tongue. The average obtained on an optional subject is not considered in determining the general average, but it is to the advantage of a competitor in the State Department examination to show a fair acquaintance with at least one of the modern languages.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express one hundred billion in figures, both according to the American and according to the English method.

Question 2. Express in figures, both in the form of decimal fractions and of common fractions, the following amounts: Four millionths, twenty-one thousandths, one hundredth, and one tenth.

Question 3. Divide 1.92 by .16.

Give work in full.

Question 4. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and from the sum subtract $2\frac{1}{4}$. (Reduce the answer to lowest terms.)

Give work in full.

Question 5. A note dated May 20, 1886, for $1,650, is payable March 4, 1887, with interest at 6 per cent. October 12, 1886, $625 was paid on the note. How much will be due, principal and interest, at its maturity?

Give work in full.

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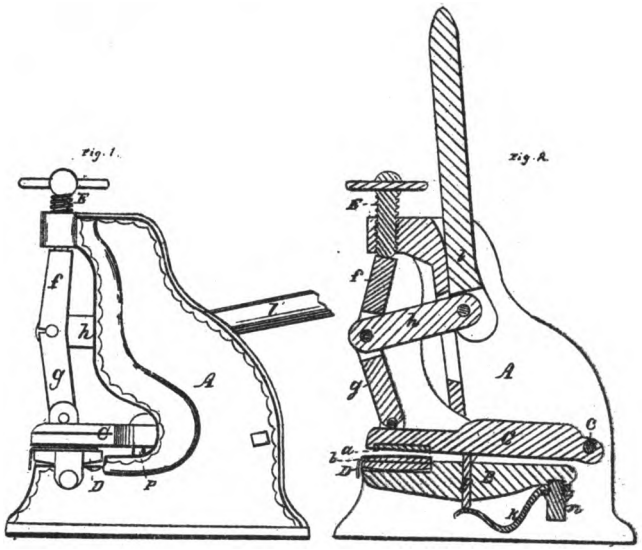

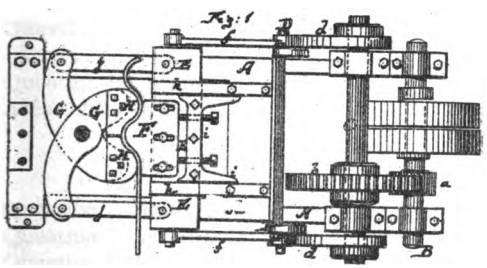

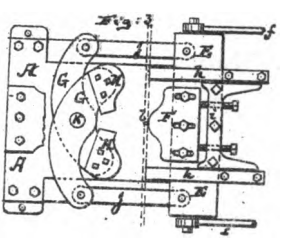

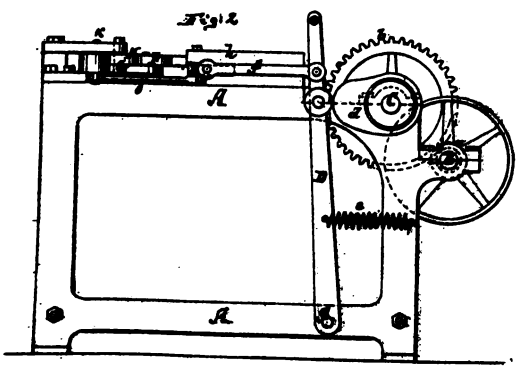

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Question 6. An agent of the Government was sent $7,650 to purchase coal at a coaling station; his commission was 2 per cent on the purchase, which he was to deduct from the money sent. Required: (1) his commission, and (2) the amount expended for coal.

Give work in full.

Question 7. If the consular fees collected by the U. S. consul at Liverpool in a year amount to £4,000, and his salary and expenses are $7,591.74, what percentage of the fees can be paid to the United States after deducting the salary and expenses, the estimated value of the pound sterling being $4.8665?

Give work in full.

Question 8. Express the value of $3,000,000 in French money, the value of the franc being 19.3 cents.

Give work in full.

Question 9. Express according to the Roman system of notation the date 1887.

Question 10. Express in words the number DCLXXXIX.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Geography and history.*

Question 1. Between what parallels and meridians does the United States extend? (Answer approximately.)

Question 2. What are the boundaries of France or Germany, and of Ohio or Vermont?

Question 3. State the population, respectively, of the United States, the British Isles, the Dominion of Canada, France, and Germany.

Question 4. State the population of your native State, and of its principal city.

Question 5. State the area, in square miles, of Russia in Europe, and Texas.

Question 6. What nation was at one time an ally of the United States?—Give some particulars of the alliance.

Question 7. What circumstances led to the threatened war with France and how was it averted?

Question 8. What are the chief controversies in which the United States has been engaged with foreign powers?

Question 9. Give some account of the origin and meaning of the Monroe doctrine.

Question 10. State some notable events in the diplomatic history of the United States. (Series No. 1.)

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Law (international).*

Question 1. State the ways in which nationality can be acquired.

Question 2. What is international law?

Question 3. In what way and by what stages has international law developed to its present condition?

Question 4. In cases of differences between sovereigns what are the modes of setttlement?

Question 5. What are the rules regulating sovereignty over the high seas?

Question 6. What is the law with regard to the marine belt encircling a coast, and what is the law as to navigable rivers?

Question 7. In what respects has a sovereign exclusive jurisdiction of the territory within his boundaries, and what exceptions are recognized to such sovereignty?

Question 8. What are treaties and what are some of their incidents?

Question 9. What are the functions of diplomatic agents?

Question 10. What are the functions of consular agents?

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NINTH SUBJECT.—*Law (government).*

Question 1. What are the functions and powers of the Secretary of State?

Question 2. What are the chief features of distinction between the diplomatic and consular services?

Question 3. How is legislation effected in the United States generally? Name some special processes of legislation.

Question 4. To what extent are the various States of the Union sovereign powers, and in what important respect do they lack the quality of sovereignty?

Question 5. What constitutes a treaty; and when the terms of a treaty are in conflict with the provisions of a statute of the United States, which must be regarded as paramount? If the conflict be between a treaty and a law of one of the States, which prevails?

BOOKKEEPER EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 6).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	3
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Letter-writing	1
Fifth: Arithmetic	3
Sixth: Bookkeeping, theoretical questions	2
Seventh: Bookkeeping, practical	9
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to twelve hours, viz, seven hours on one day for the work called for by the sixth and seventh subjects—bookkeeping, theoretical questions, and bookkeeping, practical—and five hours on the next week day for the first five subjects.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, p. 155 *et seq.*

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. The tax assessed by a certain town is $18,750; its property is valued at $1,250,000. What rate per cent. is the tax, and how much will be paid by a man whose property is assessed at $6,000?

Give work in full.

Question 2. Add these amounts across, placing the totals in the spaces provided, and find grand total:

			Total.
$396.001	$32.741	$18.90	$
75.60	37.204	.17	
1,476.009	618.2045	84.29	
89.8045	777.09	4.221	
1,612.220	1.47	329.90	
77,624.06	6.196	91.19	
134.93	16.031	1,719.10	
16.676	414.80	5.125	
232.301	17.76	1,801.90	
88.74	242.001	1.29	
1.9011	758.23	96.427	
Grand total			

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Question 3. What is the value in currency of 7,984 ounces of silver bullion at $19.8 per pound (avoirdupois weight) when gold is selling at 102½?

Give work in full.

Question 4. What must be paid for a $200 four-and-a-half per cent. bond in order to make it an 8 per cent. investment?

Give work in full.

Question 5. G & H engaged in business as partners. G invested $10,000 and H $5,000, G sharing ⅔ and H ⅓ of the gains and losses (no interest was kept). Their assets at the close of the year consisted of cash, $2,100; bills receivable, $4,400; merchandise, $13,000; and personal accounts, $8,000, 10 per cent. of which were considered worthless. Their liabilities were bills payable, $1,625; personal accounts, $5,625. G drew out during the year $850 and H, $1,075.

If H should retire from the firm how much would he be entitled to receive?

Give work in full.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Theory of bookkeeping.*

Question 1. What is the first account to be opened in a double-entry ledger, and what does it show?

Question 2. What is an inventory? How is its result made to appear in the ledger?

Question 3. What are the distinctive functions of the daybook, journal, and ledger, respectively, in the economy of accounts?

Question 4. What does a ledger, properly kept, show at all times?

Question 5. Why should the balance of stock accounts, or balance of partners' accounts equal the difference in the balance account?

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Practice of bookkeeping.*

The competitor is required to rule off two books on the blank sheets furnished him, a journal-day-book and ledger, and to make thereon the entries representing the following transactions:

March 1, 1887, commenced business, investing the following:

Cash	$6,000
Merchandise, as per inventory	9,000
Real estate (house and lot, 640 Elm st.)	5,000
Bills receivable (note against J. M. Butt)	3,000
Personal acc't against Chas. E. Persons	1,500
	24,500

M'ch 3, '87, paid drayage, $45.50, and insurance, $17.85; bo't of G. W. Goyer & Co. 1,825 lb. S. C. hams, @ 10 cts. and 3,608 lb. B. bacon, @ 12½ cts., accepting their draft favor of Third National Bank for the am't in payment thereof. M'ch 6, '87, sold Geo. Riggles 100 bbl. flour, @ $4.75; 10 bbl. (480 gal.) sirup, @ 50 cts. per gal., 12,000 lb. hams, @ 11 cts. M'ch 10, '87, rec'd cash for rent of house at 640 Elm st., 4 mos., @ $68 per mo.; paid cash for digging well on Elm street lot, $64.75. M'ch 27, '87, drew 30 d's' draft on C. E. Persons for am't of his acc't, which he accepted; sold Ed. Goodrich 4,000 lb. B. bacon, @ 10½ cts.; 10 t'rc's, 4,000 lb., lard, @ 10 cts., receiving cash for ½, accepted draft on A. B. Ferguson for $310, and balance on acc't. M'ch 30, '87, sold house and lot 640 Elm st. to Thos. McKiernan for $5,800, receiving cash $2,800, his note, due in 6 mo's @ 6 % for balance; discounted Thos. McKiernan's note at Third Nat. B'k, money being worth 4 %, and deposited proceeds in said bank. Apr. 3, '87, paid draft favor of C. W. Goyer & Co. by sending them a sight draft on Geo. Riggles for the am't, the same being duly honored. Apr. 5, '87, B. Bacon bo't of C. W. Goyer being dam-

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aged, a discount of 2½% on the am't was allowed. Apr. 7, '87, J. M. Butt paid $1,500 on his note, and interest to date $78.50. Apr. 10, '87, paid clerk hire, $125; for services of porter, $75.

Merchandise inventory, $8,425.73.

Close acc'ts, bring down balances, and furnish a trial balance.

INSPECTOR EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 1).

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Description of persons	1
Fifth: Writing letters and reports	2
Sixth: Arithmetic	1
Seventh: Elements of bookkeeping and of accounts	1
Eighth: United States geography, government, postal laws and regulations	2
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to eight consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, except that the first subject includes an exercise in writing abbreviations in addition to the usual spelling exercise. For the abbreviation exercise the examiner pronounces the full word, and the competitor is required to write its authorized abbreviation.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Description of persons.*

The examiner in charge will point out the person to be described, in accordance with instructions given him on the sheet containing the dictation exercises for abbreviations and spelling.

[N. B.—This exercise is designed to test the competitor's ability to describe accurately persons with whom he has no intimate acquaintance.]

The following instructions are given to the competitor for this exercise:

"Some person will be pointed out to you for description. Notice him carefully, and then write a telegram to the United States marshal at Baltimore, notifying him that A. B. will arrive on some train to be designated, and that a warrant is out for his arrest on charge of embezzling postal funds. Describe the person pointed out with such fullness and accuracy as to enable the marshal to identify him as he leaves the train. Use this sheet for the purpose. Make dispatch as brief as possible. Use your examination number and *not* your name for the signature to the telegram. Only fifteen minutes will be allowed for writing this description."

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FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Writing letters and reports.*

[N. B.—The exercises of this subject are designed chiefly to test the competitor's skill in simple English composition, knowledge of the rules of punctuation, conception of the proper form of a letter or report, and skill in treating the subject. In marking the letters their errors in form and address, in spelling, capitals, punctuation, syntax and style, and their adherence to the subject will be considered. The handwriting in these exercises will help to determine the rating on "penmanship," which is the second subject, but will not be taken into consideration in ascertaining the "marks" of the letters.]

First exercise.—"Inspectors are frequently required to assist in securing the lease of premises for use as post-offices. Write a brief letter in the space below submitting proposals of John Smith to lease a building for that use at B———. Describe the building, give information as to its location, conveniences, advantages, size, materials of which constructed, dimensions of rooms offered for post-office uses rate of rental, description by lot, metes, or bounds, etc., full name of lessor, and statement as to the reasonableness of the rental, so that the Department can be fully advised and can draw a lease describing the premises accurately.

"The competitor must avoid allusion to his political or religious opinions or affiliations. The letter must contain not less than 125 words, must be addressed as follows: 'To the Chief of Post-Office Inspectors, Washington, D. C.,' and must be dated at the place where the examination is held. The examination number, *and not the name of the competitor*, must be used for a signature to the letter."

Second exercise.—"The Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, authorized to investigate all claims of postmasters for the loss of money-order funds, postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, and postal cards, belonging to the United States in the hands of such postmasters, resulting from burglary, fire, or other unavoidable casualty, and if he shall determine that such loss resulted from no fault or negligence on the part of such postmasters, to pay to such postmasters or credit them with the amount so ascertained to have been lost or destroyed, and also to credit postmasters with the amount of any remittance of money-order funds made by them, in compliance with the instructions of the Postmaster-General, which shall have been lost or stolen while in transit by mail from the office of the remitting postmaster to the office designated as his depository: *Provided*, That no claim exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars shall be paid or credited until after the facts shall have been ascertained by the Postmaster-General and reported to Congress, together with his recommendation thereon, and an appropriation made therefor: *And provided further*, That this act shall not embrace any claim for losses as aforesaid which accrued more than fifteen years prior to its passage; and all such claims must be presented to the Postmaster-General within six months after the taking effect of this act; and no claim for losses which may hereafter accrue shall be allowed unless presented within three months from the time the loss accrued."

"The following outline of facts is stated:

"On January 15, 1885, the post-office at —— ——, county of ———, State of ———, was entered by burglars. The postmaster reports that the burglars broke into the office in the night time, and took from the safe and carried away the following:

"Postal funds, that is, moneys derived from sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, and the like	$67.50
"Money-order funds, that is, moneys in postmaster's hands received from and payable for money orders, of which he must keep separate account	112.40
"Stamps	46.50
"Stamped envelopes	16.40
"Newspaper wrappers	4.60
"Postal cards	2.50

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"None of these articles or funds were recovered, and the postmaster claims credit for the same in his account with the Department. The facts appear that the property was in a safe; the burglars entered the building (which was unoccupied) by prying open a shutter, cutting or breaking the glass in the window, to enable them to remove a fastener by which the window was fastened; that they drilled a hole in the safe and blew open the door with powder, and made their escape with the contents above described. The claim was presented in due time.

"Make, in the form of a letter, a brief report of these facts, as an inspector, and make such recommendations as you deem proper, giving your reasons for the disallowance or allowance of the claim, and if you favor the allowance of any part of it, state the amount. Note carefully what the law allows credit for and what it does not.

"The competitor must avoid allusion to his political or religious opinions or affiliations. The letter must contain not less than 125 words, must be addressed as follows: 'To the Chief of Post-Office Inspectors, Washington, D. C.,' and must be dated at the place where the examination is held. The examination number, *and not the name of the competitor*, must be used for a signature to the letter."

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express the following in figures, using such monetary signs as may be necessary:

Ninety-six million seven hundred and six dollars six cents and two mills.

Question 2. Express the following in words: (*a*) MCCCXCII. (*b*) $530,763,120.167.

Question 3. Multiply 540.101 by 10.95, and divide the product by .365.

Give work in full.

Question 4. Add the following numbers; subtract from their sum 193,540:

72,756½
63,429½
173,287⅞
5,548¼
677⅛

Give work in full.

Question 5. The revenues of a post-office in 1884 were $1,260. In 1885 they were $1,146.60; what was the per cent. of decrease?

Give work in full.

Question 6. The following stock of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, etc., was found on hand at Clinton (Nebr.) post-office at close of a quarter:

29 sheets 1-c. stamps
25 " 2-c. "
33 " 4-c. "
} 100 stamps to each sheet.

62 " 10-c. "
37 " 15-c. "
} 50 " " " "

38 boxes 1-c. postal cards, 500 cards in each box.

12 " newspaper wrappers, 250 in each box, @ $11.00 per thousand.

12 " stamped envelopes, 500 in each box, and 368 envelopes (part of box), @ $21.80 per thousand.

State the total value of this stock, giving the work in full.

Question 7. An inspector found that the postmaster at ——— had, on the 5th day of July, 1881, unlawfully paid $467.50 to one A B, out of the moneys of the Government. This sum was recoverable with interest at 6 per cent from the time it

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was received until time of payment. On the 19th of December, 1885, the inspector demanded restitution of this sum unlawfully paid, and A B, to avoid suit, paid the amount due. What sum must the inspector collect and deposit as postal revenue to satisfy the demand?

Give work in full.

Question 8. Five registered letters, containing, respectively, $150, $202, $78, $104, and $116, were rifled of their contents by a postal clerk. When arrested he made restitution of $523.25, which an inspector was required to apportion pro rata among the senders of the letters. What amount should he pay to each out of the sum recovered?

Give work in full.

Question 9. An inspector being entitled to a salary of $1,400 per annum was on duty twelve days. He was entitled to $4 per diem for his traveling expenses, and to reimbursement for $12.50 paid as stage fare, $17.40 steamboat fare, and $3.25 for telegraphing on Government business during that time. State his account for services, per diem, and expenses for the twelve days. It is assumed that the twelve days' service was rendered in the month of November, occurring in a quarter which has ninety-two days, the quarterly pay being $350.

Give work in full.

Question 10. Under the law the salary or compensation of postmasters at fourth-class offices consists of—

(1) All the box rents, if there are any.

(2) Commissions on the amount of postage-due stamps, ordinary postage stamps, stamped envelopes, postal-cards, and newspaper and periodical stamps canceled on matter actually mailed at their offices, and on amounts received from sales of waste paper, dead newspapers, printed matter, and twine sold, at the following rates: On the first $50 or less, 100 per cent.; on the next $100 or less, 60 per cent.; on the next $200 or less, 50 per cent.; on the excess above $350, 40 per cent.

In no case is the compensation of a postmaster of this class to exceed $250 in any one quarter.

During the year a postmaster's account was as follows:

Quarter.	Box rent.	Cancellation of 2-cent stamps.	Cancellation of 1-cent stamps.	Cancellation of postal-cards.	Cancellation of stamped envelopes.	Sales of waste paper, etc.	Sales of twine.
First	$77.00	$46.00	$22.00	$6.17	$47.00	$0.67	$3.12
Second	93.00	71.55	13.09	7.18	39.47	1.69	2.04
Third	87.19	53.04	17.06	9.49	27.96	.74	3.19
Fourth	85.15	39.45	18.32	8.27	33.40	.95	4.15

What was his compensation each quarter? What was his salary for the year?

Give work in full.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Elements of book-keeping and of accounts.*

[N. B.—Form, neatness, and general accuracy will be considered in marking the papers of this subject.]

First exercise.—The postmaster of a money-order office is required to transmit to the Superintendent of the Money-Order System a weekly account or statement of his money-order business. The balance of money-order funds in his hands Saturday night, May 9, 1885, was $519.64. Monday, May 11, 1885, he issued two money-orders for $45 and $16.75, respectively; Tuesday, May 12, he is-

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sued one money-order for $97, and paid three money-orders for $7, $37.75, and $63, respectively; Wednesday, May 13, he issued money-orders for $9.45 and $3, respectively, and remitted $355 in a registered package to the postmaster at New York City, with whom he deposits surplus money-order funds; Thursday, May 14, he received $175 money-order funds, issued one order for $37, and received notice from the Auditor for the Post-Office Department that he was entitled to money-order commissions amounting to $37.86 for transacting the money-order business during the preceding quarter, and was entitled to credit for that amount; Friday, May 15, he issued four orders for $77, $53, $3.55, and $1.57, respectively, and paid two orders for $95 and $0.95, respectively; Saturday, May 16, he remitted $297 to the postmaster at New York City, issued one order for $2, and paid two orders of $50 each.

State the postmaster's money-order account for the week ending May 16, 1885.

Schedule of fees which the postmaster must collect from the public on issue of money orders.

For sums not exceeding $10	8 cents.	Over $50 and not exceeding $60	30 cents.
Over $10 and not exceeding $15	10 cents.	Over $60 and not exceeding $70	35 cents.
Over $15 and not exceeding $30	15 cents.	Over $70 and not exceeding $80	40 cents.
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	20 cents.	Over $80 and not exceeding $100	45 cents.
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	25 cents.		

Second exercise.—Draw a promissory note for $325, payable in 2 years from date of note, with interest at 6 per cent, payable annually.

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Geography, government, and postal laws and regulations.*

[N. B.—The first five questions of this subject are substantially the same as the geography of the eighth subject of the clerk examination, p. 205.]

Question 6. Name all of the Executive Departments of the General Government and give the official title of the head of each Department.

Question 7. Where is the power to establish post-offices and post-roads vested by the Constitution? By whom and how are postmasters appointed?

Question 8. Under what circumstances have officers of the postal service the right to open sealed letters in the mails not addressed to themselves?

Question 9. (*a*) What are the domestic rates of postage on mail matter of the first, second, third, and fourth classes, respectively? (*b*) What is the difference between a registered letter and an ordinary letter?

Question 10. A postmaster having unlawfully applied to his own use the money-order funds, stamps, and postal cards in his possession as such officer, sets fire to the post-office, which is consumed. In order to obtain credit in his accounts for the money, stamps, etc., thus misapplied, he then makes and presents to the Department affidavit that the money, stamps, etc., were destroyed in the fire, and that the fire occurred without fault or negligence on his part. Of what crimes is he guilty?

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METEOROLOGIC CLERK EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 1).

Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Letter-writing	1
Fifth: Arithmetic	2
Sixth: Meteorology	7
Seventh: Use of meteorological tables	7
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, except that the third subject does not contain the exercise in "writing from dictation." (See p. 155 *et seq.*)

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express the following in figures, using such signs, monetary or otherwise, as may be necessary:

(*a*) Five million three thousand and seven, and four thousand and one ten-millionths.

(*b*) Three million two hundred and nine dollars thirty-seven cents and two mills.

Question 2. Express the following in words:

(*a*) $\overline{\text{X}}\text{CIVCCXLVIII}$.

(*b*) $14,000,027.034.

(*c*) 3,010,004.05007.

(*d*) 6 T. 3 cwt. 7 lb. 5 oz.

Question 3. Divide 52.28178 by 3.0047, and multiply the quotient by 4.09.

Give work in full.

Question 4. Find the value of $\frac{2\frac{1}{6}+4\frac{5}{12}}{1\frac{1}{2}\times 3\frac{1}{3}} \div \frac{1}{8}$ of $6\frac{5}{7}$.

Give work in full.

Question 5. What is the length of a fence required to inclose a rectangular piece of ground 121 feet wide containing 1 acre? (4,840 sq. yd.=1 acre.)

Give work in full.

Question 6. A grocer sells goods to a customer for $352 by weights averaging 15¼ ounces to the pound. He afterwards sells said customer goods for $320 by weights averaging 16¼ ounces to the pound. How much does the grocer make or lose by the false weights?

Give work in full.

Question 7. A merchant buys 42 gallons of whisky at $2.50 per gallon, and keeps it for three years. He then finds that he has lost 7 gallons by leakage and evaporation. Estimating the value of money at 6 per cent per annum, how much per gallon must he charge in order that he may realize the full amount of the cost, including the estimated interest.

Give work in full.

Question 8. The owner of £4,500 in English consols (*3 per cents*) sells them at

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96, and invests the proceeds in 6 per cent. $100 bonds, which he buys at 108. What is the difference in dollars and cents between his income from the consols and from the bonds? (£=$4.85.)

Give work in full.

Question 9. What is the weight (in tons, cwt., etc.) of the water which fills a cistern, 9 feet 8 inches long, 9 feet 4 inches wide, and 6 feet 9 inches deep, a cubic foot of water weighing 1,000 ounces?

Give work in full.

Question 10. A grocer pays 18 cents per pound for coffee, and roasts it, losing 10 per cent of the weight in the process. What must he charge per pound for the roasted coffee in order to make a profit of 20 per cent?

Give work in full.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Meteorology.*

Question 1. What use is made of barometers by the Weather Bureau?

Question 2. Define an isothermal line.

Question 3. How does the sun heat the atmosphere?

Question 4. What instrument is used to measure the velocity of the wind?

Question 5. From what directions are the prevailing surface winds within the equatorial system?

Question 6. Give Loomis's explanation of the formation of dew.

Question 7. State the conditions that favor the formation of hoar frost.

Question 8. State the accepted classification of clouds.

Question 9. Define a storm.

Question 10. In what respect do cyclones or hurricanes differ from tornadoes?

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Use of meteorological tables.*

Question 1. Find the mean of the two following series of temperatures:

°		°
45.6		18.0
58.9		32.9
39.2		17.6
17.1		14.2
18.5		9.1
16.7		0.0
75.8		—
82.1	Mean (to the nearest tenth)--	

—

Mean (to the nearest tenth)--

Question 2. Convert the following Fahrenheit temperatures into centigrade (to the nearest tenth): 86.0°, 77.2°, 10.0°, —40.0°.

Question 3. Convert the following inches into millimeters (to the nearest tenth): 19.760, 10.055, 17.994, 18.518.

Question 4. Find from the tables the dew point and the relative humidity for the following pairs of readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers:

Dry thermometer.	Wet thermometer.
°	°
80.0	68.5
59.3	39.0
47.5	35.5
60.0	42.3

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Question 5. Reduce the following barometer readings to freezing point:

Attached thermometer.	Barometer reading.
°	*In.*
49.5	29.786
76.0	29.371
83.7	30.563
26.7	30.431

Question 6. For an observed barometer reading reduced to freezing point, equal to 27.42 at an altitude of 2,410 feet, what is the reading reduced to sea-level, the mean temperature of the air being 55.0? At an altitude of 5,470 feet and the reading 23.75 reduced to freezing point, what would be the reading reduced to sea-level, the mean temperature being 14.0?

Question 7. Give the formula $p=.005\ V^2$.

In which p = pressure per sq. ft., and V = velocity in miles per hour. Compute to the nearest tenth the velocities corresponding to these pressures:

p=8.0 lb. 9.5 lb. 15.4 lb. 36.3 lb.

Question 8. Convert the following velocities, feet per second, into meters per second (to the nearest tenth):

8.0 31.5 70.0 47.2

Question 9. In longitude 105 west at 8 a. m., what is the corresponding 75th meridian time?

At 8 p. m. 75th meridian time, what is the corresponding local time in longitude 70 west.

Question 10. The following means of barometer readings having been obtained, shorten to two places of decimals, having regard to the correct figure to be adopted when the rejected portion is exactly half of the last place of figures retained.

29.8643 29.7550 28.6851 29.9750.

EXAMINATION FOR ASSISTANT METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER IN THE WEATHER BUREAU (Special—Series No. 1).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Copying	1
Third: Letter-writing	2
Fourth: Arithmetic (including decimal fractions)	2
Fifth: Meteorology	7
Sixth: Physics	7
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

As no examination has been held as yet, it is not practicable to publish specimen questions at present. The subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the meteorologic clerk examination, with the exception of the sixth subject, "Physics," which is substituted for the "use of meteorological tables." The examination on physics will consist of ten questions on what is generally designated "Popular physics."

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TOPOGRAPHIC DRAFTSMAN'S EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 8).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Letter-writing	1
Second: Geography	2
Third: Arithmetic	2
Fourth: Tracing	5
Fifth: Scale drawing	5
Sixth: Contour construction and lettering	5
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination. p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to nine consecutive hours.

The first subject is substantially the same as the fourth subject of the clerk examination; the second subject is substantially the same as the geography of the sixth subject of the railway mail clerk examination p. 214, and the third subject is similar to and about as difficult as that of the Copyist of Drawings examination, p. 184. The time occupied by the competitor in executing the work is taken into consideration in marking each subject.

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Hach're lin's	
3. Topography	
4. Lettering	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Tracing.*

Make fac simile copy, on tracing linen, of the chart shown on sheet facing this page. Use India ink.

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Scale	
3. Lettering	
4. Topography	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Scale Drawing.*

Compile on accompanying sheet of drawing paper and enlarge to a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ the chart shown on sheet facing page 183, the scale of which is 8 miles to 1 inch. Use India ink. Show scale.

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Conto'r con'n	
3. Contour lines	
4. Execution	
Total	
Average	

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Contour construction and lettering.*

Upon the following chart construct contours in vertical intervals of 50 feet. Use India ink.

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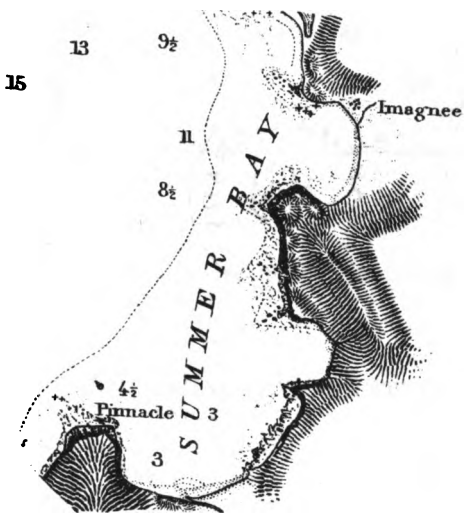

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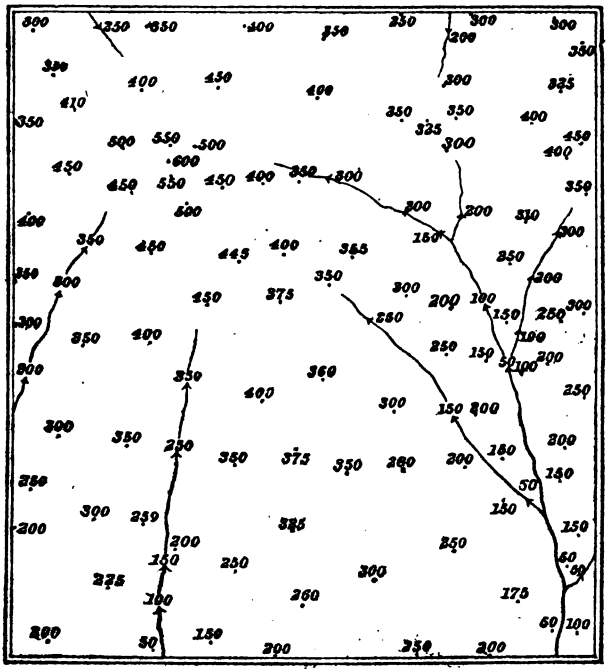

Letter the following words:
"San Pete River," in italics (caps and lower case).
"Big Butte," in block letters (caps).
"Road to San Diego," in upright Roman letters (caps and lower case).
"San Pete R. R.," in inclined black (caps).

COPYIST OF MECHANICAL DRAWINGS EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 3).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Letter-writing	1
Second: Arithmetic	1
Third: Tracing	4
Fourth: Tracing of indistinct drawings	4
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to six consecutive hours.

The first subject is substantially the same as the fourth subject of the clerk examination. The time occupied by the competitor in executing the work is taken into consideration in marking each subject.

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. The following table exhibits the approximate number of applications for patents and the receipts and expenditures of the United States Patent Office during the years indicated. Required: (1) The totals of applications, re-

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ceipts, and expenditures for the entire period; (2) the average number of applications, the average receipts, and the average expenditures per year from 1882 to 1886, inclusive; and (3) the surplus for each year, and the average surplus during the five years stated:

Year.	No. of applications.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1882	32,532	$1,007,222.45	$673,887.67	
1883	35,679	1,156,240.13	679,235.83	
1884	34,611	1,175,792.80	949,579.16	
1885	34,917	1,289,098.17	1,013,379.65	
1886	36,165	1,354,251.25	977,513.33	
Totals				
Average per year				

Question 2. A copyist's salary is $900 per annum. He spends $\frac{1}{3}$ of his salary for rent, $\frac{1}{4}$ of it for living expenses, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the balance for clothing and incidental expenses, and saves the remainder. How much does he save per annum?

Give work in full.

Question 3. Express in decimals, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{1}{8}$.

Give work in full.

Question 4. The employés at a certain office authorized the retention of one-tenth of their salaries for a beneficiary fund. The force of the office consisted of 12 clerks at $126.65 each per month, 21 clerks at $100 each, 13 copyists at $75 each, and 3 messengers at $60 each. What was the amount retained per month for the beneficiary fund?

Give work in full.

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Lines	
3. Lett's & Fig's	
4. Shading	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

THIRD SUBJECT.—*Tracing.*

Trace, in India ink on tracing linen, the illustration shown on page 185.

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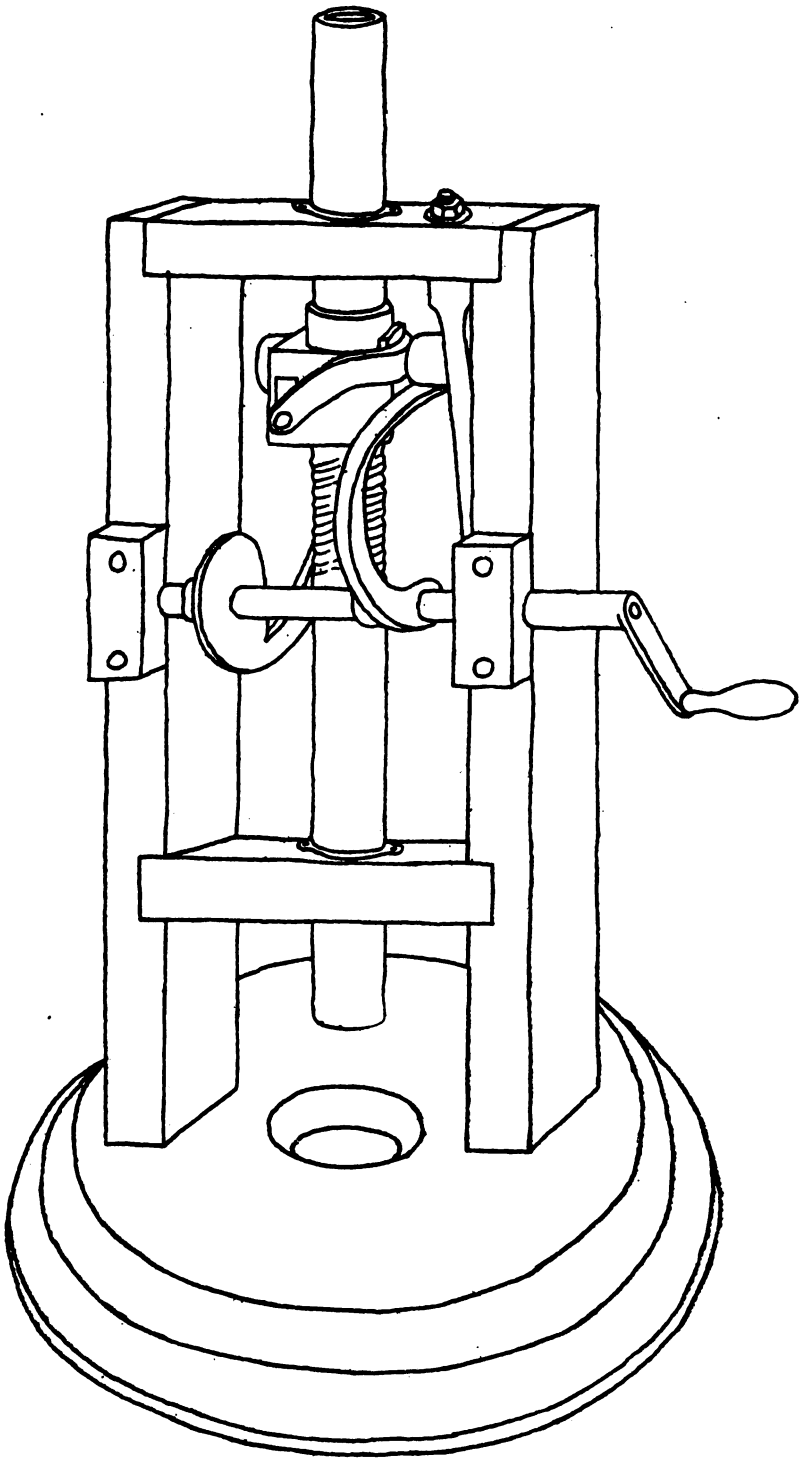

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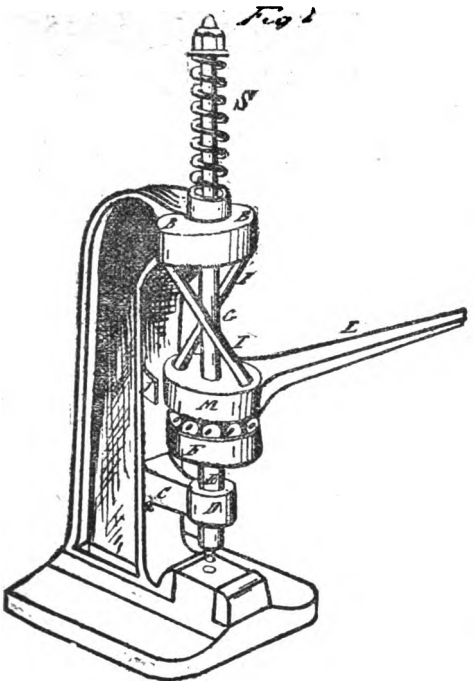

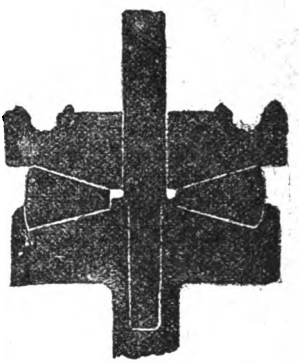

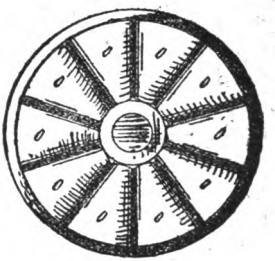

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Lines	
3. Shade lines	
4. Shading	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Tracing of indistinct drawings.*

Trace in India ink and perfect the roughly-drawn illustration shown on the opposite sheet. Shade and shade line the same properly and show no free-hand work, but use drawing instruments to represent the design in all its details.

[NOTE.—This exercise is designed to test applicant's ability to trace from roughly-drawn originals and to furnish copy in lines susceptible of reproduction.]

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN'S EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 3).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Letter-writing	1
Second: Arithmetic	2
Third: Tracing	5
Fourth: Shading and shade and section lines	6
Fifth: Mechanical drafting	6
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is nine consecutive hours.

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The first subject of this examination is substantially the same as the fourth subject of the clerk examination, p. 156, and the second subject is substantially the same as the second subject of the copyist of mechanical drawings examination, p. 179.

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Lettering	
3. Shading	
4. Shade lines	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

THIRD SUBJECT.—*Tracing.*

Trace in India ink and perfect the roughly-drawn illustration shown on the first sheet facing this page. Shade and shade line the same properly, and use drawing instruments to represent the design in all its details.

[NOTE.—This exercise is designed to test applicant's ability to trace from indefinite originals, and to furnish copy in lines susceptible of reproduction.]

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Shading	
3. Shade lines	
4. Section lines	
5. Execution	
Total	
Average	

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Shading, and shade and section lines.*

Add to the illustration marked A the necessary shade and section lines, and to the illustration marked B shade lines and shading; shading, and shade and section lines to be in conformity with the rules governing the mechanical drawings. These illustrations are shown on the second sheet facing this page.

[NOTE.—This exercise is designed to test the applicant's ability to perfect in lines and render intelligible a drawing in outline]

Marks.	
1. Time	
2. Perception	
3. Execution	
4. Drafting	
5. Form	
Total	
Average	

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Mechanical drafting.*

From the sketch and crude description appearing on the third sheet facing this page make, on Bristol board, a drawing, in conformity with Rules of Practice in force in the United States Patent Office.

[NOTE.—This exercise is designed to test the applicant's ability to make mechanical drawings from sketc hes and specifications.]

Figure 1 is a view of my entire machine as in operation.

Figure 2 is a view (top) with a part which is in Fig. 3 detached.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the parts shown in Fig. 1 and detached from Fig. 2.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A represents an arbor frame in which is journalled arbor B. Also on one corner of the front end of frame A is secured a handle C. On the other corner of frame A is secured a curved rod D which serves as a guide to rest against saw E and also serves as a handle and a support for one end of fender F, the other end of fender F being secured to a pin G which is secured to frame A.

On arbor B within the frame A, is secured a grooved pulley H. On the outer end of arbor B and under fender F are two collars I, the inner collar being secured to the arbor B, the outer or loose collar being provided with threads to mate threads on the arbor so as to secure between the two collars an emery wheel K.

On the extended part of frame A is hinged plate L, by means of hinges T T. To plate L is secured an upward and a downward projecting pin M M, on which are journalled pulleys N N, the pins M M being set at an angle to bring the pulleys N N in line with the rim of the wheel from which the power is received as shown in wheel S of Figure 3.

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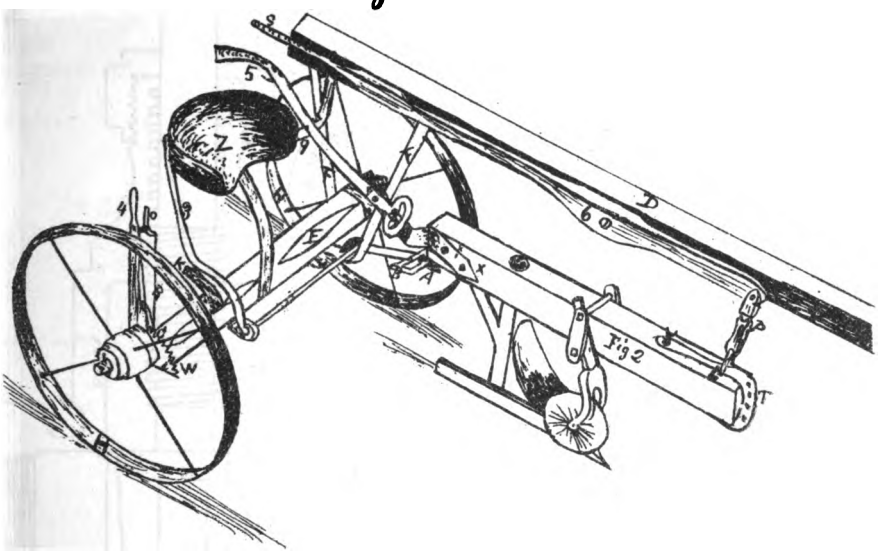
Fig 1



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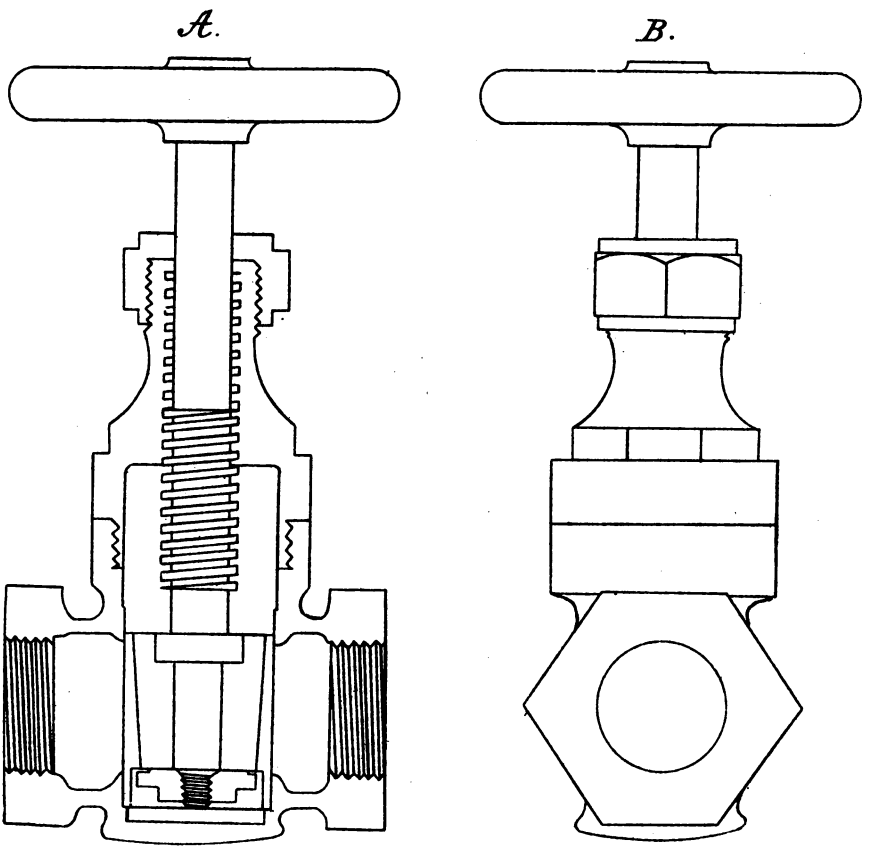

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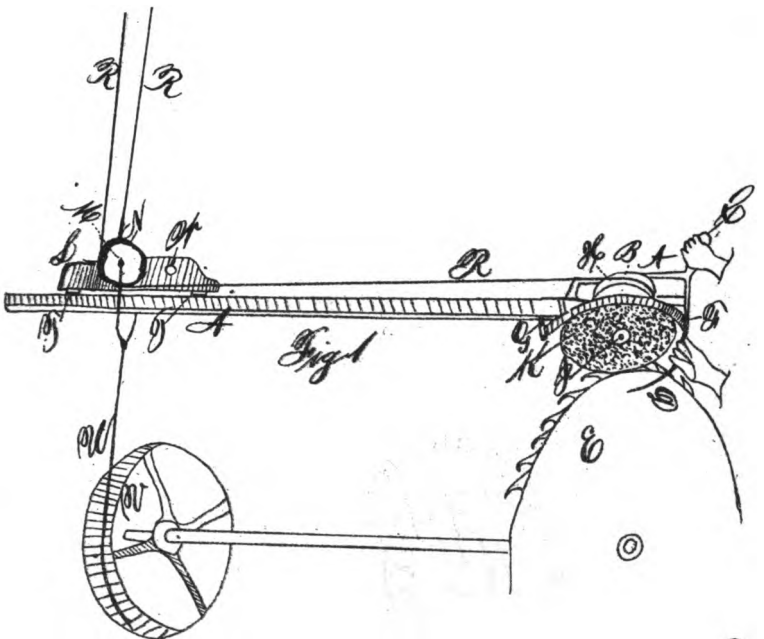

Fig 1

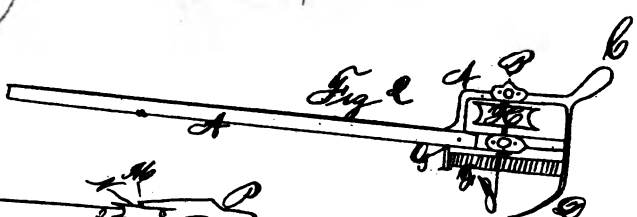

Fig 2

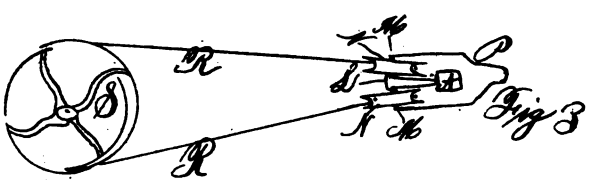

Fig 3

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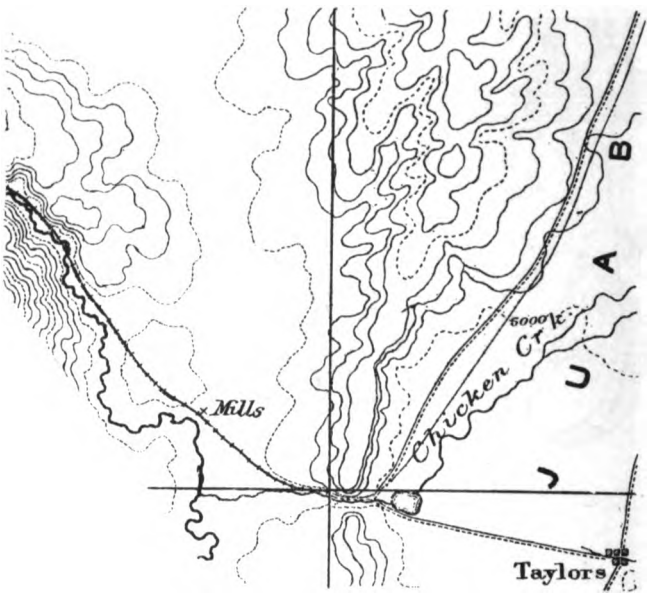

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On the outer end of pins M M is pivoted clevis P which holds pulleys N N in position and to which a cord or some device is fixed to hold the machine at right angles to the saw and to resist the strain of the rope R, as shown in Fig. 1, cord U resting on wheel V. In plate L is a hole W in which may be placed a support to plate L.

R represents an endless rope by which power is transmitted from wheel S as shown in Fig. 3, around N, thence over pulley H on arbor B, thence back around the other pulley N, thence back to power wheel S, thus causing the arbor B, with emery wheel K, to revolve. Thus it will be seen that the operator, having hold of handle C and rod D, can raise or lower, can tip to the right or left by means of hinges T T, or can hold in any desired position the emery wheel K, thus enabling the operator to change the cutting or grinding point on the saw to prevent heating or to shape the teeth.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (Special—Series No. 1).

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE—ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Letter-writing	1
Second: Designing	5
Third: Construction	4
Total of weights	10

This examination will be given only when the needs of the service require it, upon special notice, and can not be given on regular schedule dates.

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to three days of seven hours each.

The first subject is substantially the same as the fourth subject of the clerk examination, p. 156.

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Designing.*

[N. B.—Two sheets of Whatman drawing paper, 15×20 inches, are furnished to the competitor for the work required by the three following questions.]

Question 1. Draw front elevation for the accompanying plan (see plan below) to a scale $\frac{1}{8}''$ to 1′, showing outline for main features of tower, roof lines, etc. Complete elevation for vertical half of tower, including enough of entrance to show design. Show as much of cornice, windows, sill, and lintel courses, etc., as will illustrate applicant's ability in designing. Building is to be faced with stone. Show and describe class of stone-work used in design. Make line drawing in India ink.

Question 2. Make vertical section through front wall to a scale $\frac{1}{4}''$ to 1′, showing the necessary requirements for a working drawing.

Question 3. Make details of copper cornice, showing gutter, foot of rafters, etc., to a scale of $1\frac{1}{2}''$ to 1′.

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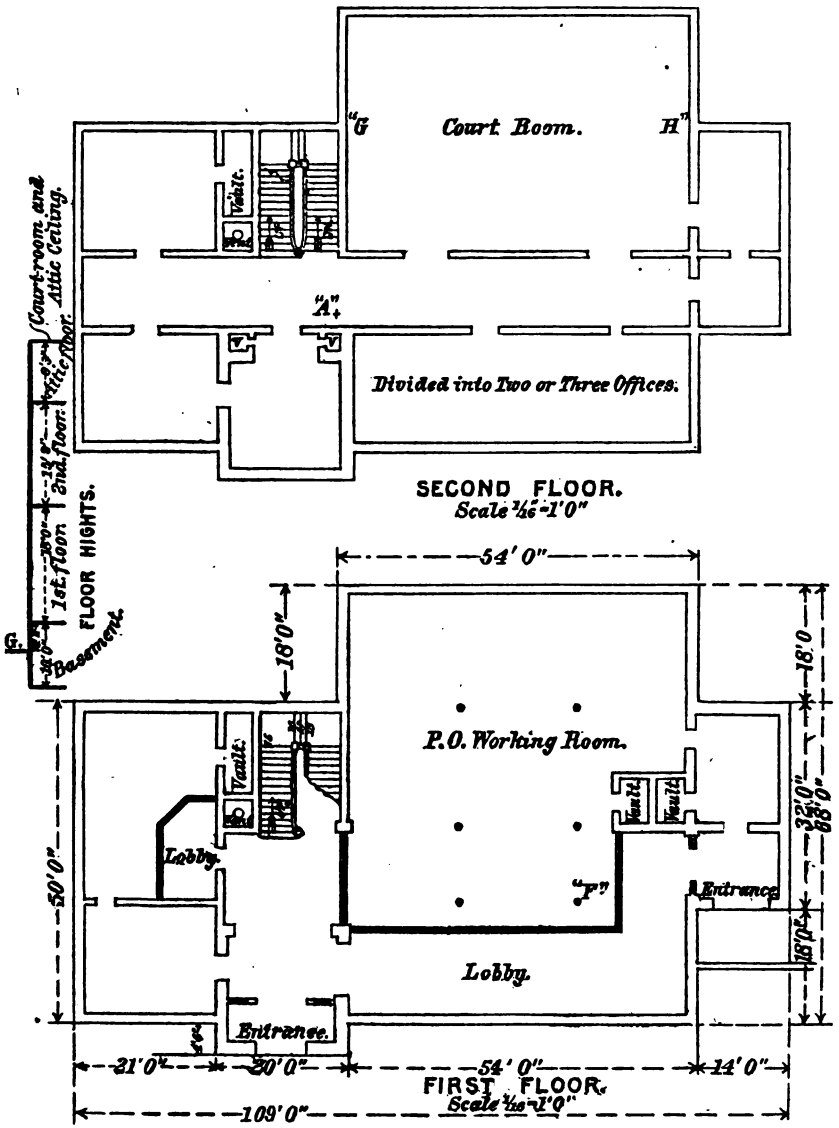
Ground plan for the three preceding questions and for questions 3 and 4 of the third subject following:



THIRD SUBJECT.—*Construction.*

[N. B.—One sheet of Whatman drawing paper, 15×20 inches, is furnished to the competitor for the drawing required by the three following questions. Sheet 3, containing the plan referred to in question 3, should be given to the competitor for that question.]

Question 1. Give strain on member *C D* of truss on accompanying diagram. Show which members are in compression and which are in tension. Draw detail of truss at *E* on scale of ¾" to 1'.

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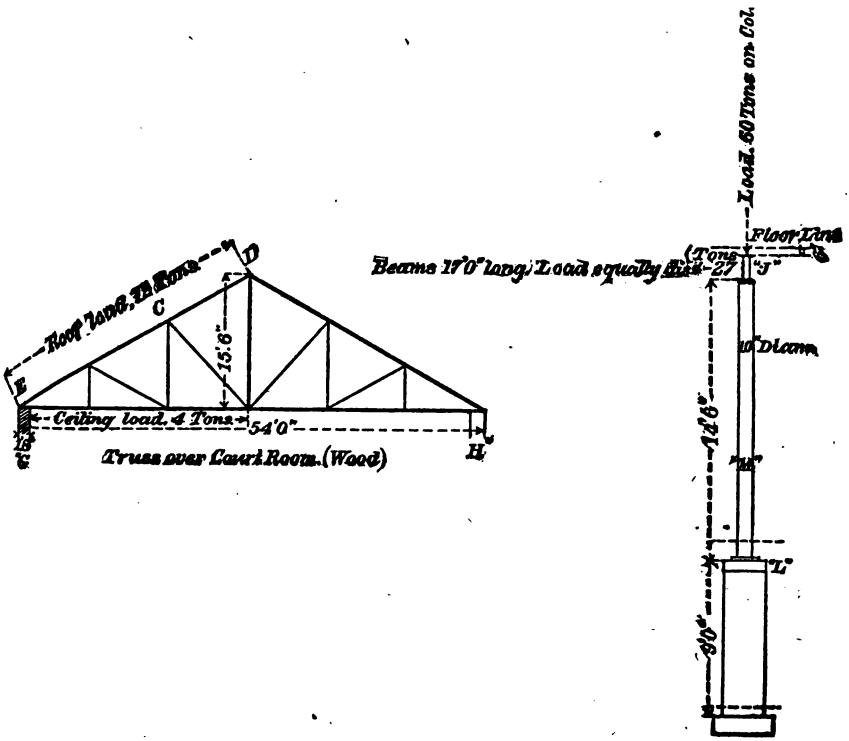
Question 2. Draw section through column on accompanying diagram at *M*, showing least thickness of metal required, fire-proofing, etc. Draw detail of column at *J* and show construction of beams. Draw section through footing of column, stone *L*, and brick pier, and give dimensions. Drawings to be made on scale of ½" to 1'.



Question 3. Make a perspective drawing on scale of ½" to 1' of stairs, station at point *A* (see ground plan, above) 5' high, showing angle in corridor. No details are required in this perspective.

Question 4. Make designs for a wood newel-post on scale of ½" to 1'

TREASURY DEPARTMENT—(Special—Series No. 1).

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE—CONSTRUCTOR (IN METAL) EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Letter-writing	1
Second: Construction in metal	4
Third: Calculations of strength of materials	5
Total of weights	10

This examination will be given only when the needs of the service require it, upon special notice, and can not be given on regular schedule dates.

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

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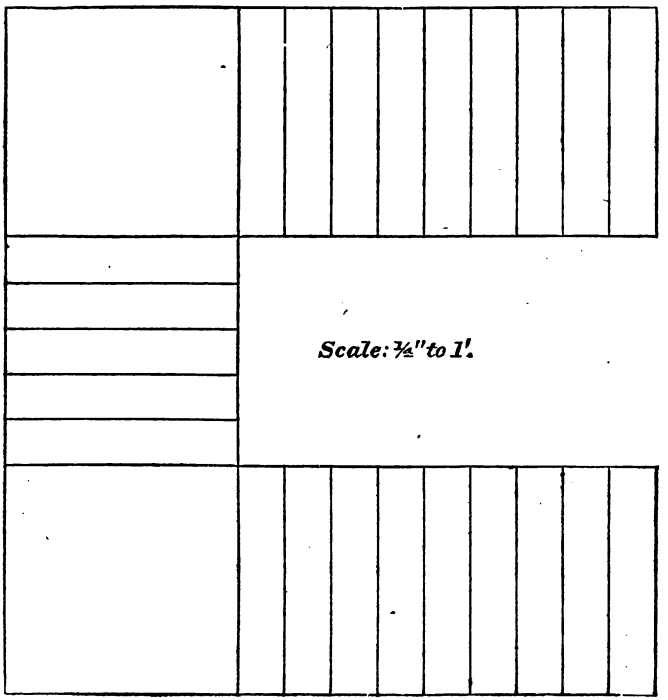
The time allowed for this examination is limited to three days of seven nours each.

The first subject of this examination is substantially the same as the fourth subject of the clerk examination, p. 156.

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Construction.*

[N. B.—One sheet of Whatman drawing paper, 15x20 inches, is furnished to the competitor for the work required by the following question.]

Question 1. A fire-proof staircase is to be constructed as per diagram, rise 6", tread 12", treads to be of marble, risers of cast iron, railing of wrought iron, hand-rail of wood, and staircase to be supported by wrought-iron beams (dimensions of which may be assumed). Draw framing plan on scale of ¼" to 1' and section through first flight on same scale; also show in detail connection of hand-rail with iron newel-post on scale 1½" to 1'.



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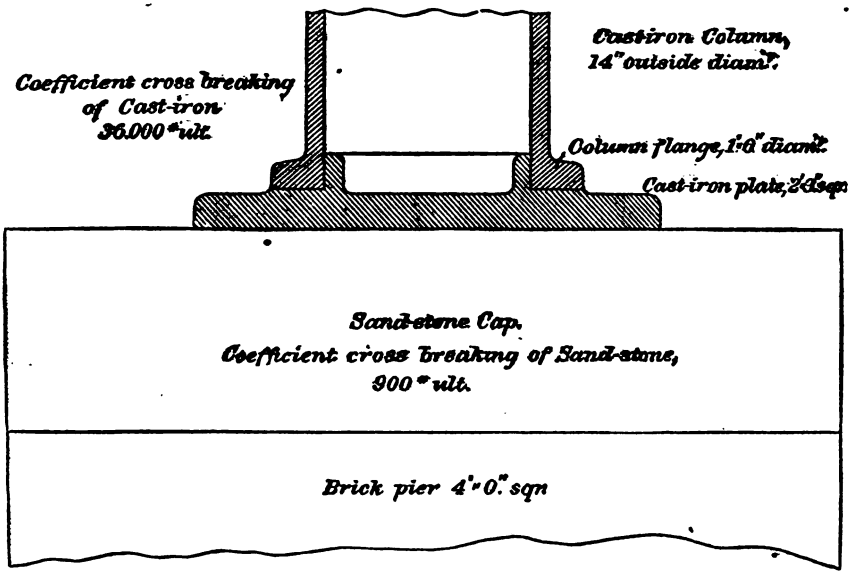
THIRD SUBJECT.—*Calculations of strength of materials.*

[N. B.—One sheet of Whatman drawing paper, 10×15 inches, is furnished to the competitor for the drawing of footings of pier and concrete bed, question 1. The calculations required by this question are made in ink, on the same sheet with the question.]

Question 1.



Load on column, 160 tons; column 20′ 0″ high.

Calculate thickness of metal in column.
Calculate thickness of cast-iron base-plate.
Calculate thickness of sandstone cap.
} Factor of safety = 8.

Draw footings of pier and concrete bed.

Brick-work pressure on concrete not to exceed 5 tons per square foot.

Concrete pressure on soil not to exceed 3 tons per square foot (omit weight of pier in calculations).

[N. B.—One sheet of Whatman drawing paper, 15×20 inches, is furnished to the competitor for the "strain diagram" and for the drawing of "detail at A, question 2." The calculations required by this question are made in ink on the same sheet with the question.]

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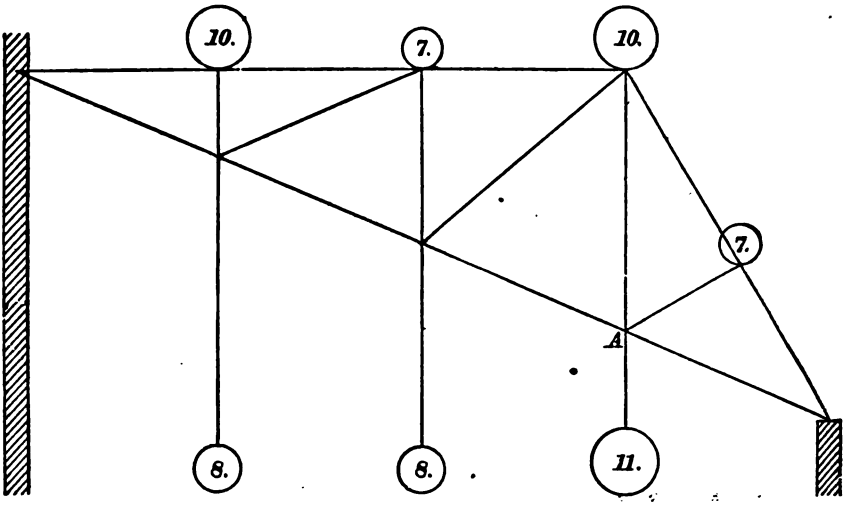
Question 2.

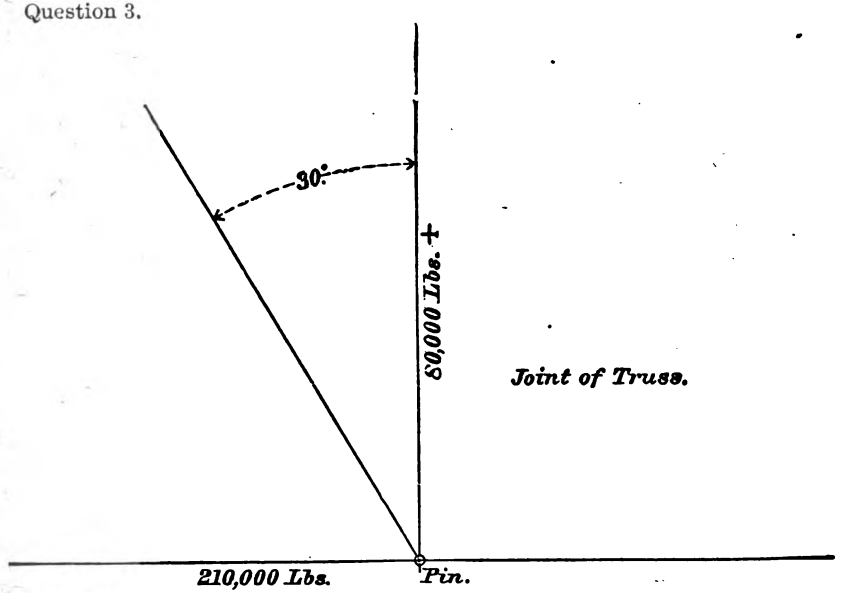


Calculate reactions, and make strain diagram. Tabulate strains and state if in tension or compression.

Loads are in tons. Graphic calculation preferred. Draw detail at A on scale of 1½" to 1'.

[N. B.—One sheet of Whatman drawing paper, 10×15 inches, is furnished to the competitor for the "complete working drawings" of the joint, question 3. Calculations are made with ink on the same sheet with the question.]

Question 3.



Calculate strains not given. Make complete working drawings of this joint; pin connected. Factor of safety = 5. Post 15 feet long, both ends pin connected. Maximum bending strain allowed on pin = 15,000 pounds per square inch in extreme fibers.

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COMPUTER EXAMINATION (Special—Series No. 1).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Letter-writing	1
Fifth: Algebra	4
Sixth: Geometry	4
Seventh: Logarithms	4
Eighth: Trigonometry	4
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to two days of seven hours each.

This examination will be given only when a vacancy exists and can not be given at the regular schedule dates.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, p. 155 *et seq.*

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Algebra.*

Question 1. Divide $4a^4 - 9a^3b^2 + 6ab^3 - b^4$ by $2a^2 - 3ab + b^2$.

Question 2. Find the values of x, y, and z in the equations:

$$3x + y + 2z = 23.$$
$$x - 4y + 10z = 5.$$
$$10x - 2y - 8z = 8.$$

Question 3. What is a quadratic equation?

Question 4. Find the values of x and y in the equations:

$$x^2 + 3x + y = 73 - 2xy.$$
$$y^2 + 3y + x = 44.$$

Question 5. Develop the expression $(a + x)^9$ by the binomial theorem.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Geometry.*

Question 1. Define the following terms: Point, right line, curved line, angle, arc, cord, and surface.

Question 2. What is the value of the sum of the three angles of any plane triangle? Give the proof.

Question 3. What are the relations of the sides of a right triangle?

Question 4. What is the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of the circle?

Question 5. What is the expression for the area of a circle?

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Logarithms.*

Question 1. What is a logarithm? What is the base of the common system? What is the base of the Napierian system?

Question 2. Give the rule for determining the characteristic of the logarithm, of any number, in the common system, and write the characteristics of the logarithms of 60010.0; 1.0; 0.0002, and 9.18001.

Question 3. Find the *fifth* root of 0.09327 by logarithms.

Question 4. Find the continued product by logarithms of the factors 0.72734, 0.072734, 0.0072734, and 0.00072734.

Question 5. The *second* term of a geometrical progression is 1.5 and the fifth term is 2.0; find the common ratio by logarithms, and give the shortest method of finding the continued product of *fifty* terms of the series.

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EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Trigonometry.*

Question 1. Define the terms, sine, cosine, tangent, and secant, and give *signs* in each quadrant.

Question 2. If the three sides of a plane triangle are 130, 140, and 150, what are the angles?

Question 3. Write the developed expressions for sine (A+B) and for sine (A—B).

Question 4. Compute the values of ρ, β, and λ from the equations:

$$d \cos \beta \cos \lambda = +1.27183.$$
$$\rho \cos \beta \sin \lambda = -0.98152.$$
$$\rho \sin \beta = +0.89002.$$

Question 5. Compute *twenty* values of z from the equation:

$$\tan z = k \tan (a \times i\beta)$$

where $\log k = 0.09091$; $a = 253° 0.0'$; $\beta = 111° 23.7'$, and i takes all positive integral values from 1 to 20, inclusive.

(*Rapidity* as well as *accuracy* counts in the computation in this question.)

SPECIAL SUBJECT FOR THE NAUTICAL ALAMANAC OFFICE AND FOR THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.—*Astronomy.*

Question 1. Define the terms mean solar, sidereal day, and mean moon.

Question 2. Define the terms:

Annual precession of a star;
Annual proper motion of a star;
Equatorial horizontal parallax; and
Plane of the meridian.

Question 3. What is the effect of refraction on the true zenith distance of a star?

Question 4. What is the *right ascension* and what the *declination* of a star?

Question 5. What is meant by the terms "apparent place" and "mean place," when applied to the position of a star?

OTHER SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

Other special examinations for the departmental service are provided for by the Commission as the exigencies of the service may demand, such as examinations for the positions of librarian and bibliographer, photographer, computers in the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, ordnance draftsman, expert in naval science and affairs, botanist, botanical microscopist, pomological clerk, vegetable pathologist, chemist, assistant engineer, etc. Such examinations are not given at the regular dates and places named upon the "schedule of examinations." They are held only when required by some Department or Bureau in Washington, and notice of time and place and of the nature of the examination is given through the public press. It is not practicable to accept and file applications for the above-named examinations, but persons who believe they are prepared to compete for any place named may furnish the Commission with their names and post-office addresses and state for which position or positions they believe themselves qualified. The Commission will, so far as it is practicable to do so, inform such persons when examinations of the kind they name are appointed, and furnish them blanks on which to make formal application. The Commission can not, however, hold itself responsible for a failure to notify individuals of such examinations or for the brevity of the notice which may be given, as in the nature of the case vacancies are liable to occur for which immediate provision must be made and of which no notice can be given except through the newspapers.

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SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS.

[In addition to the specimen examinations printed under this heading, supplementary examinations are also prepared for the Indian service in the following branches: Book-keeping, calisthenics, drafting, kindergarten and music. It is not practicable to publish specimens of these examinations at present. The superintendent, assistant superintendent or teacher examination must be taken as a basis for any of these examinations.]

1. "To test the fitness of applicants for admission to the classified departmental service there shall be examinations as follows:

* * * * * * * *

"*Supplementary examinations.*—For places which, in the opinion of the Commission, require, in addition to the knowledge required to pass the copyist or the clerk examination, certain technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, or knowledge of a language other than the English language, or peculiar or special skill."

Either the "clerk" or the "copyist" examination must be taken as the basis for any supplementary examination (except supplementary examinations for the Indian service, the basis for which is given above), and no person who has not previously taken one of said basis examinations will be allowed to take a supplementary examination. No separate application is, however, required for the supplementary examination, but the applicant should, at the time when he makes his application for the clerk or copyist examination, specify in the blank space provided for that purpose the kind or kinds of supplementary examinations he desires to take. He may take as many of the supplementary examinations provided for by the Commission as he wishes.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN TYPEWRITING (Series No. 3).

Competitors are required to furnish the typewriters for the examination, as the Commission can not furnish them.

Exercises.	Relative weights.
First: Tabulating	2
Second: Transcribing rough draft	3
Third: Copying and spacing	2
Fourth: Writing from dictation	3
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to three and one-half consecutive hours. Speed and accuracy are of equal value and weight in all the exercises of this examination.

FIRST EXERCISE.—*Copying and tabulating.*

The competitor is required to write with typewriter, on a blank sheet, in tabular form, in five columns, with proper headings, the following facts, without abbreviations:

[Preliminary tests on the machine will not be permitted, but the table may be prepared with pencil or pen on scratch paper and copied in typewriting on the question sheet.]

The number and value of the different denominations of national bank notes issued, the number redeemed, and the number outstanding for the year 1887 were as follows:

Of ones, 23,167,677 were issued, the value of which was $23,167,677, of which

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number 22,776,403 were redeemed and 391,274 remained outstanding; of twos, 7,747,519, having a value of $15,495,038, were issued, 7,646,720 redeemed, and 100,799 left outstanding; of fives, there were 100,455,524 issued, having a value of $502,277,620, of which number 85,170,819 were redeemed and 15,284,705 remained outstanding; of tens, 42,762,799, having a value of $427,627,990, were issued, of which number 33,799,928 were redeemed and 8,962,871 left outstanding; of twenties, there were 13,301,145 issued, having the value of $266,022,900, of which number 10,091,941 were redeemed and 3,209,204 left outstanding; of fifties, 1,849,613 were issued, having the value of $92,480,650, of which number 1,536,143 were redeemed and 313,470 remained outstanding; of one hundreds, 1,375,146, having a value of $137,514,600, were issued, of which 1,127,452 were redeemed and 247,694 left outstanding; of five hundreds, 23,924, having the value of $11,962,000, were issued, of which 23,293, were redeemed and 631 left outstanding; and of one thousands, there were issued 7,369, of the value of $7,369,000, of which number 7,305 were redeemed and 64 left outstanding, making a total of 190,690,716 notes issued, having an aggregate value of $1,483,917,475, of which number 162,180,004 notes were redeemed, leaving outstanding 28,510,712 notes.

SECOND EXERCISE.—*Transcribing rough draft.*

This exercise is substantially the same as the third exercise—writing from rough draft—of the third subject of the copyist examination, p. 166.

THIRD EXERCISE.—*Copying and spacing.*

The competitor is required to copy the exercise shown on the opposite sheet, reproducing it accurately in every particular, including punctuation and other marks, preserving all spaces between lines and between words, figures, and characters, and the relative positions of the lines on the sheet.

The copy furnished to the competitor is a photolithograph of a sheet which has been typewritten with a machine of the same make as the one the competitor uses in the examination—a Remington No. 2, a Caligraph, or a Hammond, etc. The competitor ought, therefore, to experience no difficuly in exactly reproducing the copy put before him. On the opposite sheet is a photolithograpic copy, but reduced in size.

FOURTH EXERCISE.—*Writing from dictation.*

One of the examiners dictates a passage of about 175 words, which the competitor is required to write with the typewriter in a space left below the question. The passage is first read for information and then dictated in groups of five or six words. As time has the same value as accuracy in this examination the examiner reads as rapidly as the competitor may desire and indicate. The examiner gives the periods and paragraphs. Three minutes are allowed at the close of the dictation for making other punctuations. The examiner carefully notes the time, to the fraction of a minute, occupied in taking down the dictation, and records the same on the sheet, *not* including the three minutes allowed for punctuation.

The following is a sample of the passages used for this exercise:

The policy of encouraging immigration to the United States has been consistently followed by this Government, both as a political and an economical measure, and there is now no desire to depart from it. The option of expatriation has been steadily urged as an inherent right, and, after many years' discussion, has been tacitly recognized by most European powers, and formally admitted by some—among them Great Britain. While urging the recognition of this right, the United States threw open its doors to the inhabitants of all nations, but more particularly to the poorer thrifty classes, who were heartily welcomed to our shores, given on the easiest terms sufficient land for their support, and

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The Remington Type-writer, No.2.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Supplementary Examination in Type-writing.

Copying and Spacing.

Time.	
Commenced .	
Finished	

Marks.	
Q.1.Dictation	
Q.2.Tabulating	
Q.3.Transcrib'g:	
Q.4.Spacing	
Total	

CHAPTER 42.

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION EIGHTY-THREE, CHAPTER SIXTY-SIX, GENERAL STATUTES OF 1878 RELATING TO LEGAL NOTICES.

..o0o..

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

SECTION 1. That sec. 83, chap. 66. general statutes of Minnesota, is amended to read:

Publication of legal notices must be made in weekly papers.

"Sec. 83. The publication of legal notices, public statements, tax lists, &c., required to be published in a newspaper once in each week for a number of weeks, shall be made on the day of publication of such newspaper. x x x "

County roads shall only be changed by order of, &c.

"Sec. 55. Every road located by Sta or County authority is a county r and shall only be changed or loca by an order x x."

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incorporated in our body politic. To those desirous to improve their condition in the world, those who honestly endeavor to avail themselves of the political privilege of our Republican Government, the ports of the United States have never been closed; but to the criminal and the pauper no such privileges are extended, and the statutes of the United States empower the Executive to prevent their landing.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN STENOGRAPHY (Series No. 1).

Time—letter.	Marks—letter.		Marks—speech.		General average.	
.....minutes.	1. Accuracy.....	.....	1. Accuracy.....	.....	Letter.....	.....
	2. Speed	.....	2. Speed	.....	Speech.....	.....
Time—speech.	Total.....	.....	Total.....	.....	Total.....	.....
.....minutes.	Average	.....	Average		Average	.....

[N. B.—This examination consists of two exercises, a letter and a speech, each containing from 250 to 270 words. The dictations are given to each competitor separately. One of the examiners dictates the letter, and, after a pause of a moment or two, the speech. There is no preliminary reading of the exercises and no word is repeated, but care is taken to pronounce each word distinctly. The marks for this examination depend largely on the speed attained in taking the notes. The dictation is, therefore, given as rapidly as the competitor can take it, but not so rapidly as to confuse the competitor. Some system of signals is prearranged by which the competitor may indicate whether he wishes the examiner to dictate more or less rapidly, such as nodding the head when an increase of speed is desired and shaking the head when a decrease is desired.

The time—to the fraction of a minute—occupied in taking the stenographic notes is noted and entered by the examiner in the proper table on the sheet.

After both exercises have been dictated the competitor writes out the notes in long-hand.

One and one-half hours are allowed for the examination—for the dictations and the writing out in long-hand.]

The following are samples of the exercises used for this examination:

DICTATION EXERCISE FOR THE LETTER.

PORT OF NEW YORK,
Appraiser's Office, November 4, 1887.

SIR: I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the request contained in your circular letter of the 21st ultimo to testify to the beneficial and practical results of the new system, as observed during the past two years in the classified service of this office. Solicitations for places, when made, have been of an inoffensive character, evincing, on the part of those who have passed the examinations, a natural anxiety and desire of obtaining position, or an interest in their success or that of their friends. The laws governing appointments have become too well known and appreciated and have been too strictly enforced to warrant any hope of evading the rules laid down on a mere claim for appointment. The character and capacity of those appointed under the rules, as shown by their diligence and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties and in their creditable efforts for advancement, have proved, with very few exceptions, to be of an order above the average; while the general effect of the new system upon the moral and business efficiency of the office has been most satisfactory. The result of the prohibition, by civil-service act of January 16, 1883, of the soliciting or receiving in Government offices of assessments or contributions for political

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purposes has accomplished much toward elevating the moral tone of employés, purifying and protecting their work, and thereby enhancing the value of their services to the Government.

Respectfully,

Appraiser.

PRESIDENT U. S. CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

[259 words.]

DICTATION EXERCISE FOR THE SPEECH.

There are many ways in which the convenience and comfort of those who have business with our public offices may be promoted by a thoughtful and obliging officer, and I shall expect those whom I may appoint to justify their selection by a conspicuous efficiency in the discharge of their duties. Honorable party service will certainly not be esteemed by me a disqualification for public office, but it will in no case be allowed to serve as a shield of official negligence, incompetency, or delinquency. It is entirely creditable to seek public office by proper methods and with proper motives, and all applicants will be treated with consideration. But I shall need, and the heads of Departments will need, time for inquiry and deliberation. Persistent importunity will not, therefore, be the best support of an applicant for office. Heads of departments, bureaus, and all other public officers having any duty connected therewith will be expected to enforce the civil-service law fully and without evasion. Beyond this obvious duty I hope to do something more to advance the reform of the civil service. The ideal, or even my own ideal, I shall probably not attain. Retrospect will be a safer basis of judgment than promises. We shall not, however, I am sure, be able to put our civil service upon a non-partisan basis until we have secured an incumbency that fair-minded men of the opposition will approve for impartiality and integrity. As the number of such in the civil list is increased removals from office will diminish.

[259 words.]

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN MODERN LANGUAGES.

(Series No. 1.)

[The time allowed for each examination in a modern language is two consecutive hours.]

FRENCH.

First exercise.—Translation from French to English.

Si, en effet, nous devons d'abord, dans l'école, former des hommes et des femmes à l'âme fortement trempée, notre premier souci doit être ensuite d'y former des citoyens. Or, c'est ce qu'on a complètement oublié dans notre système actuel d'enseignement. A part quelques banalités littéraires, dictées ou récitées, sur la grandeur de la France et l'amour de la patrie, l'enfant n'entend presque jamais parler de son pays, de la constitution qui le régit, des droits qu'il sera appelé à y exercer, des devoirs corrélatifs à ces droits. Un bon élève connaîtra sur le bout du doigt le nom des douze tribus d'Israël et la règle des participes; mais cet enfant qui demain sera citoyen ou épouse de citoyen, à peine saura-t-il que la France est une République, et ce que signifient les élections pour le Sénat, pour la Chambre des députés, pour les Conseils départementaux et communaux, dont il entend parler autour de lui, auxquelles bientôt il va prendre part. Une pareille ignorance peut convenir à un régime despotique qui ne veut que brutalement ou hypocritement imposer ses volontés; elle serait en contradiction flagrante avec un régime de liberté, de discussion, d'élections libres.

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Second exercise.—Translation from English to French.

But there is one other change that has, it must be admitted, done far more to increase the physical comforts of the poorest class than better food, higher wages, finer clothes. Men are no longer imprisoned for debt. No crime known to the law brought so many to the jails and prisons as the crime of debt, and the class most likely to get into debt was the most defenseless and dependent, the great body of servants, of artisans, and of laborers; those, in short, who depend on their daily wages for their daily bread. One hundred years ago the laborer who fell from a scaffold, or lay sick of a fever, was sure to be seized by the sheriff the moment he recovered and be carried to jail for the bill of a few dollars which he had run up during his illness at the huckster's or the tavern.

GERMAN.

First exercise.—Translation from German to English.

Das Ganze war disponirt worden, dass der Bär erst aufgesoürt, und dann von 500–600 Bauern auf einen Halbzirkel ungefähr 100 Jägern zugetrieben werden sollte. Nachdem am bestimmten Tage alle diese Anordnungen in möglichster Stille ausgeführt und sämmtliche Leute angestellt waren, ertönte das Zeichen zum Beginn der Jagd, ein langgehaltener Waldhornton, schnell gefolgt von andern lärmenden Instrumenten und dem Geschrei der Treiber. Es dauerte nicht lange, so schallte zu meiner Rechten, wo Herr Konesko stand, ein Schuss den Wald entlang, und dann war alles weider ruhig. Nach einigen Minuten hörte ich von fern ein Thier ziemlich laut durch die dichten Gebüsche brechen, da die Stille eines der heitersten Octobertagen nebst dem Rascheln der den Boden schon bedeckenden Blätter das Geräusch der Schritte eines jeden laufenden Thieres verdoppelte.

Second exercise.—Translation from English to German.

It may, at first sight, seem strange that, after so many years of intellectual weakness, of feeble tottering, and of blind groping, there should suddenly have appeared so great a crowd of poets and novelists, historians and essayists, following hard upon the war for independence. But the fact is merely another illustration of a great truth, of which the history of every people is replete with examples, the truth that periods of national commotion, disorder, and contention are invariably followed by periods of mental activity. What ever can turn the minds of men from the channels in which they have long been running, and stir them to their inmost depths, has never yet failed to produce most salutary and lasting results.

ITALIAN.

First exercise.—Translation from Italian to English.

Quando una nave appartenente ai citadini di una delle parti contraenti venisse a naufragare, affondare o soffrire qualche avaria sulle coste o nei dominii dell' altra, le arà concesso ogni assistenza e protezione nello stesso modo che si usa e costuma colle navi dello stato ove avvenne l' infortunio, permettendo alla medesima di scaricare, se è necessario, il suo contenuto, mercanzie ed effetti, ediricaricare lo stesso contenuto o parti di esso, senza pagare nessun diritto di sorta, eccetto quello che può essere dovuto sopra gli articoli lasciati per la consumazione.

Second exercise.—Translation from English to Italian.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on

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the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party, it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

SPANISH.

First exercise.—Translation from Spanish to English.

5. Mas si algunos efectos, mercancías ó propiedades de los designados en las reglas primera y segunda se trasladaren á algun lugar no ocupado á la sazon por las fuerzas de los Estados Unidos; al introducirse á tal lugar, ó al venderse ó consumirse en él, quedrarán sujetos á los mismos derechos que bajo las leyes mexicanas deberian pagar en tales casos si se hubieran importado en tiempo de paz por las aduanas marítimas, y hubiesen pagado en allas los derechos que establece el arancel mexicano.

Second exercise.—Translation from English to Spanish.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the President of the Mexican Republic, with the previous approbation of its General Congress; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the city of Washington, or at the seat of government of Mexico, in four months from the date of the signature hereof, or sooner if practicable.

(Series No. 2.)

DANISH.

First exercise.—Translation from Danish to English.

Danmarks Öer have et saa yndigt, venligt, fredsält Udseende, at man, ved i Tankerne at gaae tilbage til deres Oprindelse, aldrig erindres om nogen voldsom Naturbegivenhed; de synes ikke ved noget Jordskälv at väre opkastede, ei heller gjennemfurede af en väldig Vandflod, men snarere at have opdukket sagtelig af det synkende Hav. Sletterne ere jevne og store; Bakkerne faa og smaa og blidt afrundede. Ingen bratte Skränter, ingen dybe Huler minde om Jordens Fódselskamp. Skovene hänge ikke vildt paa skyhóie Fjeldrygge, men leire sig som et levende Hegn om de frugtbare Marker. Bakkene styrte sig ikke ned i skummende Fosser, gjennem dybe og mórke Klófter, men glide stille og klare hen mellem Siv og Krat.

Second exercise.—Translation from English to Danish.

The climate of Canada presents great extremes of heat and cold, especially in the lower or eastern part of the province. The seasons of spring, summer, and autumn are included between the months of May and September. In October the frosts begin, and during November and the first three weeks of December snow storms are incessant. After this period the atmosphere clears, an intense and dry frost succeeds and continues until April or May, during the whole of which time the sky is serene and of a bright azure hue. Throughout this long winter the ground is buried under a hard covering of ice and frozen snow. The snow begins to melt in April and has all disappeared by the first week of May. Summer is then fully established, and the vegetation breaks forth in profuse luxuriance.

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SWEDISH.

First exercise.—Translation from Swedish to English.

Om Natur och Historia äro Källorna för att lära förstå ett folk, så är den förras inflytande märkligare på folket i gemen, den sednares på de högre Klasserna, som, satta i beröring med en större verld, af den erhålla en mångfaldigare bildning. Det är arbetaren, i sin svett sträfvande att afvinna naturen fyllnaden af lifvets första, enklaste behof, som också mest får erfara, att hon i Norden, ehuru belönande omtankan och fliten, likväl aflagt alla dragen af en klemande mor, som ger mycket och fordrar litet. Blott ett härdadt, arbetsamt, förståndigt slägte kunde bebo Skandinaviens dalor och berg, eljest vore det fäloradt; och äfven vår historia återför tankan till den moraliska spänstighet och kraft, som sjelfva det nordiska lefnadssättet utvecklar och underhållar.

Second exercise.—Translation from English to Swedish.

Within doors the travelers were warm, the houses being close, the walls thick, the lights small, and the glass all double. Their food was chiefly the flesh of deer, cured in the season, bread good enough, but baked as biscuit, dried fish of several sorts, and occasionally pieces of mutton and buffalo, which are pretty good meats. All the stores of winter provisions are laid up in summer. Their drink was water mixed with a little spirit, and, for a treat, wine instead of beer, which, however, the people possess of good quality. The hunters, who venture abroad in all weather, frequently brought in fine venison, and sometimes bear's flesh, which, however, was not much esteemed. The visitors had a good stock of tea, with which they treated their friends, and they lived cheerfully and well, all things considered.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN LAW (Series No. 1).

[This examination consists of two subjects of equal weight—government and law—and is limited in time to three consecutive hours.]

FIRST SUBJECT.—*Government.*

Question 1. What is a republican form of government?

Question 2. When did the present Constitution of the United States go into effect?

Question 3. Into what coördinate branches is the Government of the United States divided, and what are the principal functions of each?

Question 4. In what ways may the Constitution of the United States be amended?

Question 5. How may a bill vetoed by the President become a law?

Question 6. To what classes of cases does the judicial power of the Supreme Court of the United States extend?

Question 7. What are some of the powers given by the Constitution to Congress?

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Law.*

Question 1. What is meant by (1) common law; (2) statute law; (3) municipal ordinance?

Question 2. Define dower at common law, and state the distinction between dower and jointure.

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Question 3. What is title in fee-simple?

Question 4. What are the distinctions between a corporation and a partnership?

Question 5. What is a common carrier?

Question 6. State the difference between *quo warranto* and *mandamus*.

Question 7. What is meant by *res adjudicata* and *stare decisis*?

Question 8. What are the leading rules for the interpretation of statutes?

Question 9. What is a contract?

Question 10. State the general rule as to the responsibility of a principal for the acts of his agent.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION IN PROOF-READING.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Practical questions	3
Second: Correction of proof	7
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to three consecutive hours.

The first subject of this examination—practical questions—contains questions in orthography, syntax, punctuation, marks (punctuation, accent, sound, and proof-reader's marks), also in regard to kinds of type, imposing of forms, implements of the printer's art, etc.

The second subject—correction of proof—consists of two or three exercises in practical proof-reading.

SECOND BRANCH OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE—CUSTOMS SERVICE.

CLERK EXAMINATION (Series 2).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	4
Third: Copying	3
Fourth: Letter-writing	3
Fifth: Arithmetic	5
Sixth: Elements of bookkeeping and of accounts	2
Seventh: Elements of geography, history and government of the United States	1
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for the examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects of the clerk examination, customs service, are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects in the clerk examination, departmental service, pp. 155 and 156, and the seventh subject is substantially the same as the sixth subject of the special examiner examination, p. 170.

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FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

5,673,911,987.87
44,376,013,705.90
32,673,231,695.25
7,736,910,286.16
6,444,642,155.14
44,297,763,429.39
26,105,321,266.57
9,708,132,873.63
8,856,764.397.49
42,231,001,161.86
63,497,476,084.03
123,435,602,002.90

Express in figures the following numbers:

Question 2. One hundred and one million one thousand and ten.

Question 3. Three hundred and forty-three million ten thousand and one, and one ten thousandth.

Express in words the following figures:

Question 4. 3,000,600.

Question 5. 200,002,002.00025.

Question 6. A grocer having a capital of $10,000 invested $\frac{1}{4}$ of it in tea, at $\frac{5}{16}$ of a dollar per pound; $\frac{5}{16}$ of the remainder in coffee, at $\frac{1}{2}$ of a dollar per pound, and $\frac{5}{16}$ of the rest in sugar, at $5\frac{5}{16}$ cents per pound. What quantity of each did he buy and how much money had he left?

Give work in full in common fractions.

Question 7. A dealer exported 374.319 bushels of corn, receiving in exchange coal at the rate of 1 ton of coal for 15.124 bushels of corn. How much coal did he receive?

Give work in full in decimal fractions.

Question 8. A merchant imported 120 tons of English iron, costing $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound, on which he paid a duty of 20 per cent. The freight was 5 shillings sterling per ton. What was the total cost in U. S. currency? (The ton equals 2,240 lbs. The pound sterling equals $4.8665.)

Give work in full.

Question 9. The interest of $39,000.00 for 3 years 1 month and 18 days is $8,554.00. What is the rate per cent. per annum?

Give work in full.

Question 10. What is the difference between the true and the bank discount of $7,000 payable in 7 months at 6 per cent.?

Give work in full.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Elements of bookkeeping and of accounts.*

Exercise.—Samuel Adams, a contractor, had the following dealings with the Treasury Department: He furnished, January 3, 1883, 2,575 lbs. of twine, at 12 cents a lb.; April 4, '83, 25 doz. gold pens, at $25 a doz.; May 7, '83, 645 reams letter-paper, at $2 a ream; July 9, '83, 45 doz. qt. Arnold's ink, at $3 a doz.; October 30, '83, 1,000,000 envelopes, at $2 a thousand; and December 5, '83, 8 doz. inkstands, at $1.97 a doz. He was paid cash as follows: February 4, 1883, $175; April 30, $350; July 15, $700; November 5, $2,300; and December 31, 1883, he

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was allowed on settlement $45 for cartage, and charged $75 for breakage and $60 for shortage on envelopes. State his account in the blank below, with proper heading, and show the balance, if any, due him.

DAY INSPECTOR EXAMINATION (Series 7).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	5
Third: Copying	5
Fourth: Arithmetic	5
Fifth: Geography of America and Europe	3
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of the day inspector examination, customs service, are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects in the clerk examination, deparmental service, pp. 155 and 156.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add these amounts across, placing the totals in the spaces provided, and find grand total.

			Totals.
9277	3185	2054	
1326	8520	5291	
2657	5873	5212	
5281	3535	8841	
23493	33285	2479	
15725	2165	2957	
3013	4425	4869	
8890	31715	1789	
504	2071	4131	
6284	290	3152	
770	7291	87247	
13323	7400	329	
491	3	33001	
978	1940	535	
19	486	1405	
856	2718	6	
769	210	7457	
28923	71614	892	
Grand total			

Question 2. Express the following in words: 10,111,303.0125.

Question 3. Express the following in words: $1,405,090.625.

Question 4. Express in sign and figures one million one thousand and ten dollars and twenty cents.

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Question 5. What is the sum of 7752.5+775.75+77.625+7.6625+.66625?
Give work in full.

Question 6. Divide ½ of 4½ by ⅔ of ¼.
Give work in full, and reduce fraction to its lowest terms.

Question 7. A merchant purchased 3 hhd. wine at 50 cts. per gal. He lost by leakage, from one hhd. 10%, from another 5%, and from the other 4% of the quantity. He sold the remainder at 20 cts. per qt. Did he gain or lose by the transaction, and how much?
Give work in full.

Question 8. If a laborer received for his services $2.75 per day, exclusive of Sundays, during the year 1887, and paid $175 per year for house rent, $1.10 per day for provisions, $8 per month for fuel and lights, $6.50 per month for clothing for self and family, and 25 cts. per day for incidentals, how much had he left at the close of the year?
Give work in full.

Question 9. Five lots of coal, containing, respectively, 43½ tons, 38½ tons, 45½ tons, 33½ tons, and 66⅛ tons, were divided equally among five dealers. How much did each receive? (Ton=2,240 lbs.)
Give work in full, and express answer in tons, hundred-weights, and quarters.

Question 10. What will it cost to carpet a room 13 feet long and 18 feet wide with carpeting ⅘ yd. wide at $1.25 per lineal yard?
Give work in full.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Geography.*

[N.B.—The first five and the eighth question of this subject are substantially the same as the United States geography of the sixth subject of the railway mail clerk examination, p, 214.] The other questions are as follows:

Question 6. In what foreign country is each of the following-named commercial cities? Lisbon, Bremen, Londonderry, Bombay, Bordeaux.

Question 7. In what grand geographical division is each of the following-named foreign states or countries? Peru, Guatemala, Austria, Ireland, Nova Scotia.

Question 9. Give the names of two important seaports on each of the following-named bodies of water: Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, English Channel, Irish Sea, Straits of Dover.

Question 10. To what foreign power does each of the following-named countries, islands, or provinces belong? Australia, Cuba, Java, India, Cape Colony.

NIGHT INSPECTOR EXAMINATION (Series 6).

This examination is used also for the examination of applicants for the position of opener and packer, messenger, watchman, or usher.]

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	3
Third: Copying	3
Fourth: Arithmetic	2
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

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The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

$1,811,137.87
3,705.90
675.25
10,289.16
742,155.74
429.39
6,873.68
397.49
1,956,374.20

Question 2. A merchant purchased twenty-seven hundred and nine gallons of wine, from which he sold one hundred and fifty-seven gallons two quarts and one pint. How much had he left?

Give work in full.

Question 3. A merchant bought 21 barrels of flour at $7.85 a barrel, and 906 yards of duck at $0.32 a yard. He sold the flour at $8.35 a barrel and the duck at $0.28 a yard. Did he gain or lose by the transaction, and how much?

Give work in full.

Question 4. Write in words the following number: 10,501,045.

Question 5. Write in words the following amount: $11,103,025.375.

Question 6. If the average daily receipts of the United States Treasury for the year 1882, Sundays included, were $1,436,906.77, what were the gross receipts of that year?

Give work in full.

Question 7. If 99 bars of iron cost $330, what will one bar cost?

Give work in full.

Question 8. What will be the duty on 10 bales of silk, each weighing 650 lb. gross, at 40 cents per pound?

Give work in full.

Question 9. At $3.25 per day how much will an opener and packer earn during the year 1887, excluding Sundays?

Give work in full.

Question 10. Express in sign and figures ten million ten thousand and ten dollars and twenty-five cents.

INSPECTRESS EXAMINATION (Series 3).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography (abbreviations)	1
Second: Penmanship	3
Third: Copying	2
Fourth: Arithmetic	2
Fifth: Geography of America and Europe	2
Total of weights	10

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For explanation of "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of this examination are substantially the same as those of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155, except that the first subject consists of an exercise in writing abbreviations. For this exercise the examiner pronounces the words and the competitor is required to write the authorized abbreviations.

The fifth subject of this examination—geography of America and Europe—is substantially the same as the fifth subject of the day inspector examination, p. 205.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following across, placing the totals in the spaces provided, and find grand total.

			Totals.
309	1827	2503	
297	7520	5391	
2657	8984	7272	
7777	6575	2488	
23472	3285	2499	
5755	2765	2357	
713	4426	4869	
8890	515	3689	
564	2094	1074	
6284	290	7997	
325	3400	329	
491	9309	5001	
9978	940	535	
70	614	2802	
	Grand total...		

Question 2. Express the following in sign and figures:

Ten thousand one hundred and one dollars and twelve and one-half cents.

Question 3. Express in words the following figures and abbreviations: 10 cwt., 2 qr., 20 lb., 8 oz.

Question 4. Express the following in figures:

MDCCCLXI. XIX. XCIV.

Question 5. Divide a week (of 7 days) into eleven equal parts, expressing the answer in hours, minutes, and seconds.

Give work in full.

Question 6. At $1.66⅔ per yard, what will it cost to lay one width of carpeting through a passageway 72 feet in length?

Give work in full.

Question 7. Add 1.625 and 4.4375.

Give work in full.

Question 8. What is the difference between the amounts received in one year by two employés in the customs service, one of whom received $75 per month and the other 25 cents per hour, working 10 hours per day and 308 days in the year?

Give work in full.

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ASSISTANT WEIGHER EXAMINATION (Series 5).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	2
Third: Copying	3
Fourth: Arithmetic	4
Total	10

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155.

SECOND SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

$95,673,917,987.88
34,376,013,705.80
32,673,231,698.25
9,746,910,286.16
642,855.24
26,195,328,266.57
182,873.63
8,956,864,397.49
9,048,307,000.33

Question 2. Express the following in figures: Ten million three thousand and one.

Question 3. Express the following in sign and figures:

One million one hundred and ten dollars sixty-two and one-half cents.

Question 4. Express the following sign and figures in words:

$10,500.75.

Question 5. Express the following signs, abbreviations, and figures in words:

£225 5*s.* 3*d.*

Question 6. A coal dealer sold to a grocer 5 tons of coal at $6.75 per ton, and took in payment therefor 10 lb. coffee, at $37½ cts. per lb.; 2 lb. tea, at 75 cts. per lb.; 20 lb. sugar, at 7½ cts. per lb.; 5 lb. butter, at 42 cts. per lb., and the balance in cash. What amount did he receive in cash?

Give work in full.

Question 7. The standard wine gallon of the United States contains 231 cubic inches. How many cubic inches are there in 1 hhd. 1 bbl. and 2 qt.?

Give work in full.

Question 8. At 37½ cts. per sq. yd. how much will it cost to paint the outside of a tight board fence 6 feet high around a field 200 feet long by 150 feet wide?

Give work in full.

Question 9. A merchant purchased 50 bushels apples at $1.50 per bushel. He sold one fourth of them, being damaged, at 20 cts. per peck, and the balance at 50 cts. per peck. Did he gain or lose by the transaction, and how much?

Give work in full.

Question 10. If a laborer received $900 for his services during the year 1887, what was his average daily pay, including Sundays?

Give work in full, and carry the answer to two decimal places.

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OTHER SPECIAL CUSTOMS EXAMINATIONS.

Other special customs examinations are held as the exigencies of the service require, such as those for examiners of merchandise, examiners of woolen goods, examiners of drugs, and examiners of other special classes of goods; also law clerks, assistant gaugers, marble-measurers, etc. Examinations of the character here described are not always held at the regular semi-annual examinations, on the first Tuesdays of April and October, but may be held on said days or at such times as the needs of the service require. Persons who have applications on file for these positions will be informed when special examinations are held.

THIRD BRANCH OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE—POSTAL SERVICE.

CLERK EXAMINATION (Series 20).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	3
Fourth: Letter-writing	1
Fifth: Arithmetic	3
Sixth: Geography and local delivery	5
Seventh: Reading addresses	5
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to six consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects of the clerk examination, postal service, are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, pp. 155 and 156, except that the first subject includes an exercise in abbreviations in addition to the usual spelling exercise. The first five questions of the sixth subject are substantially the same as the geography questions of the special examiner examination, departmental service, p. 161, and the last five questions are substantially the same as the local delivery quesions of the carrier examination, p. 207, and the seventh subject is substantially the same as the eighth subject of the railway mail clerk examination p. 211.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express in words the following: 990,050,006.0021.

Question 2. Express in figures the following, avoiding the use of common (or vulgar) fractions:

One million three thousand seven hundred and one and one ten-thousandth.

Question 3. Express in words the following signs and figures: 20 lb. 8 oz. @ 2c. per oz. = $6.56.

Question 4. If a railroad car run 41½ miles per hour, how far would it go in 12 days running 10½ hours per day?

Give work in full.

Question 5. If paper is worth 40 cents per pound, what is the cost of one sheet of paper weighing six pounds to the ream? (480 sheets = 1 ream.)

Give work in full.

Question 6 The following table shows, in part, the amounts appropriated for and the amounts expended in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-Gen-

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eral for the year ended June 30, 1886. **Required:** (1) The total amount expended, (2) the total amount appropriated, and (3) the unexpended balance.

Items.	Amounts expended.	Amounts appropriated.
Postmasters' salaries	$11,348,178.17	$12,200,000.00
Clerks' salaries	4,977,663.47	5,150,000.00
Carriers' salaries, etc	4,312,296.70	4,485,000.00
Wrapping paper	28,766.49	35,000.00
Totals		
Total expenses brought down		
Unexpended balance		

Question 7. Three gross of lead pencils are divided equally among the clerks in a post-office, giving to each clerk eleven and leaving a remainder of fourteen pencils. How many clerks are there in the office?

Give work in full.

Question 8. Find the value of each of the following items and total value of the whole:

28,155 one-cent stamps.....$

3,200 two-cent " .....

12,200 five-cent " .....

25,500 one-cent stamped envelopes @ $11.30 per M.....

31,500 two-cent stamped envelopes @ $21.30 per M .....

Total.....

Question 9. An office uses 98 pounds of twine per year in tying packages. Allowing 178 yards to the pound, how many packages are tied if each requires an average of 1¼ feet?

Give work in full.

Question 10. Multiply 693.6 by 785.09 and divide the product by 25.

Give work in full.

CARRIER EXAMINATION (Series 21).

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	1
Fourth: Arithmetic	1
Fifth: Local delivery	3
Sixth: Reading addresses	3
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first subject of this examination is substantially the same as the corresponding subject of the inspectress examination, customs service, p. 203, and the second and third subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155, and the sixth subject is substantially the same as the eighth subject of the railway mail clerk examination p. 211.

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FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Express in sign and figures seventy-two million five thousand and eighty-two dollars ten cents and two and one-half mills.

Question 2. Express in words the following: 5,312,209.521.

Question 3. Express in words the following: 10 mi. 8 fur. 640 rd. 1,760 yd. 10,560 ft. 6 in. = 16 mi. 6 in.

Question 4. A carrier makes 4 trips a day, carrying 64 letters and 32 papers each trip. The letters average in weight ½ oz. each and the papers 2 oz. each. How many pounds of mail does he deliver in a day? (16 oz. to the pound.)

Give work in full.

Question 5. Multiply 26.32 by 3, and to the product add 2.04.

Give work in full.

Question 6. Add the following, placing the sum at the bottom:

5,321,792.18
359,212,175.75
11,515,666.66
2,919,286,554.55
115.25
999,510.45
4,786,452,369.38
29,236,111,522.73
75,775,016.15
90,187,236,541.02

Question 7. A carrier delivers in one day 254 letters, 423 papers, and 27 packages. Each letter has on it a two-cent stamp, each paper a one-cent stamp, and each package a four-cent stamp. How much would the Government make or lose on this mail, supposing the whole cost of transportation and delivery to be $11.42?

Give work in full.

Question 8. A carrier walks a distance of 20 squares each trip, each square being 400 feet in length. If he advance 20 inches each step, how many steps will he take on the trip?

Give work in full.

Question 9. A carrier who makes 1,200 trips a year rides on the street cars twice every trip, the fare being five cents a ride. What is the cost of street-car fare for the year?

Give work in full.

Question 10. In an office employing 35 carriers, each carrier loses 20 minutes a day in idle talk. Suppose the average salary of each to be $2.50 for ten hours' work, what is the cost to the Government of the lost time each day, and what will it amount to in a year of 313 working days?

Give work in full.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Local delivery.*

Question 1. Name the principal railroads (not exceeding five) which pass through or terminate in this city, and give the location (the street or streets on which situated) of the principal depot or ticket office of each.

Question 2. Name four streets which pass nearest to the building in which this examination is held, and mention one public building or prominent business house on each.

Question 3. Name the principal hotels in this city (not exceeding five), and give the location (street or streets on which situated) of each.

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Question 4. Name some street or streets by which one could pass from the extreme northern to the extreme southern portion of this city, and mention five prominent buildings, places, or parks which would be passed on the route given.

Question 5. Name a street-car line (or connecting lines) by which one could travel nearly or quite across this city, and name the principal streets over which it or they pass.

MESSENGER EXAMINATION (Series 7).

[This examination is used also for the examination of applicants for the position of porter, piler, stamper, or junior clerk.]

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	2
Second: Penmanship	2
Third: Copying	4
Fourth: Arithmetic	2
Total of weights	10

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to five consecutive hours.

The first subject of this examination is substantially the same as the first subject of the inspectress examination, customs service, p. 203, and the second and third subjects are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

210, 286. 36
188, 763, 129. 37
490, 206. 57
6, 433, 132, 873. 68
8, 856, 764, 397. 49
563, 097, 579, 084. 03
3, 235, 602, 007. 70

Question 2. The area of New Hampshire is 5,955,200 acres; the area of South Carolina, 19,564,800 acres, and the area of Pennsylvania, 28,937,600. By how much does the area of Pennsylvania exceed the areas of New Hampshire and South Carolina combined?

Give work in full.

Question 3. During the year 1886 a postmaster rented a building at the rate of $100 a month, and paid two clerks $45 each per month, and had left out of his annual salary $200. What was his salary?

Give work in full.

Question 4. Write in words the following numbers and abbreviations: 903,014 lb. & 15 oz.

Question 5. Write in figures the following number: One million twenty-three thousand and five.

Question 6. A mail package contains 4,992 letters averaging one-half ounce each. How many pounds of mail in the package?

Give work in full.

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Question 7. The postmaster at Pittsfield, Mass., made requisition for 98 sheets of 1-cent stamps, 54 sheets 2-cent stamps, 32 sheets 3-cent stamps, 12 sheets 5-cent stamps, and 6 sheets 10-cent stamps. What was the total value of the stamps required, each sheet containing 100 stamps?

Give work in full.

Question 8. The total weight of a newspaper mail is 918 pounds. What is the weight in ounces?

Give work in full.

Question 9. Write in sign and figures: Eight hundred and twenty-five thousand and twenty-five dollars and seven cents.

Question 10. A postmaster buys 5 gross of pencils for $21.60. What is the cost of each pencil?

Give work in full.

FOURTH BRANCH OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE—RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE (Series 1).

CLERK EXAMINATION.

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First: Orthography	1
Second: Penmanship	1
Third: Copying	2
Fourth: Letter-writing	1
Fifth: Arithmetic	2
Sixth: Geography of the United States	4
Seventh: Railway and other systems of transportation in the U. S	5
Eighth: Reading addresses	4
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights," and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is six consecutive hours.

The first, second, third, and fourth subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the corresponding subjects of the clerk examination, pp. 155 and 156.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the total at the bottom:

742,155.74
429.39
6,873.68
397.49
1,956,374.20

Question 2. Express in figures one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Question 3. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, the postal clerks employed on railroads traveled 122,031,104 miles, and those employed on steamboats 1,767,649 miles. How many miles more were traveled by railroad than by steamboat?

Give work in full.

Question 4. If a railway mail clerk earn $800 in a year, how much will he have left after paying his board at the rate of $16 a month?

Give work in full.

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Question 5. If a railway mail clerk spend ten cents a day for street-car fare, how much will he spend in six months of 30 days each?

Give work in full.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Geography.*

Question 1. Name two States crossed or in part bounded by each of the following-named rivers, and give the capital of each of the States named:

River.	State.	Capital.	State.	Capital.
Connecticut				
Delaware				
Ohio				
Mississippi				
Missouri				

Question 2. Name the State in which you live and the States or foreign countries or bodies of water which form the boundaries on two sides of that State.

Question 3. Name two important cities on each of the following-named rivers and lakes, and give the name of the State in which each of these cities is situated: Hudson River, Ohio River, Mississippi River, Lake Erie, Lake Michigan.

Question 4. Name three cities on or near the Atlantic Ocean, one on or near the Gulf of Mexico, and one on or near the Pacific Ocean.

Question 5. Name the State of the Union that extends farthest east and the State that extends farthest west, and name the capital of each.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Railway and other systems of transportation in the United States.*

DIVISIONS OF THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

First division.—The New England States.

Second division.—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Third division.—Maryland (excluding the Eastern Shore), Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Fourth division.—South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Fifth division.—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Sixth division.—Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming.

Seventh division.—Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Eighth division.—California, Nevada, Oregon, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Washington.

Ninth division.—The through mail via Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toledo, and Detroit; the lines of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.

Tenth division.—Wisconsin, Northern Peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana.

Eleventh division.—Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, and Texas.

Question 1. Name the three principal cities of your State and the principal railway lines (three, if there be that many) centering in each of them.

Question 2. Name the principal railways (not less than two) passing through or terminating in your State, and give five of the principal connections (roads which are crossed by them or terminate in the same city with them), made by either or both of them.

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Question 3. Name the roads which together form the most direct line from your nearest railway station (give name of that station) to the largest city in any adjoining State. (Give name of the city and of the adjoining State.)

Question 4. Name the road or roads connecting two of the most important cities in your State and name ten of the largest cities (or important towns, if there be not ten cities) situated on those roads.

Question 5. Name the two most important railway centers in each of the States of your railway mail division (omitting your own State) and the road or roads or steamboat lines connecting each of those centers with the capital of your State.

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Reading addresses.*

The examiner will note in the proper place on the right-hand upper corner of this sheet the examination number of the competitor.

The examiner in charge will take each competitor separately, after he has filled out the other sheets of this examination, and examine him in the exercise of reading addresses. As the same package of cards will be used for each competitor, only one can be examined at a time. The competitor should be taken into a separate room, away from the other competitors, in order that they may not hear the reading.

The competitor will be furnished with the package of cards arranged in order of numbers from one to fifty. The examiner will take this sheet in his hand, note the exact time the competitor commences the reading of the first card, and then direct the competitor to commence the reading, enjoining upon him the necessity of reading as rapidly as he can with accuracy, and informing him that he will not be allowed more than ten minutes for the reading of the fifty addresses. The examiner will, with a pencil (a colored pencil if practicable), underline on this sheet each error made by the competitor in the reading, and when the reading is completed, will note hereon the time of the completion to the fraction of a minute.

It will be necessary for the examiner to be very careful in noting the errors made by the competitor. It will not be proper for the examiner to interrupt the competitor in the course of his reading by any questions, as such interruption will not only delay the competitor, but will give him an opportunity to correct his own errors. The competitor will be allowed to make only one attempt to read each card or any portion of the address thereon. The examiner will, therefore, ignore a second reading, should the competitor in any case give one, and mark the error or give credit, as the case may be, on the first reading. Every error should be carefully noted, whether in the title of the individual, any portion of his name, the number of the street, the town, city, county, or State. No charge will be made for incorrect pronunciations, if the name required can be distinguished by the pronunciation given.

The examiner will be careful to underline only the particular point in which the error has been made, to wit: In the title, in the part of the name incorrectly read, or in the part of the address giving the number, street, town, county, or State. Care must be taken to see that the cards are properly arranged in numerical order after the examination of each competitor, and prior to the commencement of the examination of another.

The cards upon which this test is made are of about the size of a postal-card, and the addresses thereon are in manuscript or photolithographs of manuscript, in different styles of handwriting. There are fifty cards in the package. The addresses are also printed upon a sheet which the examiner holds during the reading and on which the errors made by the competitor are indicated.

ADDRESSES.

See samples of addresses on opposite sheet.

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FIFTH BRANCH OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE—THE INDIAN SERVICE.

TEACHER EXAMINATION—(Series No. 1.)

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First—Orthography	5
Second—Penmanship	4
Third—Personal Questions and Pedagogy	3
Fourth—English Composition and Rhetoric	5
Fifth—Grammar	6
Sixth—Arithmetic	6
Seventh—Geography	4
Eighth—History and Government of the United States	4
Ninth—Elements of Natural Philosophy	2
Tenth—Elementary Algebra	1
Total	40

For explanation of the "relative weights" and the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to eight consecutive hours.

The first and second subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the first and second subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155.

THIRD SUBJECT.—*Personal Questions and Pedagogy.*

Under this head categorical questions are asked in regard to the applicant's education, experience (especially in teaching), health, habits, and knowledge of the art or science of teaching.

In marking the answers to these questions, form, conciseness, pertinence, and construction are taken into consideration, but not the facts stated.

Penmanship is marked on this exercise.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*English Composition and Rhetoric.*

This exercise is designed chiefly to test the competitor's skill in simple English composition. In marking the essay, its errors in form, spelling, capitals, punctuation, syntax, and style, and its adherence to the subject are considered.

Penmanship is marked on this exercise.

The subject given for the essay in Series No. 1 was "The education of Indians."

The competitor is not permitted to make any allusion to his political or religious opinions or affiliations, and his essay must contain not less than 200 nor more than 300 words.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Grammar.*

Question 1. Give a synopsis of the verb run in the first person, singular number, indicative mood.

Question 2. (*a*) What is an adverb? (*b*) Name eight adverbs. (*c*) Construct a sentence having in it an adverb of time, and underscore the adverb. (*d*) Give the rule of syntax for adverbs.

Question 3. (*a*) What is a prefix? (*b*) What is a suffix? (*c*) What is the diæresis and for what is it used?

Question 4. Analyze the following sentence: The teacher was very well educated but not a man of experience in business.

Question 5. Write the following sentence, correcting errors in syntax, and parse the words printed in italics: I do not know but what you *think* me at fault in the matter; but *there* is no one which ought to be better informed than me, and my own judgment and *conscience*, based upon the *best* information *at* hand, approves my course.

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SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

In solving the problems it is not sufficient merely to indicate the operation, but the work must be given in full, showing how the answers are obtained.

Question 1. (*a*) Define prime factors, prime number, greatest common divisor, least common multiple, cancellation.

(*b*) Of what factors is the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers the product?

(*c*) Find the greatest common divisor of 4718, 6451, and 8876.

Give work in full.

Question 2. (*a*) Give the rule for finding the least common denominator of two or more fractions.

(*b*) Add $\frac{4}{15}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{33}{56}$, and $3\frac{3}{7}$. Reduce the answer to a mixed number.

(*c*) Perform the following indicated operations: $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{7}{9} + \frac{8}{17}$.

Give work in full.

Question 3. (*a*) Give the table for linear measure.

(*b*) Define commission, consignee, and net proceeds.

(*c*) A man offered a piece of property for 36% more than it cost him, but finally sold it for 16% less than he offered it for. His profits were $740.48. For how much did he first offer it?

Give work in full.

Question 4. (*a*) Give the United States rule for calculating interest when partial payments have been made. (*b*) A note for $980, with interest at 6%, was dated January 1, 1880. The following payments were indorsed thereon: January 1, 1882, $45; July 1, 1882, $150; January 1, 1885, $400. What was due on the note, principal and interest, January 1, 1890?

Give work in full.

Question 5. Haynes, Hood & Harding formed a partnership for one year. On commencing business Haynes invested $\frac{1}{2}$, Hood $\frac{2}{5}$, and Harding the remainder of the capital stock which aggregated $17,700. At the end of 4 months Haynes withdrew 20% of his share; Hood, at the end of 7 months, withdrew 25% of his share, and at the end of 9 months Harding invested $2,850 more. The gain at the close of the year was $8,106.40. How much of this should each partner receive?

Give work in full.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Geography.*

Question 1. (*a*) Define geography, axis, poles. (*b*) Name and locate the zones of climate and explain the causes of the difference of temperature in the different zones. (*c*) Define prairie, llanos, steppes.

Question 2. (*a*) Name the five races of men, and mention their characteristics and principal locations. (*b*) Name the five great political divisions of North America. (*c*) What section is known as the Mississippi Valley?

Question 3. (*a*) Name five South American countries and the capital of each. (*b*) Bound England. (*c*) Name the capital of France, of Russia, of Switzerland, of Turkey, of Holland.

Question 4. Name five States which border on the Mississippi River and the capital of each State named.

Question 5. Draw a map of the State in which this examination is held, showing the outlines of the State, the capital, and four other principal cities and towns.

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*History and Government of the United States.*

Question 1. (*a*) Name the four prominent discoverers of America in the 15th century. (*b*) Name the four nations that had most to do with the early discoveries and settlements of this country. (*c*) Why were the aborigines of this country called Indians?

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Question 2. Give a brief account of one of the earliest permanent settlements in this country, naming the location, date of settlement, nationality of the settlers, and any circumstance which led to the settlement.

Question 3. (*a*) What was the cause of the Revolutionary War? (*b*) Name the first two battles of the Revolutionary War, and state in what year and where they were fought. (*c*) When and where was the last great surrender of the British forces, and who was the British commander of the forces surrendered?

Question 4. (*a*) Name the first five Presidents of the United States, and state some important event that occurred during the administration of each. (*b*) Name five of the great battles of the War of Rebellion, and give the State in which each battle named was fought, and name the general commanding on each side.

Question 5. (*a*) Name the three branches of government provided for by the Constitution. What are the functions of each branch? How are persons elected or appointed to each branch? (*b*) What are the constitutional qualifications requisite for eligibility to the office of President of the United States? (*c*) In whom does the Constitution vest the power to declare war?

NINTH SUBJECT.—*Natural Philosophy.*

Question 1. (*a*) Define heat. (*b*) What are the sources of artificial heat? (*c*) What are the sources of natural heat?

Question 2. Explain the action of a common suction pump, and state the greatest distance above the water that the lower valve can be placed.

Question 3. Define the following: (*a*) adhesion; (*b*) cohesion; (*c*) gravity; (*d*) weight; (*e*) force.

Question 4. Explain the principle of the hydraulic press.

Question 5. Explain the principle of the siphon.

TENTH SUBJECT.—*Elementary Algebra.*

Question 1. (*a*) Give the formulas for the square of the sum of two quantities; (*b*) for the square of the difference of two quantities, and (*c*) for the product of the sum and difference of two quantities.

Question 2. (*a*) Resolve $a^4 - b^4$ into three binomial factors. (*b*) Give the formula for finding the factors of the difference of the cubes of any two quantities.

Give work in full.

Question 3. Divide $m^2 + 1 + \frac{1}{m^2}$ by $m + \frac{1}{m} + 1$.

Give work in full.

Question 4. The salary of a matron averaged a dollars per day, that of a teacher b dollars per day, and that of a superintendent c dollars per day. Together they received d dollars, each having worked the same number of days. How many days did they work?

Give work in full.

Question 5. The difference of two numbers is 24, and twice the greater plus three times the less is equal to 163. What are the numbers?

Give work in full.

MATRON EXAMINATION—(Series No. 1.)

SUBJECTS.	Relative weights.
First—Orthography	3
Second—Penmanship	3
Third—Personal and housekeeping questions	4
Fourth—English composition	2
Fifth—Elementary grammar	2
Sixth—Arithmetic (fundamental rules and fractions)	2
Seventh—Elementary geography	2
Eighth—Elementary history of the United States	2
Total	20

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For explanation of the "relative weights" and the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to seven consecutive hours.

The first and second subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the first and second subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155. The third and fourth subjects are substantially the same as the third and fourth subjects of the teacher examination. See p. 212.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Elementary Grammar.*

Question 1. Draw a line with pen and ink under each noun in the following sentence: A matron in the Indian service should have some knowledge of grammar.

Question 2. Write a complete and correct sentence of not less than five nor more than ten words.

Question 3. Draw a line under each verb in the following sentence: He came but he said he could not tell when the others would come or what they would bring.

Question 4. Correct the errors in the following sentence: The matron don't have to teach all the studies which is taught but a knowledge of the principles of domestic economy are required of her.

Question 5. Give the part of speech of each of the following-named words: (*a*) America, (*b*) in, (*c*) go, (*d*) good, (*e*) very.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, placing the sum at the bottom:

179,543,862,190,257
84,597,643,985
675,389,763,271
9,487,645,387
4,561,387,654,978

Question 2. (*a*) Express the following in figures: Nine thousand and sixteen and (decimal) one hundred and four thousandths. (*b*) Express the following in words: CCCXCIX.

Question 3. Multiply 243 by 32 and divide the product by 16.

Give work in full.

Question 4. Divide $\frac{3}{5}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$.

Give work in full.

Question 5. Multiply 34.387 by .005.

Give work in full.

Question 6. $\frac{2}{3}$ of 880 is $\frac{4}{5}$ of what number?

Give work in full.

Question 7. Find the least common multiple of the following numbers: 10, 22, 39, and 44.

Give work in full.

Question 8. Find the greatest common divisor of the following numbers: 15, 40, 90.

Give work in full.

Question 9. At the end of three years a matron had saved $540. She spent $\frac{1}{3}$ of her salary for board, $\frac{1}{4}$ as much for clothing, and twice as much for incidentals as for clothing. She saved the rest. What was her annual salary?

Give work in full.

Question 10. In 1888 there were 149,902 miles of railway in the United States. If the earnings averaged $4.50 per mile each day, how much would they amount to in a year of 365 days?

Give work in full.

The seventh subject is substantially the same as the seventh subject of the teacher examination. See p. 213.

The eighth subject is substantially the same as the historical part of the eighth subject of the teacher examination. See p. 213.

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SUPERINTENDENT EXAMINATION—(Series No. 1.)

Subjects.	Relative weights.
First—Orthography	4
Second—Penmanship	4
Third—Personal Questions and Pedagogy	2
Fourth—English Composition and Rhetoric	4
Fifth—Grammar	5
Sixth—Arithmetic	6
Seventh—Geography	4
Eighth—History and Government of the United States	4
Ninth—Elements of Natural Philosophy	2
Tenth—Algebra	1
Eleventh—Geometry	1
Twelfth—Elements of Botany and Chemistry	1
Thirteenth—Physiology and Hygiene	2
Total	40

For explanation of the "relative weights" and the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to fourteen hours (two days of seven consecutive hours each).

The first and second subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the first and second subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, p. 155. The third and fourth subjects are substantially the same as the third and fourth subjects of the teacher examination. See p. 212.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Grammar.*

Question 1. Write out the following sentence, correcting all errors in syntax and in the use of words. Parse in full the words which are printed in italics: Neither of those *men* are aware that they are included in the provisions of the will, but each *of* them, in their turn, receive the portion to *which* they are entitled.

Question 2. (*a*) Analyze the following sentence and parse in full the italicized words: *Early* one morning the troops *came* to the estate of a *wealthy* farmer *whom* they found *standing* at his gate. (*b*) Write a correct sentence having the verb in the active voice, indicative mood, present tense. (*c*) Change the sentence which you have written to an equivalent sentence with the verb in the passive voice.

Question 3. (*a*) Give the four principal parts of the following verbs: abide, be, blow, catch, choose. (*b*) Give the plural of each of the following words: analysis, appendix, calyx, desideratum, ellipsis.

Question 4. (*a*) Name and define four properties of nouns. (*b*) Write the possessive plural of boy, woman, he, I, lady.

Question 5. (*a*) Correct all the errors in the following sentences, giving the rule of syntax for each correction: If John or James continue to grow in wisdom as they grow in stature, what wisdom they must finally have attained. (*b*) If I was him I would not go.

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

In solving the problems it is not sufficient merely to indicate the operation, but the work must be given in full showing how the answers are obtained.

Question 1. (*a*) Express the following in figures: Eighty million three thousand sixty, and three hundred thousand and nine ten-millionths. (*b*) Express the following in words: $3,243,501,214.10. (*c*) Express the following in words: MMCCXLIX. (*d*) Express the following in Roman characters: 1,345,620. (*e*) Define the terms notation and numeration.

Question 2. (*a*) What is the least common multiple of two or more numbers. (*b*) Of what factors is the least common multiple of two or more numbers the product. (*c*) Find the least common multiple of the following numbers: 30, 45, 48, 80, 120, 135.

Question 3. (*a*) Define the terms common fraction, proper fraction, complex fraction. (*b*) Give the rule for dividing one fraction by another. (*c*) Divide 58⅜ by 26¼.

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Question 4. (*a*) What is a decimal fraction? (*b*) Give the rule for dividing one decimal by another. (*c*) Multiply 3.427926 by .0224.

Question 5. (*a*) Give the table for square measure. (*b*) Give the metric table for the measure of length, and give the abbreviations of the terms used. (*c*) Reduce 90.12 kiloliters to liters.

Question 6. (*a*) Define percentage, base, rate. (*b*) What is the rule for finding the percentage when the base and rate are given? (*c*) 20% of an article was lost by leakage and the remainder was sold at 40% above cost. What was the gain per cent?

Question 7. (*a*) Define discount, present worth, true discount. (*b*) For what sum must a note at 90 days be drawn to yield $2,000, when discounted at a bank at 6% per annum?

Question 8. A note for $975, with interest at 5%, was dated January 1, 1880. The following payments were indorsed thereon: January 1, 1882, $45; July 1, 1882, $150. What was due on the note January 1, 1885? (Work by the U. S. rule.)

Question 9. A merchant bought 21 pieces of cloth, each piece containing 25 yards, at $4.35 per yard, on 9 months' credit, without interest. He sold the cloth at $4.75 per yard, on 4 months' credit, without interest. What was his net cash gain, money being worth 6%?

Question 10. (*a*) What is the square root of a number? (*b*) Extract the square root of 57,600. (*c*) Extract the cube root of 13,824,000.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth subjects are substantially the same as the seventh, eighth, and ninth subjects of the teacher examination. See pp. 30 and 31.

TENTH SUBJECT.—*Algebra.*

Question 1. (*a*) Give the formula for factoring the difference of the cubes of two quantities. (*b*) Prove that $a^{-x} = \frac{1}{a^x}$.

Give work in full.

Question 2. (*a*) Reduce to its lowest terms $\frac{24\,b^5 - 36\,ab^4}{48a^4b^4 - 66a^5b^5}$. (*b*) Multiply $x + \frac{2\,xy}{x+y}$ by $x - \frac{2\,xy}{2+y}$. (*c*) Divide $\frac{a+x}{1+x}$ by $\frac{x-1}{x-a}$.

Give work in full.

Question 3. A train has a hours in which to make a trip. How far may it go at the rate of m miles an hour so as to return to the starting point within the time specified at the rate of n miles an hour?

Give work in full.

Question 4. Given $\sqrt{x+19} + \sqrt{x+10} = 9$ to find the value of x.

Give work in full.

Question 5. When $6x^2 + 6 = 13x$, what is the value of x.

Give work in full.

ELEVENTH SUBJECT.—*Geometry.*

Question 1. Define the terms, point, line, surface, plane, polygon.

Question 2. Define the terms, isosceles triangle, right-angled triangle, trapezoid, parallelogram, square.

Question 3. To what is the sum of the three angles of any triangle equal, expressed in angles? State the theorem, and demonstrate.

Question 4. Prove that in any triangle the greater side is opposite the greater angle.

Question 5. If two similar fields together contain 1,554 acres, how many acres does each certain, their homologous sides being as 5 to 7.

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TWELFTH SUBJECT.—*Elements of Botany and Chemistry.*

Question 1. (*a*) Name the two great divisions into which the vegetable kingdom is divided; explain the difference and name plants representing each division. (*b*) Name and describe the organs of vegetation and of reproduction. (*c*) What is the axil of a leaf? Describe a typical leaf.

Question 2. (*a*) Give the distinction between herbs, shrubs, and trees. (*b*) Describe a typical flower. (*c*) Describe terminal and axillary flowers.

Question 3. Explain the structure and properties of the candle or gas flame.

Question 4. What is the difference between hard and soft water? Explain temporary and permanent hardness.

Question 5. (*a*) Describe oxygen, and explain some of its properties. (*b*) What effect is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc? Give the equation to represent the reaction.

THIRTEENTH SUBJECT.—*Physiology and Hygiene.*

Question 1. Define physiology, hygiene, mucous membrane.

Question 2. In what way is the frequent cleansing of the skin and clothing conducive to health?

Question 3. Name and describe the organs of voice. What organs chiefly aid in articulation?

Question 4. What gland secretes the bile, and from what is it secreted?

Question 5. What is the normal temperature of the body, and how is it maintained?

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT EXAMINATION.

The subjects and their weights in this examination are the same as those for the superintendent examination, but the questions for the assistant superintendent are a little less difficult.

PHYSICIAN EXAMINATION—(Series No. 1.)

SUBJECTS.	Relative weights.
First—Orthography	1
Second—Penmanship	1
Third—Letter-writing	1
Fourth—Arithmetic	1
Fifth—Anatomy and Physiology	3
Sixth—Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics	2
Seventh—General Pathology and Theory and Practice of Medicine	3
Eighth—Surgery	3
Ninth—Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, and Hygiene	2
Tenth—Obstetrics	3
Total of weights	20

For explanation of the "relative weights" and of the method of determining the "general average," see clerk examination, departmental service, p. 154.

The time allowed for this examination is limited to eight consecutive hours.

The first, second, and third subjects of this examination are substantially the same as the first, second, and fourth subjects of the clerk examination, departmental service, see pp. 155 and 156.

FOURTH SUBJECT.—*Arithmetic.*

Question 1. Add the following, and from the sum subtract 3,259.1876:

24,866,445.29
31,225,139.97
67,186,979.56
65,771,198.04
91,234,954.82
28,799,345.92
765,848,257.91

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Question 2. (*a*) Express in sign and figures the following: Three hundred and six million ninety thousand and forty dollars, forty cents and five mills.

(*b*) How many pills of 2½ grains each can be manufactured from 1 lb., 5 oz., and 3 drams?

Give work in full.

Question 3. Add and reduce the following:

Cong.	*O*	ʒ	3	ℿ
18	12	19	11	37
28	20	25	22	17
26	13	14	12	18

Question 4. A physician whose charges were $2 per visit, made on an average 5 visits per day in a year of 365 days. He collected 55% of his charges and saved $2 out of every $5 collected. At this rate how much did he save in 2 years and 6 months?

Give work in full.

Question 5. A physician gave his note for $3,300 due in 1 year, 2 months, and 12 days. At maturity he paid $3,597, which included principal and interest. What rate of interest did he pay?

Give work in full.

FIFTH SUBJECT.—*Anatomy and Physiology.*

Question 1. Give the relations of the popliteal artery with respect to vessels and nerves throughout its course.

Question 2. Give the origins and attachment of the biceps muscle of the arm.

Question 3. Of what is the ulnar nerve a branch, and what is its position at the elbow joint?

Question 4. What is meant by the glycogenic function of the liver?

Question 5. What fermentation does the urine undergo after being voided?

SIXTH SUBJECT.—*Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics.*

Question 1. How many oxides of sulphur are there and what acids do they form with water?

Question 2. What is iron rust chemically?

Question 3. To what class of medicine does aconite belong, and what is the dose of the tincture?

Question 4. What is tartar emetic chemically?

Question 5. Give the treatment for pleurisy.

SEVENTH SUBJECT.—*General Pathology and Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

Question 1. Define intussusception, its symptoms and treatment.

Question 2. Give the differential diagnosis of rubeola and scarlatina.

Question 3. What is the exciting cause of scabies?

Question 4. Give the stages of intermittent fever.

Question 5. What is dysentery?

EIGHTH SUBJECT.—*Surgery.*

Question 1. How should the stump of an amputated limb be dressed?

Question 2. Describe the process for the reduction of a dislocation of the shoulder joint.

Question 3. Give the differential diagnosis of a dislocation of the elbow joint and a fracture just above the joint.

Question 4. What is a cold abscess?

Question 5. Describe the method of plugging the nares for the relief of profuse epistaxis.

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NINTH SUBJECT.—*Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, and Hygiene.*

Question 1. How can the difference be determined between a burn produced by a hot solid and a scald by boiling water?

Question 2. Give the characteristic features of acute poisoning by phosphorus.

Question 3. What disease does trichiniferous pork, when used for food, produce, and when so used, what means can be adopted to render it innocuous?

TENTH SUBJECT.—*Obstetrics.*

Question 1. What is the principal danger to the child during labor in a breech presentation, and what should be done to reduce the danger to a minimum?

Question 2. What is placenta prævia, and its special concomitant danger?

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT.

Question 1. Did you ever study medicine?
When?
Where?
How long?

Question 2. Did you ever practice medicine?
When?
Where?
How long?

Question 3. What other qualifications, acquired either by education or experience, have you for the position of physician in the Indian service?

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

In addition to the regular subjects of the Indian service examinations, those who desire may be examined also in music (vocal or instrumental), in drawing (form and color), calisthenics, bookkeeping, or in kindergarten methods. It is not practicable to publish specimens of these examinations at present. The grade obtained on these optional subjects will not affect the general average on the regular examination, but persons who pass in one or more optional subjects will be given preference in certification according to the grade on the basis examination whenever the position to be filled requires a knowledge of these subjects.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Persons applying for positions in the Indian service should state whether or not they have families, and, if so, should mention the sex and age of each member of the family that they may desire to have with them at the agency.

No person should apply for a position in the Indian service who is not conscientiously desirous of aiding in the work of improving the physical, domestic, social, intellectual, and moral condition of the Indians; and persons who, upon trial, are found wanting in the desire and ability to render such service can not hope to be retained. Persons who enter this service should be in character above reproach, intellectually well equipped, and they should be energetic, industrious, firm, affable, kind, patient, considerate, dignified, possessed of great self-control and business ability, and willing to adapt themselves to the contingencies of the service. Good health is essential.

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SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, and should have a knowledge of farming and of business affairs. They must possess good executive ability, have skill to direct an extensive institution in which large sums of money are expended and subordinate employés and pupils are managed. The salaries of superintendents vary from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. Married men are preferred.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Married men are also preferred for assistant superintendents, and they should have all the general qualifications required for superintendents.

TEACHERS.

Teachers should possess all those rare qualifications required for complete success in teaching white children in the public schools. Women should be experienced in household duties, able and willing to perform such duties, and capable of instructing others in the management of household affairs. Men should be familiar with all kinds of farm work, and be able to give instruction in the management of a farm. In many of the reservation schools the teacher combines the duties of superintendent and principal teacher. In such cases the salaries vary from $720 to $1,200 a year, most of the positions paying $900 or $1,000. Other teachers are paid from $480 to $800, most of the positions being at salaries of $600 a year.

MATRONS.

Applicants for the position of matron should be in robust health, should have at least a good English education, and be able to speak and write the English language correctly. They should have good executive capacity, be neat, orderly, industrious, and should be well acquainted with all kinds of domestic and household duties. The salaries are generally from $500 to $720 a year. A few places pay less than $500.

PHYSICIANS.

Applicants for the position of physician should be regular graduates of some reputable medical college, and be actually engaged in the practice of medicine. Married men are preferred to single men. Women will be admitted to examination, and will be considered for appointment as school physicians, but not as agency physicians. Those who are appointed to the position of physician will be required to devote all their time and professional skill to the Indians and agency employés, and will not be allowed to engage in private practice or in any other private business. They will be expected to strive to overcome the evil influence of the native "medicine men" and their superstitious rites and barbarous customs. Applicants should have a good knowledge of hygiene and the ability and willingness to visit Indians in their homes and educate them in proper methods of living and of caring for health. They should have a knowledge of sanitary matters, and should be able to give elementary lectures on physiology and hygiene. A good English education, as well as a professional education, is required. Most of the positions pay either $1,000 or $1,200 a year. A few places pay much lower salaries.

CLERKS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

All positions in the Indian Bureau in Washington, which belong to the classified departmental service, are filled according to the rules of that service, by certification from the clerk, copyist, or other departmental registers. They do not belong to the classified Indian service, and can not be filled by certification from the Indian registers.

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52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } SENATE. { MIS. DOC. No. 61.

U. S. CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

INFORMATION FOR THE USE OF THOSE DESIRING TO ENTER THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL LIST:

METHOD OF APPOINTMENT

AND

TERM AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

METHODS OF APPLICATION AND EXAMINATION FOR ENTERING THE SERVICE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES, WITH THE APPORTIONMENT OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE AT WASHINGTON;

ALSO

POSITIONS

OPEN TO APPOINTMENT OUTSIDE OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

Note.—The within matter was originally prepared for publication as part of the annual report. To avoid duplication, such parts of the original document as also appear in the report are omitted here.

JANUARY, 1893.

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MARCH 2, 1893.

SIR: The Commission submits the accompanying information in response to the following resolution of the Senate of December 14, 1892:

Resolved, That the Civil Service Commission be, and it is hereby, requested to furnish the Senate with a succinct statement of the positions in the Government service now embraced under the civil-service regulations, including their number and kind, and of the methods of application and examination; the said statement also to specify the quota of each State, whether filled or vacant, and what positions in number and kind are open to appointment outside of the civil-service regulations, with their number and kind, the design of this resolution being to procure in a compact form information for the use of those desiring to enter the service of the Government.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,

CHAS. LYMAN,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
GEORGE D. JOHNSTON,
Commissioners.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I.—The Federal Civil Service.

	Page.
Extent of the service classified under the civil-service rules	229
Remarks upon the extent of the entire civil service	230
Authority of appointment	231
Classification	231
Term and tenure of office	231
Authority of removal	232
History of the civil service	232
Analysis of the official registers, showing extent of the civil service	233
Number of persons in the civil service, exclusive of the general postal branch, arranged by Departments, showing whether employed at Washington or elsewhere, and the number of each sex	234
Salaries of females in the civil service	234
Numbers employed in the general postal branch, arranged by States and kinds of service	235
Number of women postmasters in each State	236
Number of colored people employed in each Department at Washington, and the salaries paid	236
Growth of the Federal service, with ratio of growth to population	237
Summary of numbers of employés in the departmental service, with salaries, arranged according to their status under the rules, showing percentage of each class to entire force	239

II.—Civil List.

Legislative department:	
The two Houses of Congress	242
Library of Congress	243
Court of Claims	243
Botanic Garden	243
Government Printing Office	244
Executive service	246
U. S. Civil Service Commission	246
Department of State:	
At Washington	246
Ministers, consuls, etc	247
Treasury Department:	
At Washington	249
Mints	253
Assay offices	254
Independent Treasuries	255
Summary of officers of the Subtreasuries	255
Customs Service	256
Revenue-Marine Service	263
Internal-Revenue Service	264
Light-House Establishment	266
Life-Saving Service	270
Marine-Hospital Service	271
Steamboat-Inspection Service	272
Employés in public buildings outside of Washington, D. C	275
War Department:	
At Washington, etc	276
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	277
Office of the Quartermaster-General	277

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Page.

War Department—Continued.
Office of the Commissary-General 279
Office of the Surgeon-General 279
Office of the Paymaster-General 280
Office of the Chief of Engineers 280
Office of the Chief Signal Officer 281
Office of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission 281
Navy Department:
At Washington 282
At the several navy-yards 283
Post-Office Department:
At Washington, and also post-office inspectors and persons employed at postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, and postal note agencies. 287
Railway Mail Service:
Number of clerks by States 289
Annual salaries 290
Places excepted from examination 290
Sea post-office service 291
Postmasters 291
Clerks and carriers at 53 post-offices, having each 50 or more employés 292
Classified postal service 292
Clerks and carriers at 548 free-delivery post-offices, classified January 5, 1893 293
Interior Department:
At Washington, etc 298
Indian service 308
Land service 310
Pension service 310
Census service 310
Miscellaneous 310
Recapitulation 311
Department of Justice 312
Agricultural Department:
At Washington 313
Weather Bureau 314
Department of Labor 314
Fish Commission 315
Interstate-Commerce Commission 316
National Museum, the National Zoölogical Park, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Bureau of International Exchanges, Smithsonian Institution, and the Astro-Physical Observatory 316
National Soldiers' Home 318
Government of the District of Columbia 319

III.—Methods of Application and Examination.

1. Instructions to applicants 327
2. Map showing routes of examinations, the classified post-offices, classified customs districts, classified depots of Quartermasters' Department and Indian schools 338

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I.—THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

1.—THE SERVICE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The purpose of the civil-service act, as declared in its title, is "to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, a chief examiner, a secretary, and other employés, and makes it the duty of the Commission to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect; to make regulations for and control the examinations provided for, and supervise and control the records of the same, and to make investigations and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the rules and regulations.

The service classified under the act, to which it and the rules apply, and for which examinations are required, is divided into five distinct branches: (1) The departmental service at Washington; (2) the customs service; (3) the postal service; (4) the Railway Mail Service; and, (5) the Indian service.

Certain of the places within the classified service are excepted from examination by the civil service rules and may be filled, in the discretion of the appointing officers, without examination. A few other places may be filled by noncompetitive examination, the appointing officer nominating the person to be examined, the Commission determining the character of and conducting the examination, but the great mass of the places are filled by competitive examination.

1.—THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

The classified departmental service includes the eight Executive Departments, the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the U. S. Fish Commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks, and other employés in these Departments and Commissions, except those appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers. The places within this service are at Washington, except that the classification of the War Department embraces the offices of the several depot quartermasters; that of the Post-Office Department, post-office inspectors, and the agents and employés at postal note, postage stamp, postal card, and envelope agencies; that of the Interior Department, pension examiners; that of the Department of Agriculture, the observers in the weather service; that of the Navy Department, the assistants at branch hydrographic offices, and that of the Department of Labor, special agents. Tables showing these places in detail are appended hereto.

The classified customs service embraces those customs districts in each of which there are as many as fifty employés, now the following: New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; San Francisco, Cal.; Baltimore, Md.; New Orleans, La.; Chicago, Ill.; Burlington, Vt.; Portland, Me.; Detroit, Mich.; and Port Huron, Mich.

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2.—THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

All the officers, clerks, and employés in these several districts not appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or not employed merely as workmen or laborers, whose compensation is $900 per annum or over, are in the classified customs service and subject to the provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

3.—THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The classified postal service embraces all employés below postmaster, including postal clerks, money-order clerks, substitute clerks, carriers, regular and substitute, and others, excepting special delivery messengers, at all offices to which the free-delivery system has been applied.

4.—RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The classified Railway Mail Service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail-route messengers, and other employés of the Railway Mail Service. One general superintendent; one assistant general superintendent; printers, employed as such; clerks, employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks, or pouches, and not otherwise; clerks, employed exclusively on steamboats, and transfer clerks at junction points or stations where not more than two such clerks are employed, are exempted from examination. All other places can be filled only by promotion, transfer, reinstatement, or examination. Superintendents of mails at classified post-offices will be selected from among the employés of the Railway Mail Service.

5.—THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The classified Indian service includes all physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, and matrons.

2.—REMARKS UPON THE EXTENT OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The phrase "the civil service" is popularly used to designate all those persons in the employment of the Government who are not in the military or naval service, and by whose labors the executive and administrative business of the Government is carried on. The term is fitly used only in contradistinction with the military service and the naval service, and indicates nothing as between those in civil office before and since the civil service act was passed, or as to the means by which either class gained office. The phrase "merit service" and "merit system" have reference to the means by which persons have gained office as opposed to the spoils system. The civil service is five times more extensive in numbers than the whole force of the Army and Navy combined, as authorized by existing laws. Of the 175,435 officers and employés within the civil service employed in the public offices in discharge of the public business throughout the United States, 63,865 are postmasters, 40,518 serve in other capacities in the postal service, and 21,788 are laborers or workmen. The remaining number are employed in a great diversity of duties in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of Government.

Of this entire service about one-fourth in point of numbers and more than one-half in importance and in salaries are classified for the purpose of the examinations under the civil service act and rules.

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3.—AUTHORITY OF APPOINTMENT.

About 3,000 postmasters and 1,500 others are of that class which are required by law and by the Constitution to be confirmed by the Senate. By the Constitution and the acts of Congress passed in pursuance of the authority granted by the Constitution, the appointment of all the other officers is vested in the heads of Departments or in the courts of law. The number actually authorized to be appointed by the courts of law is very small, extending no further than to the officers of the several courts. The secretaries and heads of the Executive Departments usually select their immediate subordinates, and hold the power of rejection or of confirmation over nominations by local officers.

4.—CLASSIFICATION.

In the act of March 3, 1853, it was provided that "the clerks in the Departments of the Treasury, War, Navy, Interior, and Post-Office shall be arranged in four classes;" the act of March 3, 1855, added to this list the State Department. Under the Revised Statutes of 1874 (Title IV), the compensation of these four classes was fixed at $1,200 per annum for class one, $1,400 for class two, $1,600 for class three, and $1,800 for class four.

Under later appropriation bills, the new grades of $900 and $1,000 clerkships have been created. The "Agricultural Department" is not included among those mentioned in the acts of 1853 and 1855.

This classification, existing under the Revised Statutes, was made the basis of the various departmental classifications under the civil service act of 1883.

In the civil service act of 1883, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed, "in as near conformity as may be to the classification now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service, at their respective offices, in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be all together as many as fifty."

A similar classification was made incumbent upon the Postmaster-General, in all post-offices "where the whole number of persons employed amounts to fifty."

A new classification uniform for all of the Departments at Washington was made on direction of the President on June 29, 1888, and is the one now in force. The classifications in detail are shown in the annual reports of the Commission.

5.—TERM AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

The Constitution did not fix the term of any office in the Executive Department except that of the President and Vice-President.

The term of the President is four years. Judges of the Supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States have the tenure of good behavior; but the Federal judges for the Territories, holding under the statutes, are given a term of four years and a tenure "at the pleasure of the appointing power," although the Constitution provides that judges of the "Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." The Constitution makes no provision bearing upon the terms or tenure of clerks, marshals, or other subordinates of courts, except what is involved in the declaration that "Congress ma by law invest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alor

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the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments." In 1820 a law was passed fixing the terms of district attorneys, collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of customs, and several other less important officers at four years. This was the first fixed term for any such office. It further declared that these officers "shall be removable at pleasure." In 1836 an act was passed requiring that all postmasters whose compensation was $1,000 a year or upwards should be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and that their term of office should be four years. They were made removable "at the pleasure of the President." Various other administrative offices have since been given a term of four years.*

6.—AUTHORITY OF REMOVAL.

Generally in the civil service removals are unrestrained by the Constitution and the laws, except that under the civil-service act and rules a removal may not be made for a refusal to pay a political assessment, to perform a political service, or to be coerced in political action.

7.—HISTORY OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A report of Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, made in Congress in 1868, gives the following interesting history of the growth of the civil service:

Prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the civil service of the Government included no other officers than those appointed by the Congress of the Confederation. The entire civil administration was committed to the governments of the States and officials appointed by them. There were no Government revenue laws and no Government revenue offices, nor were there any executive departments, with their chiefs and staff of clerks and force of employés. Upon the adoption of the Constitution the power to create offices and to appoint officers of the United States, independent of those of the States and superior to them, for the purposes of the General Government, first came into being. This power was exercised at first cautiously and with great discrimination. Upon the organization of the Government under the Constitution the only civil officers recognized were those created by the Constitution and the necessary officers for the transaction of the business of the First Congress. The first attempt to enlarge the number of civil officers in the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution was by the passage of "An act establishing an executive department to be denominated the Department of Foreign Affairs," passed July 27, 1789; and this act merely provided for the appointment of a head of that Department and a chief clerk. These two officers were then believed to be sufficient to transact all the business of the foreign relations of this Government.

On the 31st of July, 1789, an act was passed "to regulate the collection of duties," which provided for a number of customs officers in the several districts which were declared to be ports of entry and ports of delivery, but the number of offices created by this act was less than 200.

The next act authorizing the appointment of civil officers is that establishing the Department of War, passed on the 7th of August, 1789, and this provided for two principal officers and the possible appointment or employment of other subordinates. The acts "establishing light-houses" and "making provision for the coasting trade, and for the registering and clearing of vessels," implied the employment of additional officers, and in fact admitted into the service of the United States all those who had been employed under the authority of the several States for the purposes and in the capacities named in the acts of Congress.

* Statutes fixing terms of office are: Revised Statutes, section 325, five years for Comptroller of the Currency; section 769, four years as to district attorneys; section 1864, four years as to Territorial judges. (In Howard *v.* United States, 22 Ct. Cl., 305, it was decided that Territorial judges are subject to removal or suspension like other civil officers, a commission for a term of years giving no better legal right to an office than if it was at the pleasure of the appointing power.) Section 2217 fixes four years as to surveyors-general in the land service; section 2244, four years as to registers and receivers in the land service; section 2613, four years as to collectors, naval officers, and surveyors of customs; and section 3830, four years as to postmasters.

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The act establishing the Treasury Department, passed September 2, 1789, made provision for a Secretary of the Treasury, a Comptroller, an Auditor, a Treasurer, a Register, and an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the act immediately following it, on the 11th of September, 1789, authorized the heads of Departments to "appoint such clerks therein, respectively, as they shall find necessary," but limited the salary of each of said clerks to the sum of $500 per annum.

These were the small beginnings of the civil service of the United States. Under the administration of President Washington the whole number of employés in the departments of the civil service was said by him to be "a mere handful," and the manner in which they were appointed, the great care which he took in the selection, and the personal supervision which he gave, as it was possible for a President then to do to all his appointees, are shown in his correspondence and messages.

By the acts "establishing duties on distilled spirits, on carriages, on selling wines by retail, on properties sold at auction, on stamps, on snuff, and on other articles," and by the act of March 2, 1799, "regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," the number of these offices was increased; but we have no authentic record of the number appointed and employed in each Department until "the roll of the persons having appointment under the United States" was transmitted by President Jefferson to Congress on the 16th of February, 1802.

The small volume containing this "roll," it is believed, is the first authentic publication of the names of the persons in the employment of the Government of the United States. From this volume it appears that the total number of officers in the customs, or, as then called, "the external revenue," was 713, and their annual compensation amounted to $439,567; the number of officers in the internal revenue was 493, and their compensation was $113,000; the number of officers connected with the land office, 8, and their annual compensation $4,765.26; the number of postmasters 994, with an annual compensation of $69,900; while in all other departments of the civil establishment, including the officers at the seat of government and in the diplomatic service, there were 414, receiving annually a total of $445,000.

No other authentic record of the persons employed in the civil service was published until after the second war with Great Britain. On the 27th of April, 1816, Congress passed a joint resolution requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print once in every two years a register of all officers and agents, civil, military, and naval, in the service of the United States, and the first attempt to comply with the requisitions of this joint resolution was published in the same year in a small octavo volume of 175 printed pages, which includes the names of all persons employed in the civil, postal, military, and naval departments of the United States.

8.—ANALYSIS OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTERS, SHOWING EXTENT OF THE FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE.

The Official Register, or Blue Book, is compiled by the superintendent of documents, Department of the Interior, for distribution to Congress. The first volume records the name and office, the State or country of their birth, the State from which they were appointed to office, the place where employed, and the salaries of persons in the legislative, executive, and judicial departments. It embraces all civil officers and employés of the Government (and also military and naval officers and cadets), excepting those in the general postal service, statistics regarding which are contained in the second volume. An analysis of the volumes for 1891 made by the superintendent shows the facts given in the following tables as to the number of employés in Washington and elsewhere, the number of males and females in the service, and the salaries paid females. These statistics are of date of July 1, 1891.

The second volume also contains the names of the contractors and the compensations, fines, deductions, etc., for the various mail routes. The number of routes is as follows:

Railway service	2,261
Star service	17,548
Steamboat service	124
Total number of routes	19,933

The number of contractors is not so large, as many contractors serve several routes.

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9.—NUMBER OF PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, EXCLUSIVE OF THE GENERAL POSTAL BRANCH.

[This table embraces all civil officers and employés of the Government (and also military and naval officers and cadets), excepting those in the general postal service. These statistics are of date of July 1, 1891.]

	In Washington.			Elsewhere.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Congress	933	3	936	.....	.....	.....	936
Executive office	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....	23
Department of State	75	11	86	549	.....	549	635
Treasury Department	2,730	1,359	4,089	12,524	760	13,284	17,373
War Department	2,134	161	2,295	14,464	230	14,694	16,989
Navy Department	1,452	55	1,507	7,674	44	7,718	9,225
Post-Office Department	648	159	807	177	10	187	994
Department of the Interior	4,503	2,303	6,806	3,364	963	4,327	11,133
Department of Justice	529	26	555	.....	.....	.....	555
Department of Agriculture	366	153	519	1,039	19	1,058	1,577
Department of Labor	49	9	58	25	2	27	85
Fish Commission	59	11	70	135	2	137	207
Interstate Commerce Commission	108	.....	108	1	.....	1	109
Civil Service Commission	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
National Soldiers' Homes	.....	.....	.....	3,324	66	3,390	3,390
Government Printing Office	1,665	958	2,623	.....	.....	.....	2,623
Government of District Columbia	1,081	807	1,888	.....	.....	.....	1,888
Miscellaneous officers	546	88	634	8	.....	8	642
Judicial branch of Government	117	1	118	2,540	8	2,548	2,666
Total	17,039	6,105	23,144	45,824	2,104	47,928	71,072

10. SALARIES OF FEMALES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

PER ANNUM.

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
7	$1,800	8	$850	1	$575	58	$300
46	1,600	65	840	4	560	2	290
1	1,550	1	830	94	550	108	270
9	1,500	46	825	88	548	1	250
215	1,400	29	800	34	540	331	240
1	1,380	12	780	4	525	5	216
4	1,300	59	775	1	520	1	210
1	1,260	33	750	126	500	8	200
3	1,252	1	725	124	480	1	192
651	1,200	698	720	30	475	30	180
2	1,150	112	700	42	470	16	168
1	1,140	2	675	1	456	12	150
9	1,100	3	666	40	450	17	144
1	1,095	1	665	31	425	3	132
1	1,020	71	660	21	420	213	120
439	1,000	81	650	126	400	2	108
7	960	4	640	6	390	1	90
14	950	110	626	1	384	1	72
1	940	1	625	1	365	26	60
2	939	1	624	38	360	7	48
662	900	28	620	8	350		
7	875	846	600	14	320		

PER MONTH.

Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.	Number.	Salary.
2	$125.00	26	$60.00	7	$35.00	6	$13.00
7	100.00	1	58.00	16	30.00	41	12.00
2	90.00	7	55.00	15	25.00	8	11.00
2	85.00	16	50.00	2	22.00	47	10.00
1	83.00	2	48.00	66	20.00	11	9.00
2	80.00	4	45.00	5	18.00	2	8.00
20	75.00	1	41.66	3	17.00	1	6.00
13	72.00	16	40.00	11	16.00	5	5.00
3	70.00	4	37.00	30	15.00	1	3.00
1	66.00	11	36.00	25	14.00		

The remaining female employés are paid by the day at salaries ranging from $9 to 50 cents, or by the piece.

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11.—SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS IN THE GENERAL POSTAL SERVICE.

[These statistics are of date of July 1, 1891.]

States.	Postmasters.	Clerks in post-offices.	Mail messenger service.	Special mail service.
Alabama	1,930	126	95	53
Alaska	12	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	162	14	7	.....
Arkansas	1,517	87	58	55
California	1,359	343	118	35
Colorado	674	129	82	26
Connecticut	499	184	123	4
Delaware	156	18	21	1
District of Columbia	12	303	4	.....
Florida	857	46	78	28
Georgia	1,992	145	95	63
Idaho	255	13	12	10
Illinois	2,438	1,111	338	24
Indiana	2,079	292	285	22
Indian Territory	270	8	6	25
Iowa	1,962	312	268	30
Kansas	1,799	232	315	8
Kentucky	2,310	183	138	93
Louisiana	861	162	100	29
Maine	1,097	134	115	28
Maryland	1,071	241	90	17
Massachusetts	866	894	214	11
Michigan	1,907	353	317	25
Minnesota	1,291	245	159	21
Mississippi	1,319	71	76	43
Missouri	2,458	595	181	58
Montana	367	31	36	14
Nebraska	1,125	153	107	25
Nevada	144	20	1	.....
New Hampshire	541	56	93	7
New Jersey	850	288	190	6
New Mexico	257	17	13	12
New York	3,480	2,369	711	64
North Carolina	2,580	115	120	71
North Dakota	492	20	29	10
Ohio	3,147	730	567	52
Oklahoma	138	8	5	27
Oregon	686	68	49	21
Pennsylvania	4,647	1,316	650	102
Rhode Island	142	65	29	6
South Carolina	1,146	54	58	27
South Dakota	656	58	50	9
Tennessee	2,352	190	97	71
Texas	2,301	243	133	78
Utah	254	26	41	6
Vermont	544	56	80	15
Virginia	2,726	200	183	74
Washington	625	80	61	49
West Virginia	1,620	86	75	45
Wisconsin	1,680	231	230	21
Wyoming	212	8	7	9
Total	63,865	12,729	6,910	1,530

General Office	688
Post-office inspectors	118
Clerks to inspectors and on ocean steamers	39
Stamp and envelope agencies, etc	27
Sixth Auditor's Office	474
Special mail service	1,530
Mail messenger service	6,910
Railway service	6,042
Postmasters	63,865
Clerks in post-offices	12,729
Letter-carriers	11,941
Total	104,363

The number of routes is as follows:

Railway service	2,261
Star service	17,548
Steamboat service	124
Total	19,933

The number of contractors is not so large, as many contractors serve several routes.

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12.—NUMBER OF WOMEN POSTMASTERS.

[Showing approximately the number of postmistresses in the United States and their distribution by States and Territories.]

Alabama	190	Nebraska	103
Alaska	1	Nevada	24
Arizona	29	New Hampshire	73
Arkansas	122	New Jersey	52
California	186	New Mexico	28
Colorado	114	New York	243
Connecticut	57	North Carolina	322
Delaware	12	North and South Dakota	127
Florida	136	Ohio	256
Georgia	216	Oklahoma	10
Idaho	40	Oregon	127
Illinois	194	Pennsylvania	463
Indiana	159	Rhode Island	10
Indian Territory	11	South Carolina	125
Iowa	156	Tennessee	131
Kansas	164	Texas	210
Kentucky	209	Utah	52
Louisiana	103	Vermont	66
Maine	140	Virginia	460
Maryland	114	Washington	98
Massachusetts	75	West Virginia	120
Michigan	149	Wisconsin	104
Minnesota	75	Wyoming	54
Mississippi	184		
Missouri	124	Total	6,285
Montana	67		

13.—NUMBER OF COLORED PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN EACH DEPARTMENT AND THE SALARIES PAID.

The Commission is indebted for the following statement to Hon. John M. Langston. It appeared in the Public Service of October 22, 1892:

I find much on which to congratulate the colored race when I consider the advances they have been making during the last several years. Some time ago I began the collection of data showing the number of colored people employed in the public service. I have been gratified by both the number and character of the places they occupy. The figures I have gotten are as follows:

Executive Mansion.—Five colored people, with an aggregate salary of $5,880.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—The Commissioner employs 53 colored people, whose salary amounts to $21,234.

Department of State.—Four consuls, with salaries from $1,000 to $2,000 yearly, $5,500; 5 messengers, $660 to $840, $3,660; 7 laborers at $660, $4,620.

Treasury Department.—Total employés, excluding Coast Survey and Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 168; Engraving and Printing, 146; Coast Survey, 17; total, 331. There are also 3 collectors of customs, who get a salary aggregating $9,048.22, making a total amount of $229,219.22 paid to colored employés in the Treasury Department.

Interior Department.—The number of persons therein (colored), 354; paid total of $284,208.11.

Hon. Blanche K. Bruce, the recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia, is paid in fees, estimated at $18,000 per annum.

Total, actual and estimated, $302,208.11.

War Department.—Number of persons (colored) employed therein, 173; paid per annum, $115,680. Total of 174; paid $116,340.

Navy Department.—The number of persons (colored) employed in this Department is 41, 38 of whom are paid per annum $25,328.50.

Department of Justice.—The number of persons (colored) employed in this Department is 8, and paid $6,040.

In the War and Navy Departments and the Department of Justice the employés referred to are solely in the Executive Department in Washington.

Post-Office Department.—The number of colored employés in this Department proper is 70, paid $49,540; number of such persons in mail-bag repair shops, 42; paid $18,480; total, $68,020.

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Department of Agriculture.—Number of colored persons in this Department, 37; paid $19,760.

Smithsonian Institute.—Employs 29 colored persons, paid $14,880.

Public Printing Office.—The Public Printer employs 204 colored persons, at $138,831.15 per annum.

United States Senate.—Employs 36 colored persons, paying them $27,175.

House of Representatives.—Capitol police and architect's office employ 27 colored men, and pay them $20,820 per annum.

The librarian of the House is a colored man, and receives $2,000 a year.

Library of Congress.—Employs 4 colored persons, and pays them $4,120 per annum.

Commissioners of the District.—As estimated by the secretary of the Board of Commissioners, colored persons are largely employed (about 1,000) in the District government, in its various branches of service, as laborers, clerks, teachers of schools, superintendents, assessors, etc., and in large numbers, to whom are paid for their services annually a total of $304,428.

Office of recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.—Upon his regular roll the recorder of deeds employs 14 colored clerks, and upon his temporary roll 5, making in all 19. These clerks are paid in fees, depending upon the volume of business done for the amount paid them, earning monthly from $40 to $100.

Washington City post-office.—Employs 68 colored persons, at salaries aggregating $40,900 per annum.

Diplomatic, consular, and Congressional Record.—Since 1869 16 colored persons have been appointed to diplomatic and consular positions by different Republican administrations.

When Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, was appointed to office in 1889, there was only 1 colored man in the bureau holding a position higher than that of laborer. But under Mr. Lynch's administration there have come into this office 5 colored clerks getting salaries ranging all the way from $1,000 to $1,600 a year, and 1 colored chief of division, with a salary of $2,000 a year. Four of these clerks have been promoted in grade of work and salary since their connection with Mr. Lynch's bureau.

Previous to the present administration there had never been a colored girl employed as a printer's assistant in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The first one was certified in February, 1890.

In the Executive Departments and other branches of the Government in Washington there were employed 2,393 colored people, who receive an annual salary aggregating $1,370,623.98.

In addition to the above, the Commission learns that in the Treasury Department there are 2 immigrant inspectors at $4 per diem and 1 chief of division at $2,000; and in the Interior Department the recorder of the General Land Office, at $2,000.

14.—GROWTH OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

[Statement compiled from the official registers of the United States showing approximately the number of offices and employés in the years named.]

This table must not be taken as exact, except as to 1891. The number of employés for the other years has been computed from the official register by counting the number of names in a column of the index and multiplying by the number of columns. As the index is printed in uniform type and size biennially the count is sufficiently exact. A small proportion of names appears twice over of persons holding two offices, and the registers of some years include small classes of employés not given in the registers of previous years. Allowing for these inaccuracies, the statement shows a very startling growth of the number of Government employés compared with the growth of population. Attention is called to what is said in respect to this table at page 12, *ante*. At the close of the Tenth Census in 1883 there was a falling off of nearly 2,000 employés, due to dismissal.

In 1817 the whole number of employés in the public service was 5,608, including 3,502 deputy postmasters and 154 assistants or clerks. In 1850 there were 32,592 employés. In 1867 the official register contained over 60,000, in 1877 about 85,880, and in 1879 about 96,140

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names. In 1818 there were employed at Washington 332 persons. In 1853 the total number of clerks and chief clerks in all the Departments at Washington was 722. A table showing the number of employés by offices and classes in the several Departments in 1853 is given in section 3, ch. 97, U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 10, pp. 209, 210. In 1885 there were 12,717 persons employed at Washington; in 1889, 16,234, while in 1891 the number was 23,144.

A portion of the force of the civil service, consisting of laborers and others temporarily engaged, of agents in the secret service, and of others paid out of "lump" or contingent appropriations, is not borne upon the Department rolls.

Year.	Number of employés in the service other than the postal service.	Number of employés in the postal service.	Whole number of employés.
1881	50,540	74,100	124,640
1883	50,540	81,320	131,860
1885	46,848	84,360	131,208
1887	50,820	90,440	141,260
1889	58,656	100,700	159,356
1891	70,688	112,800	183,488

The percentage of persons in the public service enumerated in the register for 1881 to population under the census of 1880 is twenty-four hundredths, or about 1 employé to 402 of population; and for 1891, under the census of 1890, twenty-nine hundredths, or about 1 employé to 341 of population. The percentage of increase of the service from 1881 to 1891 was 47.21. The percentage of increase of population from 1880 to 1890 was 24.86, showing that the percentage of increase of the service during the last ten years has been nearly double that of population.

The percentage of increase in the number in the service for 1877 to the number in 1883, when the examinations began, was 53.5; and of 1883 to 1891 was 39.1, the latter period covering two years more of growth than the former and showing a diminishing ratio.

The civil-service law went into effect in 1883, about 14,000 employés, or about 10 per cent of the entire civil service, being included within its provisions. In 1891 the classified service embraced some 34,000 places, a little more than 18 per cent of the entire public service. In 1893 the extent of the classified service is probably more than 21 per cent of the entire public service. The growth of the entire service for the ten years ending with 1893 was a little more than 50 per cent, while the growth of the classified service during the same period was more than 200 per cent. Reference to the following tables will show that the classified service embraces more than half the entire civil service in importance, in salaries, and of places to which the competitive system can properly be extended.

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15.—SUMMARY.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.

	Number of places.	Salaries.	Average salary per employé.	Per cent of entire force.
STATE DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	14	$25,550.00	$1,825.00	16.67
Competitive	51	65,200.00	1,278.43	60.71
Noncompetitive				
Unclassified:				
Presidential	4	19,500.00	4,875.00	4.76
Laborers, etc	15	10,320.00	688.00	17.86
Total	84	120,570.00	1,435.36	100.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	667	959,033.19	1,437.83	16.05
Competitive	2,783	2,991,280.15	1,074.84	66.96
Noncompetitive	22	26,368.00	1,198.54	.53
Unclassified:				
Presidential	35	134,600.00	3,845.71	.84
Laborers, etc	649	381,973.40	588.55	15.62
Total	4,156	4,493,254.74	1,081.14	100.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	31	58,650.00	1,891.93	1.63
Competitive	1,449	1,847,860.00	1,275.26	76.42
Noncompetitive	14	15,800.00	1,128.57	.74
Unclassified:				
Presidential	2	12,500.00	6,250.00	.11
Laborers, etc	400	132,120.00	330.30	21.10
Total	1,896	2,066,930.00	1,090.15	100.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	49	65,533.00	1,337.41	16.67
Competitive	157	212,747.00	1,355.07	53.40
Noncompetitive				
Unclassified:				
Presidential	2	12,500.00	6,250.00	.68
Laborers, etc	86	56,272.00	654.32	28.91
Total	294	347,052.00	1,180.45	99.66
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	79			9.64
Competitive	566			69.19
Noncompetitive	6			.73
Unclassified:				
Presidential	5			.61
Laborers, etc	162			19.80
Total	818			99.97
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.				
Classified:				
Excepted	301	537,057.50	1,784.24	8.22
Competitive	2,835	3,605,380.00	1,303.48	77.46
Noncompetitive	71	138,820.00	1,955.21	1.94
Unclassified:				
Presidential	24	85,700.00	3,570.83	.66
Laborers, etc	429	266,830.00	621.98	11.72
Total	3,660	4,723,787.50	1,290.65	100.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.				
Classified:				
Excepted	15	34,550.00	2,370.00	16.67
Competitive	35	48,300.00	1,380.00	38.89
Noncompetitive	1	1,200.00	1,200.00	1.11
Unclassified:				
Presidential	11	53,009.00	4,818.18	12.22
Laborers, etc	28	16,140.00	576.43	31.11
Total	90	153,190.00	1,702.11	100.00

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15.—SUMMARY—Continued.

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE AT WASHINGTON—Continued.

	Number of places.	Salaries.	Average salary per employé.	Per cent of entire force.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.				
Classified:				
Excepted	78			13.85
Competitive	608			52.22
Noncompetitive	12			2.13
Unclassified:				
Presidential	3			.53
Laborers, etc	176			31.26
Total	563			99.99
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.				
Classified:				
Excepted	11	20,500.00	1,863.63	14.47
Competitive	35	42,600.00	1,217.14	46.05
Noncompetitive	20	28,400.00	1,420.00	26.32
Unclassified:				
Presidential	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	1.32
Laborers, etc	9	5,520.00	613.33	11.84
Total	76	102,020.00	1,342.37	100.00
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.				
Classified:				
Excepted				
Competitive	16	20,240.00	1,265.00	72.73
Noncompetitive				
Unclassified:				
Presidential	5	15,500.00	3,100.00	22.73
Laborers, etc	1	660.00	660.00	4.54
Total	22	36,400.00	1,654.54	100.00
FISH COMMISSION.				
Classified:				
Excepted	10	19,240.00	1,924.00	5.75
Competitive	87	102,166.00	1,174.32	50.00
Noncompetitive	25	20,940.00	837.60	14.37
Unclassified:				
Presidential	1	5,000.00	5,000.00	.57
Laborers, etc	51	34,400.00	674.51	29.31
Total	174	181,746.00	1,044.52	100.00

I.—DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

CLASSIFIED PLACES.

Department.	Classified and excepted from examination.	Salaries.	Classified subject to noncompetitive examination.	Salaries.	Classified subject to competitive examination.	Salaries.	Whole number in classified departmental service.	Total salaries.
State	14	$25,550.00	0	0	51	$65,200.00	65	$90,750.00
Treasury	638	470,268.80	22	$26,368	2,774	2,744,786.25	3,434	3,241,423.05
War	31	58,650.00	14	15,800	1,449	1,847,860.00	1,494	1,922,310.00
Navy	49	65,533.00	0	0	157	212,747.00	206	(†)
Interior	301	537,057.50	71	138,820	2,835	3,695,380.00	3,207	4,371,257.50
Post-Office	*79	(†)	6	(†)	566	(†)	651	
Justice	15	34,550.00	1	1,200	35	48,300.00	51	84,050.00
Agriculture	78	(†)	12	(†)	294	(†)	384	(†)
Weather Service	0	0	0	0	314	(†)	314	(†)
Civil Service Commission	0	0	0	0	16	20,240.00	16	20,240.00
Labor	11	20,500.00	20	28,400	35	42,600.00	66	91,500.00
Fish Commission	10	19,240.00	25	20,940	87	102,166.00	122	142,346.00
Total	1,226		171		8,613		10,010	

* Of these, 31 are employés at postal note, postage stamp, postal card, and envelope agencies.
† Amount of salaries not known.

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I.—DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE—Continued.

UNCLASSIFIED PLACES.

Department.	President's appointees.	Salaries.	Laborers, etc.	Salaries.	Whole number unclassified.	Salaries.	Whole number classified and unclassified.	Salaries.
State	4	$19,500	15	$10,320	19	$29,820	84	$120,570.00
Treasury	35	134,600	638	317,630	673	452,230	4,107	3,693,653.05
War	2	12,500	400	132,120	402	144,620	1,897	1,999,880.00
Navy	2	12,500	86	56,272	88	68,772	294	347,052.00
Interior	24	85,700	429	266,830	453	352,530	4,878	5,629,160.50
Post-Office	5	(*)	162	(*)	167	(*)	818	(*)
Justice	11	53,000	28	16,140	39	69,140	90	153,190.00
Agriculture	3	(*)	176	(*)	179	(*)	563	(*)
Civil Service Commission	5	15,500	1	660	6	16,160	22	36,400.00
Labor	1	5,000	9	5,520	10	10,520	76	101,020.00
Fish Commission	1	5,000	51	34,400	52	34,400	174	176,746.00
Total	93	.....	1,995	.....	2,088	.....	13,003	.....

*Amount of salaries not known.

II.—BRANCHES OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE OTHER THAN DEPARTMENTAL.

CLASSIFIED PLACES.

Branch of service.	Classified, and excepted from examination.	Classified, and subject to noncompetitive examination.	Classified, and subject to competitive examination.	Salaries.	Whole number in the classified service.	Salaries.
Customs	91	9	2,186	(†)	2,286	.....
Post-Office	(*)	0	23,058	(†)	23,058	.....
Railway Mail	263	0	669	(†)	6,932	.....
Indian	0	0	641	$471,340	641	$471,340
Departmental service	1,226	171	8,613	(†)	10,011	.....
Grand total	.....	180	35,167	.....	42,928	.....

* Number not known. † Salaries not known.

UNCLASSIFIED PLACES.

Branch.	President's appointees.	Laborers, etc.	Whole number unclassified.	Number classified and unclassified.	Salaries.
Customs	58	970	1,028	3,314	.....
Post-Office	.....	.....	.....	23,058	.....
Railway Mail	.....	.....	.....	6,932	.....
Indian	.....	.....	.....	641	$471,340
Total	58	970	1,028	33,945	471,340
Departmental service	93	1,995	2,088	12,099	.....
Grand total	151	3,935	3,116	46,044	.....

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II.—CIVIL LIST.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

[Outside the classified service.]

1. THE SENATE.

Elected by the Senate.—1 secretary, $5,396; 1 chaplain, $900; 1 sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper, $4,500; 1 assistant doorkeeper, $3,092.

Appointed by the President of the Senate.—1 private secretary, $2,220; 1 messenger, $1,440; 1 telegraph operator, $1,200; 1 telegraph page, $600.

Appointed by the Secretary of the Senate.—1 chief clerk, $3,000; 1 financial clerk, $3,000; 1 principal clerk, $2,592; 1 minute and journal clerk, $2,592; 1 enrolling clerk, $2,592; 1 assistant financial clerk, $2,400; 1 reading clerk, $2,400; 1 librarian, $2,220; 1 assistant librarian, $1,440; 6 clerks, $2,220 each; 5 clerks, $2,100 each; 1 keeper of stationery, $2,102.40; 1 assistant keeper of stationery, $1,800; 1 assistant in stationery room, $1,000; 2 messengers, $1,440 each; 5 laborers, $720 each; 1 page, $912.50.

Appointed by chairmen of committees of the Senate.—1 clerk, $3,000; 1 assistant clerk, $2,220; 1 clerk and stenographer, $2,500; 27 clerks, $2,220 each; 3 assistant clerks, $1,440 each; 10 messengers, $1,440 each; 24 clerks to committees, $6 per diem each during the session.

Appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.—1 clerk, $2,000; 1 acting assistant doorkeeper, $2,592; 3 messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, $1,800 each; 35 messengers, $1,440 each; 1 assistant messenger on the floor of the Senate, $1,440; 1 messenger to official reporter's room, $1,440; 1 messenger in charge of storeroom, $1,200; 1 upholsterer and locksmith, $1,440; 2 carpenters, $960 each; 11 skilled laborers, $1,000 each; 2 janitors, $900 each; 1 laborer in charge of private passage, $840; 1 female attendant, $730; 1 telephone operator, $720; 1 telephone page, $600; 25 laborers, $720 each; 16 pages for Senate chamber, $2.50 per diem, each; 1 postmaster, $2,250; 1 assistant postmaster and mail carrier, $2,088; 1 clerk in postoffice, $1,800; 7 mail carriers, $1,200 each; four riding pages, $912.50 each; 1 superintendent of document room, $3,000; 3 assistants in document room, $1,440 each; 1 clerk to superintendent of document room, $1,440; 1 superintendent of folding room, $2,160; 1 assistant in folding room, $1,200; 1 clerk in folding room, $1,000; 1 foreman in folding room, $1,200; 6 folders, $6 per diem, each; 3 folders, $1,000 each; 10 folders, $720 each.

Appointed by the Architect of the Capitol.—1 chief engineer, $2,160; 3 assistant engineers, $1,440 each; 3 elevator conductors, $1,200 each; 1 machinist and assistant conductor of elevators, $1,000; 2 firemen, $1,095 each; 4 laborers, $720 each.

Appointed by Senators.—Clerks to Senators who are not chairmen of committees, $6 per diem each, during the session. The number varies from about 32 to 37.

2. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Elected by the House.—1 clerk, $5,000; 1 sergeant-at-arms, $4,500; 1 doorkeeper, $3,500; 1 postmaster, $2,500; 1 chaplain, $900.

Appointed by the Speaker.—1 private secretary, $2,102.40; 1 clerk to Speaker's table, $2,102.40; 1 clerk to Speaker, $1,600; 1 messenger to Speaker, $1,000; 5 official reporters, $5,000 each; 1 assistant official reporter, $1,000; 2 stenographers to committees, $4,000 each.

Appointed by the Clerk of the House.—1 chief clerk, $3,600; 1 journal clerk, $3,600;* 2 reading clerks, $3,600 each; 1 tally clerk, $3,000; 1 printing and bill clerk, $2,500;

*$1,000 extra for compiling of Rules of House.

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1 disbursing clerk, $2,500; 1 file clerk, $2,250; 1 enrolling clerk, $2,250; 1 assistant disbursing clerk, $2,000; 1 assistant enrolling clerk, $2,000; 1 assistant journal clerk, $2,000; 1 resolution and petition clerk, $2,000; 1 newspaper clerk, $2,000; 1 index clerk, $2,000; 1 superintendent of Clerk's document room, $2,000; 1 librarian, $2,000; 1 distributing clerk, $1,800; 1 stationery clerk, $1,800; 2 assistant librarians, $1,800 each; 1 bookkeeper, $1,600; 7 clerks, $1,600 each; 1 document clerk, $1,440; 1 locksmith, $1,440; 2 messengers in House library, $1,314 each; 1 telegraph operator, $1,200; 1 assistant to file clerk, $900; 2 laborers in Clerk's document room, $900 each; 1 page, $720; 1 laborer in bath room, $720; 4 laborers, $720 each; 1 assistant index clerk, during the session and three months after its close, 211 days, $6 per diem; 1 page in enrolling room, $720; 1 messenger boy in chief clerk's room, $300.

Appointed by the Architect of the Capitol.—1 chief engineer, $1,700; 2 assistant engineers, $1,200 each; 4 elevator conductors, $1,100 each; 1 laborer, $820; 5 firemen, $900 each; 1 electrician, $1,200; 1 laborer, $800; 1 laborer to clean statuary hall and watch statuary therein, $660; 1 messenger, $1,800; 4 messengers, $1,440 each; 1 engineer, $1,200; 1 janitor, $1,000; 3 firemen, $800 each; 2 elevator conductors, $800 each; 4 laborers, $720 each; 1 female attendant, $720, during session; 4 stablemen, $50 per month each.

Appointed by the chairmen of committees.—2 clerks, $3,000 each; 20 clerks, $2,000 each; 2 assistant clerks, $1,600 each; 1 assistant clerk, $1,200; 2 messengers, $1,000 each; 36 clerks, $6 per diem each, during the session.

Appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms.—1 deputy, $2,000; 1 cashier, $3,000; 1 paying teller, $2,000; 1 bookkeeper, $1,800; 1 messenger, $1,200; 1 page, $720; 1 laborer, $660.

Appointed by the Doorkeeper.—1 assistant doorkeeper, $2,000; 1 superintendent of document room, $2,000; 1 assistant superintendent of document room, $2,000; 1 Department messenger, $2,000; 2 special employés, $1,500 each; 1 document file clerk, $1,400; 1 assistant document file clerk, $1,314; 1 clerk to doorkeeper, $1,200; 1 janitor, $1,200; 9 messengers, $1,200 each; 9 messengers, $1,000 each; 6 laborers, $720 each; 2 laborers, $720 each; 3 laborers, $600 each; 1 female attendant, $720; 1 superintendent of folding room, $2,000; 1 clerk in folding room, $1,800; 2 clerks in folding room, $1,200 each; 1 foreman, $1,500; 1 messenger, $1,200; 1 folder in sealing room, $1,200; 1 page, $500; 1 laborer, $400; 10 folders, $900 each; 5 folders, $840 each; 3 folders during the session, $70 per month each; 15 folders, $720 each; 1 night watchman, $900; 1 driver, $600; 14 messengers on soldiers' roll, $1,200 each; 2 chief pages, $900 each; 33 pages during the session, $2.50 per diem each; 2 messengers during the session, $70 per month each; 10 laborers during session, $60 per month each; 6 laborers, known as cloak-room men, $50 per month each.

Appointed by the Postmaster of the House.—One assistant postmaster, $2,000; 10 messengers, $1,200 each; 3 messengers during the session, $800 each; 4 messengers, $100 per month each during the session; 1 laborer, $720.

Appointed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Sergeants-at-Arms.—One captain of capitol police, $1,600; 3 lieutenants, $1,200 each; 24 privates, $1,100 each; 8 watchmen, $900 each.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Appointed by the President.—One librarian and register of copyrights, Congressional Library, $4,000.

Appointed by the Librarian of the Congressional Library.—Two assistant librarians, $2,500 each; 2 assistant librarians; $1,800 each; 2 assistant librarians, $1,600 each; 2 assistant librarians, $1,440 each; 8 assistant librarians, $1,400 each; 9 assistant librarians, $1,200 each; 1 assistant librarian, $720; 2 assistant librarians, $600 each.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Appointed by the President of the Senate, to hold office during good behavior.—Five judges, $4,500 each.

Appointed by the Court.—One chief clerk, $3,000; 1 assistant clerk, $2,000; 1 bailiff, $1,500; 4 clerks, $1,200 each; 1 messenger, $840.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Under control of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library.—One superintendent, $1,800; 1 assistant superintendent, $1,200; 4 gardeners, $900 each; 10 laborers, per diem.

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STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER AND KIND OF EMPLOYÉS, WITH THE SALARIES PAID, IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

[Outside the classified service.]

1 chief clerk	per annum	$2,400.00
2 clerks	do	1,800.00
2 clerks	do	1,600.00
1 clerk	do	1,400.00
2 clerks	per diem	6.40
7 clerks	do	5.75
1 clerk	do	5.00
1 clerk	do	4.75
1 clerk	do	4.66⅔
1 clerk	do	4.50
6 clerks	do	4.24
9 clerks	do	4.00
1 clerk	do	3.76
1 clerk	do	3.50
10 clerks	do	3.20
3 clerks	do	3.00
3 clerks	do	2.50
1 telegrapher	do	4.00
1 telephone operator	do	3.20
1 messenger	do	3.50
5 messengers	do	3.00
1 messenger	do	2.75
1 messenger	do	2.50
2 messengers	do	2.40
1 messenger	do	2.25
1 messenger	do	2.00
2 messengers	do	1.80
15 messengers	do	1.50
1 foreman of printing	per annum	2,100.00
1 foreman of binding	do	2,100.00
6 assistant foremen	per diem	6.00
12 assistant foremen	do	5.75
3 assistant foremen	do	5.33⅓
4 assistant foremen	do	5.25
2 assistant foremen	do	5.00
1 assistant foreman	do	4.66⅔
1 assistant foreman	do	4.16
7 superintendents	do	4.00
1 in charge of Record press	per diem	4.80
1 in charge Record folders	per diem	4.80
1 in charge Bullock press	per diem	4.24
1 in charge Webb press	do	4.00
1 superintendent of building	per diem	5.44
1 storekeeper	do	5.00
1 charge of stock room	do	4.00
1 type-measurer	do	4.80
1 assistant type-measurer	per diem	4.00
1 assistant type-measurer	per diem	3.20
3 counters	per diem	3.00
2 counters	do	2.88
9 counters	do	2.40
4 counters	do	2.24
22 counters	do	2.00
1 warehouse man	do	3.00
1 in charge stitching machine	per diem	3.00
1 charge numbering machine	per diem	$2.50
1 charge blank work	do	2.50
1 superintendent gold room	per diem	3.00
1 superintendent piece sewing	per diem	2.50
1 charge glue room	do	2.56¼
1 assistant in glue room	do	2.24
1 in charge sewing machines	per diem	2.50
1 giving out work	do	2.80
1 case-cleaner	do	2.50
1 saw-grinder	do	2.40
1 in charge copy	do	3.60
1 roller-maker	do	3.20
1 assistant roller-maker	do	2.50
1 in charge of plates	do	3.00
1 assistant in charge plates	per diem	2.24
1 in charge of paper	do	3.20
1 in charge of presses (Treasury Branch)	per diem	4.00
1 in charge sewers (Treasury Branch)	per diem	2.48
1 chief engineer	do	4.48
1 engineer	do	4.70
2 engineers	do	4.00
3 engineers	do	4.80
1 engineer	do	3.20
1 electrician	do	4.50
1 electrician	do	4.32
1 electrician	do	4.23
1 electrician	do	3.84
2 firemen	do	2.93
2 firemen	do	2.50
2 firemen	do	3.00
1 blacksmith	do	3.20
1 carpenter	do	4.00
4 carpenters	do	3.20
16 charwomen	do	1.50
1 stableman	do	3.50
5 drivers	do	2.00
1 mail-messenger	do	3.50
1 doorkeeper	do	3.00
2 painters	do	3.20
1 wagon-master	do	3.00
1 fire-watchman	do	2.70
1 fire-watchman	do	2.63
4 hoisters	do	2.24
1 hoister	do	2.69
1 hoister	do	2.63
1 whitewasher	do	2.40
1 captain of watch	do	3.00
1 captain of watch	do	2.93
1 captain of watch	do	2.50
7 watchmen	do	2.70
7 watchmen	do	2.64
7 watchmen	do	2.25
1 chief machinist	do	4.48
7 machinists	do	3.20
1 plumber	do	3.20
1 knife-grinder	do	2.40
25 proof-readers	do	5.08⅓

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STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF KIND OF EMPLOYÉS, WITH THE SALARIES PAID IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—Continued.

69	proof-readers	per diem	$4.24	15	stereotypers	per diem	$3.20
5	makers-up	do	4.80	5	sawyers	do	2.80
37	makers up	do	4.00	1	helper	do	3.36
3	imposers	do	4.32	27	helpers	do	2.80
34	imposers	do	3.60	18	hydraulic pressmen	do	2.40
13	copy-holders	do	3.84	25	operators (Record)	do	2.40
31	copy-holders	do	3.20	8	operators	do	2.00
78	compositors	do	3.84	13	directresses	do	2.00
348	compositors	do	3.20	12	examiners	do	2.00
74	compositors	per thousand ems	.60	4	examiners	do	2.24
				15	pagers	do	2.00
231	compositors	per thousand ems	.50	53	blank-sewers	do	2.00
				86	sewers	do	1.84
1	floor hand	per diem	4.32	112	piece-sewers (average)	do	1.84
1	floor hand	do	3.60				
14	pressmen	do	3.84	421	piece-folders (average)	do	1.83
48	pressmen	do	3.20				
31	press feeders	do	2.01⅔	21	gold-workers	do	1.84
121	press feeders	do	1.68	8	folding-machine feeders	do	1.60
1	bookbinder	do	4.00				
297	bookbinders	do	3.20	27	ruling-machine feeders	do	1.50
10	cutters	do	3.20				
29	electrotypers, second class	per diem	3.76	1	laborer	do	2.60
				1	laborer	do	2.50
3	electrotypers, first class	per diem	3.52	31	laborers	do	2.40
				233	laborers	do	2.00

The total number of people employed by this office is 2,881.

The total disbursements for labor in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was as follows:

Pay of employés	$2,391,052.59
Salaries, office of Public Printer	15,100.00
Total	2,406,152.59

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EXECUTIVE SERVICE.

IN THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Outside the classified service.)

Salaries, executive office:	
Private secretary	$5,000
Assistant secretary	2,500
One executive clerk and disbursing officers	2,000
One executive clerk	2,000
Two clerks of class four	3,600
Two clerks of class three	3,200
Usher to the President	1,800
Steward	1,800
Chief doorkeeper	1,800
Four doorkeepers	4,800
Four messengers	4,800
Engineer, who is also the fireman	1,000
Watchman	900
Total	35,200

IN THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

1. Places classified and excepted from examination: None.
2. Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination: None.
3. Places classified and subject to competitive examination:

2 clerks, class 4	$3,600
2 clerks, class 3	3,200
3 clerks, class 2	4,200
3 clerks, class 1	3,600
3 clerks, class $1,000	3,000
2 clerks, class $900	1,800
1 messenger	840
16	20,240

Unclassified service.

1. Filled by appointment by the President:

3 commissioners	$10,500
1 chief examiner	3,000
1 secretary	2,000
5	15,500
2. Below the classified service: 1 laborer	660

IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

1.—AT WASHINGTON.

I. Places classified and excepted from examination:

1 chief clerk	$2,750
6 chiefs of bureaus	12,600
1 translator	2,100
1 secretary to Secretary	2,000
1 confidential clerk to solicitor	1,800
1 confidential clerk to Assistant Secretary	1,200
1 confidential clerk to Second Assistant Secretary	1,000
1 confidential clerk to Third Assistant Secretary	900
13	24,350

II. Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination: None.

III. Places classified and subject to competitive examination:

8 clerks, class 4	$14,400
4 clerks, class 3	6,400
8 clerks, class 2	11,200
16 clerks, class 1	19,200
5 clerks, class E	5,000
10 clerks, class D	9,000
51	65,200

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Unclassified service.

I. Filled by appointment by the President:

Secretary of State	$8,000
Assistant Secretary	4,500
Second Assistant Secretary	3,500
Third Assistant Secretary	3,500
	19,500

II. Below classified service:

1 messenger	$840
3 assistant messengers	2,160
1 packer	720
10 laborers	6,600
15	10,320
83	119,370

2. DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR, AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Outside the classified service.)

One envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary* (each $17,500) to Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Mexico; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (each $12,000) to China, Japan, Spain, Austria, Italy, and Brazil; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (each $10,000) to Argentine Republic, Colombia, Peru, Turkey, and Chile; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary ($10,000) to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary ($10,000) to Guatemala and Honduras; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (each $7,500) to Belgium, Hawaiian Islands, Netherlands, Venezuela, and Paraguay and Uruguay; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (each $7,500) to Sweden and Norway and to Denmark; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary (each $5,000) to Bolivia and Ecuador; 1 minister resident and consul-general ($7,500) to Korea; 1 envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary ($5,000) to Switzerland; 1 minister resident and consul-general ($6,500) to Roumania, Servia, and Greece; 1 minister resident and consul-general (each $5,000) to Siam, Persia, Portugal, and Haiti, and the minister resident and consul-general in Haiti shall also be accredited as chargé d'affaires to Santo Domingo; 1 minister resident and consul-general ($4,000) to Liberia; 1 agent and consul-general ($5,000) to Cairo; 1 consul-general ($6,000) to Havana; 1 consul-general (each $5,000) to London, Paris, Rio de Janeiro; 1 consul-general (each $5,000) to Shanghai and Calcutta; 1 consul-general ($4,500) to Melbourne; 1 consul-general (each $4,000) to Berlin, Montreal, Kanagawa, Panama, Mexico (city), and Honolulu; 1 consul-general (each $3,500) to Halifax and Vienna; 1 consul-general (each $3,000) to Apia, Constantinople, Dresden, Ecuador, Frankfort, Ottawa, Rome, St. Petersburg, and St. Gall; 1 consul-general ($2,500) to Nuevo Laredo; 1 consul-general ($2,000) to Tangier; 1 secretary of legation (each $2,625) to London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, China, and Japan; 1 secretary of legation ($1,800) to Mexico; 1 secretary of legation ($1,500) to Korea; 1 secretary of legation and consul-general ($2,000) to Bogota; 1 secretary of legation ($2,000) to Guatemala and Honduras and consul-general to Guatemala; 1 secretary of legation (each $1,800) to Turkey, Austria, Italy, Spain, and Brazil; 1 secretary of legation (each $1,500) to Argentine Republic, Venezuela, Chile, and Peru; 1 second secretary of legation (each $2,000) to London, Paris, and Berlin; 1 second secretary of legation (each $1,800) to Japan, and China; 1 interpreter to the legation (each $3,000) to China, and Turkey; 1 interpreter to the legation ($2,500) to Japan; 1 interpreter to the legation and consulate-general ($1,000) to Persia; 1 interpreter to the legation and consulate-general ($1,000) to Korea; 1 interpreter to the legation and consulate-general ($500) to Bangkok, Siam; 1 consul† ($5,000) to Liverpool; 1 consul ($5,000) to Hongkong; 1 commercial agent ($5,000) to Boma; 1 consul (each $3,500) to Amoy, Canton, Tien-Tsin, Havre, and Callao; 1 consul (each $3,000) to Prague, Antwerp, Valparaiso, Colon (Aspinwall), Chin Kiang, Fuchan, Hangkow,

* Nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

† Consulates are divided into classes as follows: Class 1, $4,000; class 2, $3,500; class 3, $3,000; class 4, $2,500; class 5, $2,000; class 6, $1,500; class 7, $1,000.

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Bordeaux, Barmen, Belfast, Bradford, Demerara, Glasgow, Kingston (Jamaica), Manchester, Singapore, Nagasaki, Osaka and Hiogo, Vera Cruz, Matanzas (Cuba), Basle, and Montevideo; 1 consul (each $2,500) to Buenos Ayres, Reichenberg, Brussels, Ningpo, St. Thomas, Lyons, Marseilles, Annaberg, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bremen, Brunswick, Chemnitz, Hamburg, Nuremberg, Mayence, Athens, Birmingham, Dundee, Leith, Nottingham, Sheffield, Tunstall, Victoria (British Columbia), Huddersfield, Paso del Norte, Cienfuegos, Santiago de Cuba, and Smyrna; 1 consul (each $2,000) to Trieste, Pernambuco, Barranquilla, San Jose, Rheims, St. Etienne, Cologne, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Leipsic, Stuttgart, Sonneberg, Magdeburg, Belize (British Honduras), Cardiff, Chatham, Cork, Dublin, Dumfermline, Hamilton (Ontario), Leeds, Nassau (New Providence), Port Louis (Mauritius), Port Stanley and St. Thomas (Canada), St. John (New Brunswick), Sherbrooke (Canada), Sydney (New South Wales), Toronto (Canada), Tegucigalpa, Palermo, Tamatave, Acapulco, Piedras Negras, Rotterdam, Managua, San Juan del Norte, Odessa, San Salvador, Baracoa, Manila (Philippine Islands), San Juan (Puerto Rico), Sagua la Grande (Cuba), Horgen, Zurich, Beirut, Jerusalem, and Maracaibo; 1 consul (each $1,500) to Bahia, Para, Santos, Liege and Verviers, Copenhagen, Cognac, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Nice, Breslau, Kehl, Mannheim, Munich, Amherstburg (Canada), Antigua (West Indies), Auckland (New Zealand), Barbados, Bermuda, Bristol, Brockville (Ontario), Cape Town, Coaticook (Canada), Ceylon (India), Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island), Clifton (Canada), Fort Erie (Canada), Goderich (Canada), Gibraltar, Guelph (Canada), Kingston (Canada), London (Canada), Malta, Morrisburg (Canada), Newcastle-on-Tyne, Pictou (Canada), Port Hope (Canada), Port Sarnia (Canada), Port Stanley (Falkland Islands), Prescott (Canada), Quebec, Southampton, St. Helena, St. Johns (Quebec), St. Stephens (Canada), Stratford (Ontario), Three Rivers (Canada), Wallaceburg (Canada), Windsor (Ontario), Winnipeg (Manitoba), Woodstock (New Brunswick), Yarmouth (Nova Scotia), Castel-a-Mare, Catania, Florence, Genoa, Leghorn, Messina, Milan, Naples, Matamoras, Merida, Nogales, Tampico, Amsterdam, Asuncion, Fayal (Azores), Funchal (Madeira), Santo Domingo, Barcelona, Cadiz, Cardenas, Denia, Malaga, Geneva, Gottenburg, Stockholm, Sivas, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello; 1 consul (each $1,000) Ghent, Talcahuano, Nantes, Stettin, Gaspe Basin (Canada), Sierra Leone (West Africa), Turks Island, Windsor (Nova Scotia), Cape Haitien, Ruatan and Truxillo (to reside at Utilla), Venice, Batavia, Mozambique (Africa), Santiago (Cape Verde Islands), Tahiti, and Christiania; 1 clerk * at consulate ($2,000) at Liverpool; 1 clerk at consulate ($2,600) at Havana; 1 clerk at consulate (each $1,600) at London, Shanghai, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, 1 clerk at consulate ($1,500) at Antwerp, 1 clerk at consulate (each $1,200) at Berlin, Bremen, Chemnitz, Crefeld, Frankfort, Hamburg, Havre, Hongkong, Kanagawa, Lyons, Manchester, Mexico (city), Montreal, Barmen, Vienna; 1 clerk at consulate ($640) at Halifax; 1 clerk at consulate ($1,000) at Belfast; 1 clerk at consulate (each $960) at Birmingham, Bradford, Marseilles; 1 clerk at consulate (each $800) at Bordeaux, Brussels, Calcutta, Colon, Dresden, Glasgow, Leipsic, Melbourne, Nuevo Laredo, Nuremberg, Panama, Port au Prince, Sheffield, Singapore, Sonneberg, Toronto, Tunstall, Kingston (Jamaica), Maracaibo, Ecuador, Messina, Ottawa, Palermo, St. Gall, Smyrna, Tangier, 1 clerk at consulate (each $640) at Leith and Victoria; 1 clerk at consulate ($480) at Beirut; 1 clerk at consulate (each $640), Piedras Negras, Paso del Norte, Aix la Chapelle; 1 clerk at consulate ($480) at Prague; 1 clerk at consulate ($600) at Horgen; 1 clerk at consulate (each $480) at Berne, Demerara, Florence, Genoa, Malaga, Mannheim, Naples, Stuttgart, and Zurich; chargé d'affaires ad interim and diplomatic officers abroad ($20,000); clerk hire ($1,200) at the legation in Spain; 8 consular clerks (each $1,200); 5 consular clerks (each $1,000); interpreters ($15,000) to China, Korea, and Japan; interpreters and guards ($6,000) to Turkish Dominions and at Zanzibar; marshals for consular courts ($9,300) in China, Korea, Japan, and Turkey.

* Consular clerks, interpreters, and marshals appointed by the President alone.

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IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

[June 30, 1892.]

CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

	Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
I. Places classified and excepted from examination.		
1 adjuster of accounts	$2,000	$2,000.00
1 adjuster	1,500	1,500.00
1 assayer	2,200	2,200.00
1 assistant and chief clerk	2,500	2,500.00
1 assistant cashier	3,200	3,200.00
1 assistant in charge of office and topography, Coast Survey	2,000	2,000.00
1 assistant superintendent Treasury building	2,100	2,100.00
2 assistant tellers	2,250	4,500.00
1 attendant	720	720.00
4 bindors at $4 per diem	.....	5,840.00
2 binders	900	1,800.00
10 bindors	840	8,400.00
1 bond clerk	1,600	1,600.00
11 cabinetmakers	1,000	11,000.00
1 cabinetmaker	720	720.00
1 chief clerk	3,000	3,000.00
2 chief clerks	2,500	5,000.00
1 chief clerk	2,400	2,400.00
1 chief clerk	2,250	2,250.00
2 chief clerks	2,000	4,000.00
1 chief clerk	1,800	1,800.00
1 cashier	3,600	3,600.00
1 chief of Bureau of Engraving and Printing	4,500	4,500.00
1 chief of division	3,500	3,500.00
2 chiefs of divisions	3,000	6,000.00
2 chiefs of divisions	2,750	5,500.00
16 chief of divisions	2,500	40,000.00
6 chiefs of divisions	2,250	13,500.00
4 chiefs of divisions	2,200	8,800.00
13 chiefs of divisions	2,100	27,300.00
36 chiefs of divisions	2,000	72,000.00
1 chief of division	1,800	1,800.00
1 chief of division	1,400	1,400.00
1 chief of division at $9.60 per diem	.....	3,004.80
1 clerk to Treasurer	1,800	1,800.00
1 clerk to Secretary	2,400	2,400.00
1 clerk to disbursing clerk	1,200	1,200.00
1 coin clerk	1,400	1,400.00
1 deputy head of bureau	3,200	3,200.00
1 deputy head of bureau	2,800	2,800.00
1 deputy head of bureau	2,000	2,000.00
2 disbursing clerks	2,500	5,000.00
2 disbursing clerks	2,000	4,000.00
1 distributer of stock	1,252	1,252.00
1 distributer of stock	1,200	1,200.00
1 electrotyper and photographer	1,800	1,800.00
4 elevator conductors	720	2,880.00
1 examiner	2,500	2,500.00
1 foreman of bindery, at $5 per diem	.....	1,825.00
1 foreman of laborers	1,000	1,000.00
1 foreman of cabinet shop	1,500	1,500.00
1 Government actuary	1,800	1,800.00
1 inspector of furniture	3,000	3,000.00
1 mechanician	1,250	1,250.00
1 plate printer	1,600	1,600.00
4 plate printers	1,000	4,000.00
2 plate printers	900	1,800.00
366 plate printers, piece rates	.....	*457,473.09
4 plate printer's helpers	700	2,800.00
3 private secretaries to assistant secretaries	1,800	5,400.00
1 skilled laborer	840	840.00
3 skilled laborers	720	2,160.00
1 superintendent stamp vault	2,000	2,000.00
1 superintendent national currency	3,500	3,500.00
1 superintendent national bank redemption agency	3,500	3,500.00
3 tellers	2,500	7,500.00
1 topographer and hydrographer	1,800	1,800.00
1 vault clerk	2,500	2,500.00
39 engravers, various salaries	.....	*68,041.80
2 apprentices to engraving	320	640.00
1 apprentice to engraving	780	780.00
2 apprentices to pressmen	320	640.00

*The amount of compensation paid them during the fiscal year 1892.

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IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—Continued.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

		Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
	I. Places classified and excepted from examination—Continued.		
2	provers	$1,565	$3,130.00
4	plate cleaners	1,252	5,008.00
4	plate cleaners	780	3,120.00
1	plate cleaner	470	470.00
1	hardener	1,000	1,000.00
1	machinist	1,875	1,875.00
2	machinists	1,000	2,000.00
8	machinists	939	7,512.00
1	machinist	780	780.00
3	pressmen	1,400	4,200.00
2	pressmen	1,252	2,504.00
2	pressmen	1,000	2,000.00
4	binders	1,252	5,008.00
1	binder	1,000	1,000.00
1	plumber	1,200	1,200.00
20	confidential clerks to heads of bureaus, being clerks of the various classes	.....	37,000.00
1	apprentice machinist	500	500.00
1	custodian, dies, rolls, and plates	2,400	2,400.00
2	subcustodians	1,600	3,200.00
1	clerk	1,800	1,800.00
1	clerk	1,400	1,400.00
1	clerk	1,200	1,200.00
1	clerk	1,000	1,000.00
1	carpenter	1,600	1,600.00
2	carpenters	1,000	2,000.00
1	carpenter	900	900.00
2	carpenters	780	1,560.00
1	carpenter	720	720.00
667		.....	959,033.19
	Total salaries excepted		
	II. Places classified and subject to competitive examination.		
1	accountant	1,200	1,200.00
2	assistant bookkeepers	2,400	4,800.00
1	assistant bookkeeper	2,000	2,000.00
2	assistant chiefs of divisions	2,400	4,800.00
1	assistant chief of division	2,100	2,100.00
9	assistant chiefs of divisions	2,000	18,000.00
1	assistant civil engineer	2,400	2,400.00
1	assistant in laboratory	1,000	1,000.00
20	assorters of money orders	900	18,000.00
30	assorters of money orders	840	25,200.00
3	bookkeepers	2,000	6,000.00
2	bookkeepers	1,900	3,800.00
3	buoy colorists	720	2,160.00
2	chart correctors	1,200	2,400.00
1	chart corrector	900	900.00
1	civil engineer	1,800	1,800.00
187	clerks, class 4	1,800	336,600.00
1	clerk, class 3	1,650	1,650.00
300	clerks, class 3	1,600	480,000.00
357	clerks, class 2	1,400	499,800.00
390	clerks, class 1	1,200	468,000.00
186	clerks, class E	1,000	186,000.00
209	clerks, class D	900	188,100.00
6	clerks, class C	840	5,040.00
2	clerks, class B	800	1,600.00
1	clerk, class B	720	720.00
9	clerks, class A	700	6,300.00
7	clerks, class A	660	4,620.00
2	computers	2,000	4,000.00
2	computers	1,800	3,600.00
2	computers	1,600	3,200.00
2	computers	1,400	2,800.00
7	computers	1,200	8,400.00
1	computer	1,000	1,000.00
2	clerks	1,800	3,600.00
4	clerks	1,600	6,400.00
1	adjuster	1,250	1,250.00
1	clerk (stenographer)	1,400	1,400.00
2	clerks	1,400	2,800.00
8	clerks	1,252	10,016.00
2	clerks	1,200	2,400.00
11	clerks	1,000	11,000.00

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IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—Continued.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

	Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
II. *Places classified and subject to competitive examination*—Continued.		
4 clerks	$939	$3,756.00
1 clerk	900	900.00
6 clerks	780	4,680.00
4 clerks	700	2,800.00
1 copyist	1,200	1,200.00
1 copyist	1,000	1,000.00
41 copyists	900	36,900.00
4 copyists	840	3,360.00
3 copyists	720	2,160.00
4 copyists and counters	900	3,600.00
1 draftsman	1,200	1,200.00
1 draftsman	2,400	2,400.00
1 draftsman	2,200	2,200.00
2 draftsmen	2,000	4,000.00
4 draftsmen	1,800	7,200.00
1 draftsman	1,560	1,560.00
1 draftsman	1,500	1,500.00
1 draftsman	1,440	1,440.00
3 draftsmen	1,200	3,600.00
1 draftsman	1,400	1,400.00
2 draftsmen	1,200	2,400.00
2 draftsmen	1,000	2,000.00
3 draftsmen	900	2,700.00
1 draftsman, at $9 per diem	.....	2,817.00
1 draftsman, at $8 per diem	.....	2,504.00
3 draftsmen, at $7 per diem	.....	6,573.00
5 draftsmen, at $6.50 per diem	.....	10,172.50
9 draftsmen, at $6 per diem	.....	16,902.00
5 draftsmen, at $5.50 per diem	.....	8,607.50
4 draftsmen at $5 per diem	.....	6,260.00
6 draftsmen at $4.50 per diem	.....	8,451.00
2 draftsmen at $4 per diem	.....	2,504.00
3 draftsmen at $3.50 per diem	.....	3,286.50
1 draftsman at $3.25 per diem	.....	1,017.25
1 electrotyper at $3 per diem	.....	939.00
1 electrotyper	.....	900.00
1 estimate and digest clerk	2,000	2,000.00
7 feeders	660	4,420.00
1 inspector electric lights	1,900	1,900.00
1 mail messenger	1,000	1,000.00
1 mail messenger	840	840.00
1 microscopist	2,500	2,500.00
1 paper-counter	720	720.00
6 paper-counters	620	1,320.00
1 paper-cutter at $3 per diem	.....	939.00
2 principal bookkeepers	2,500	5,000.00
1 principal clerk and accountant	2,000	2,000.00
1 receiving clerk	1,900	1,900.00
8 separators	660	5,280.00
1 sewer and folder at $2.50 per diem	.....	912.50
2 skilled laborers	1,000	2,000.00
1 skilled laborer	900	900.00
1 skilled laborer	840	840.00
1 statistical clerk	2,000	2,000.00
1 stenographer	1,800	1,800.00
2 stenographers	1,600	3,200.00
1 stenographer	1,400	1,400.00
1 superintendent paper room	1,200	1,200.00
1 superintendent	4,000	4,000.00
1 superintendent	3,500	3,500.00
4 superintendents	1,900	7,600.00
2 superintendents	1,800	3,600.00
1 superintendent	1,500	1,500.00
1 telegraph operator	1,200	1,200.00
1 translator	1,400	1,400.00
1 typewriter	720	720.00
3 typewriters	1,200	3,600.00
2 typewriters	900	1,800.00
3 tracers	900	2,700.00
6 tracers	840	5,040.00
1 writer	800	800.00
7 writers	720	5,040.00
1 writer	900	900.00
1 stenographer and typewriter	1,800	1,800.00
1 stenographer and typewriter	1,600	1,600.00
4 stenographers and typewriters	1,400	5,600.00

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IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—Continued.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

		Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
	II. *Places classified and subject to competitive examination*—Continued.		
4	stenographers and typewriters	$1,200	$4,800.00
4	clerks	1,600	6,400.00
3	clerks	1,400	4,200.00
2	clerks	1,200	2,400.00
4	clerks	1,000	4,000.00
8	helpers	939	7,512.00
10	helpers	780	7,800.00
12	helpers	700	8,400.00
34	helpers	626	21,284.00
21	helpers	548	11,508.00
120	operatives	626	75,120.00
90	operatives	548	49,320.00
100	operatives	470	47,000.00
4	operatives	390	1,560.00
4	assistant superintendents	1,800	7,200.00
1	assistant superintendent	1,565	1,565.00
1	assistant superintendent	1,400	1,400.00
1	assistant superintendent	1,300	1,300.00
1	assistant superintendent	1,200	1,200.00
356	printers' assistants at $1.25 per diem	.....	*145,493.90
1	clerk	1,600	1,600.00
2	clerks	1,200	2,400.00
2,783	Total salaries, competitive	.....	2,991,280.15
	III. *Places classified and authorized to be filled by noncompetitive examination.*		
1	captain of watch	1,460	1,460.00
1	captain of watch	1,400	1,400.00
1	chemist	2,500	2,500.00
1	compositor and pressman at $3.20 per diem	.....	1,168.00
1	chief engineer	1,800	1,800.00
1	assistant engineer	1,000	1,000.00
2	assistant engineers	720	1,440.00
1	engineer	1,400	1,400.00
3	engineers	1,000	3,000.00
1	hospital steward (employed as chemist)	1,200	1,200.00
2	lieutenants of watch	1,100	2,200.00
2	lieutenants of watch	900	1,800.00
1	locksmith	1,200	1,200.00
3	pressmen	1,200	3,600.00
1	storekeeper	1,200	1,200.00
22	Total salaries, noncompetitive	.....	26,368.00

* The salaries of printers' assistants are for one day or parts of a day, owing to the system of payment according to the actual service rendered and the varying needs of the service. The amount named as the salaries of printers' assistants is the total amount of compensation paid them during the fiscal year 1892.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

		Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
	IV. *Places above the classified service filled by appointment by the President.*		
3	assistant secretaries	$4,500	$13,500.00
3	chiefs of bureaus	6,000	18,000.00
3	chiefs of bureaus	5,000	15,000.00
1	chief of bureau	4,500	4,500.00
5	chiefs of bureaus	4,000	20,000.00
7	chiefs of bureaus	3,600	25,200.00
1	chief of bureau	3,500	3,500.00
1	deputy head of bureau	3,600	3,600.00
2	deputy heads of bureau	2,700	5,400.00
8	deputy heads of bureaus	2,250	18,000.00
1	secretary	3,000	3,000.00
35	Total salaries, unclassified, Presidential		134,600.00

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IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON—Continued.

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.

		Yearly salary.	Aggregate yearly salary.
	V. Places below the classified service.		
78	assistant messengers	$720	$56,160.00
1	carpenter's helper	660	660.00
114	charwomen	240	27,360.00
1	coal-passer	500	500.00
3	female laborers	660	1,980.00
5	firemen	720	3,600.00
5	firemen	660	3,300.00
1	fireman	630	630.00
1	fireman	550	550.00
1	forewoman	700	700.00
2	forewomen	470	940.00
2	foremen	1,500	3,000.00
1	foreman	1,400	1,400.00
1	foreman	820	820.00
1	foreman	700	700.00
1	foreman	626	626.00
1	instrument-maker	1,800	1,800.00
1	instrument-maker	1,200	1,200.00
4	instrument-makers	1,000	4,000.00
1	instrument-maker	700	700.00
1	janitor	1,200	1,200.00
120	laborers	660	79,200.00
2	laborers	600	1,200.00
1	laborer	630	630.00
18	laborers	620	11,160.00
3	laborers	550	1,650.00
10	laborers	500	5,000.00
4	laborers	480	1,840.00
3	laborers	360	1,380.00
2	laborers	365	730.00
31	messengers	840	25,200.00
5	messengers	820	4,100.00
2	messengers	700	1,400.00
2	messengers	640	1,280.00
1	messenger	550	550.00
1	messenger	600	600.00
1	packer and folder	630	630.00
6	special watchmen	720	4,320.00
66	watchmen	720	47,520.00
3	watchmen	880	2,640.00
1	watchman	820	820.00
1	workman	1,400	1,400.00
2	workmen	1,200	2,400.00
3	workmen	1,000	3,000.00
10	workmen	900	9,000.00
2	workmen	840	1,680.00
1	workman	720	720.00
1	workman	660	660.00
4	firemen	820	3,280.00
26	watchmen	.....	21,159.20
1	messenger	840	840.00
4	assistant messengers	.....	2,874.10
41	laborers	.....	19,514.30
45	charwomen	.....	11,669.80
946	Total	.....	381,973.40

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

[Outside the classified service.]

Subordinate officers, clerks, and employés of the various grades in the mints and assay offices are appointed by the superintendents, or other principal officers in charge, with the approval of the Director of the Mint at Washington. Superintendents or assayers in charge are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for an unlimited term. The principal officers of the mints and assay Offices with their salaries are shown below. In addition to these there are workmen and adjusters.

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MINTS.

Carson, Nev.—Superintendent, $3,000; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $2,500 each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at $2,000 each; chief clerk, at $2,250; cashier, bookkeeper, and weigh clerk, at $2,000 each; abstract clerk and register of deposits, at $1,800 each; assayer's computation clerk, at $1,200.

Denver, Colo.—Assayer in charge, $2,500; melter, $2,250; chief clerk, $1,800; 1 clerk, $1,600; 1 clerk, $1,400; assistant assayer, $1,400.

New Orleans, La.—Superintendent, $3,500; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $2,500 each; cashier and chief clerk, at $2,000; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at $1,900 each; abstract clerk, bookkeeper, weigh clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, at $1,600 each; register of the deposits, warrant clerk, and assistant weigh clerk, at $1,250 each; cashier's clerk, $1,100.

Philadelphia.—Superintendent, $4,500; assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and engraver, at $3,000 each; assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, and assistant coiner, at $2,000 each; and cashier, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,250; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, and weigh clerk, at $2,000 each; cashier's clerk, warrant clerk, and register of deposits, at $1,700 each; assistant weigh clerk and assayer's computation clerk, at $1,600 each.

San Francisco, Cal.—Superintendent, $4,500; assayer, melter and refiner, and coiner, at $3,000 each; chief clerk and cashier, at $2,500 each; bookkeeper, abstract clerk, weigh clerk, warrant clerk, assistant assayer, assistant melter and refiner, assistant coiner, and register of deposits, at $2,000 each; cashier's clerk, $1,800; assayer's computing clerk, assistant weigh clerk, and superintendent's computing clerk, at $1,600 each.

Summary of mint service.

Designation.	No.	Compensation.
Presidential offices	19	$56,250
Salaried officials and clerks	55	101,050
Per diem clerks and assistants	42	56,320
Skilled workmen and laborers	522	558,903
Adjusters	199	133,743
Total	837	906,266

ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Outside the classified service.]

Boise City, Idaho.—Assayer and melter, $2,000; 1 clerk, $1,200.

Charlotte, N. C.—Assayer and melter, $1,500; assistant assayer, $1,250.

Helena, Mont.—Assayer in charge, $2,250; melter, $2,250; chief clerk, $1,800; 1 clerk, $1,400.

New York.—Superintendent, $4,500; assayer and melter and refiner, $3,000 each; chief clerk, assistant melter and refiner, and weighing clerk, $2,500 each; bookkeeper, $2,350; warrant clerk, $2,250; cashier, $2,000; bar clerk, abstract clerk, and assayer's computation clerk, $1,800 each; assistant weigh clerk, $1,600; register of deposits, $2,250; assayer's first assistant, $2,250; assayer's second assistant, $2,150; assayer's third assistant, $2,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—Assayer in charge, $2,500; 1 clerk, $1,000.

Summary of the service at United States assay offices.

Designation.	No.	Compensation.
Presidential offices	8	$21,000
Salaried officials and clerks	20	28,750
Per diem clerks	2	2,808
Skilled workmen and laborers	72	93,503
Total	102	146,061

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INDEPENDENT TREASURIES.

[Outside the classified service.]

The principal officers at the subtreasuries with their salaries are shown below. Under section 3595, Revised Statutes, assistant treasurers are appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for the term of four years. The subordinates at the subtreasuries are appointed by the assistant treasurers by and with the consent and approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Baltimore.—Assistant treasurer, $4,500; cashier, $2,500; 3 clerks, at $1,800 each; 2 clerks, at $1,400 each; 3 clerks, at $1,200 each; 1 clerk, $1,000; 1 messenger, $840; 3 vault watchmen, at $720 each.

Boston.—Assistant treasurer, $5,000; chief clerk, $2,500; paying teller, $2,500; assistant paying teller, $2,200; vault clerk, $2,000; receiving teller, $2,000; first bookkeeper, $1,800; second bookkeeper, $1,400; specie clerk, $1,800; money clerk, $1,500; coupon clerk, and redemption clerk, at $1,400 each; receipt clerk, and general clerk, at $1,200 each; assistant redemption clerk, $1,100; 3 clerks at $1,000 each; 1 clerk, $800; messenger and chief watchman, $1,060; 3 watchmen and janitors, at $850 each.

Chicago.—Assistant treasurer, $4,500; cashier, $2,500; paying teller, $1,800; bookkeeper, and receiving teller, at $1,500 each; 3 coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at $1,500 each; 7 clerks, at $1,200 each; 1 messenger, $840; 1 janitor, at $600; 3 watchmen, $720 each; and for temporary clerical force in his office, $3,000.

Cincinnati.—Assistant treasurer. $4,500; cashier, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,800; receiving teller, $1,500; check clerk, and interest clerk, at $1,200 each; 1 clerk at $1,200; 2 clerks, at $1,000 each; 2 night watchmen at $720 each; messenger, $600; 1 watchman, at $120.

New Orleans.—Assistant treasurer, $4,000; chief clerk and cashier, $2,250; receiving teller, $2,000; paying teller, $2,000; bookkeeper, $1,500; 1 clerk, $1,200; coin and redemption clerk, $1,200; 2 clerks at $1,000 each; porter, $500; 1 day watchman, $720; 1 night watchman, $720.

New York.—Assistant treasurer, $8,000; cashier and chief clerk, $4,200; deputy assistant treasurer, $3,600; assistant cashier and vault clerk, $3,200; 2 chiefs of division, at $3,100 each; 2 chiefs of division at $2,700 each; chief paying teller, $3,000; authorities clerk, $2,600; chief of division, $2,400; chief bookkeeper, $2,400; correspondence clerk, $2,300; assistant chief of division, $2,300; 2 assistant chiefs of division at $2,250 each; assistant paying teller, $2,200; assistant chief of division, $2,200; minor-coin teller, $2,000; 3 clerks at $2,100 each; 9 clerks at $2,000 each; 11 clerks at $1,800; 3 clerks at $1,700 each; 8 clerks at $1,600 each; 11 clerks, $1,500 each; 12 clerks at $1,400 each; 4 clerks at $1,300 each; 8 clerks at $1,200 each; 2 clerks at $1,000 each; stenographer and typewriter, $1,400; messenger, $1,300; 4 messengers at $1,200 each; 2 messengers at $900 each; 2 hall men at $1,000 each; 2 porters at $900 each; keeper of the building, $1,800; chief detective, $1,800; assistant detective, $1,400; engineer, $1,050; assistant engineer, $820; six watchmen at $720 each.

Philadelphia.—Assistant treasurer, $4,500; cashier and chief clerk, $2,500; bookkeeper, $2,500; paying teller, $2,200; chief interest clerk and chief registered interest clerk at $1,900 each; assistant bookkeeper, $1,800; coin teller, $1,700; redemption clerk and assistant coupon clerk at $1,600 each; assistant registered interest clerk, $1,500; assistant to cashier and assistant coin teller at $1,400 each; receiving teller, $1,300; 3 clerks at $1,200 each; assistant receiving teller, $1,200; superintendent, messenger, and chief watchman, $1,100; 4 female counters, at $900 each; 7 watchmen, at $720 each.

St. Louis.—Assistant treasurer, $4,500; chief clerk and teller, $2,500; assistant teller, $1,800; bookkeeper, $1,500; assistant bookkeeper, coin teller, and assistant teller at $1,200 each; coin clerk, assistant coin clerk, and messenger, at $1,000 each; 3 watchmen at $720 each.

San Francisco.—Assistant treasurer, $4,500 cashier, $3,000; bookkeeper, $2,500; chief clerk, $2,400; assistant cashier, receiving teller, and assistant bookkeeper at $2,000 each; 1 clerk at $1,400; 1 messenger, $840; and 4 watchmen at $720 each.

SUMMARY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE SUBTREASURIES.

Designation.	No.	Compensation.
United States assistant treasurers	9	$44,000
All other employés	246	362,070

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LIST OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS AT THE CLASSIFIED CUSTOMS PORTS.

NEW YORK.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	*17
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	9
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	922
Total classified	948
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	2
Places below the classified service:	
Carpenters	4
Watchmen	41
Skilled laborer	1
Usher	1
Guides	2
Messengers	71
Floor bookkeepers	7
Foremen	8
Elevator men	8
Searchers	2
Assistant engineer	1
Firemen	3
Deputy collectors	2
Porter	1
Bookbinder's assistant	1
Scrub woman	1
Coastwise inspectors	4
Inspector	1
Gaugers' laborers	28
Weighers' janitors	7
Total unclassified	196
Total collector's office	1,144

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	†3
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	91
Total classified service	94
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	14
Total unclassified	15

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‡4
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	22
Total classified	26
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1

NEW YORK—continued.

Surveyor's office—Continued.

Classified service—Continued.	
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	14
Foreman of laborers	1
Total unclassified	16

Appraiser's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	0
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	195
Total classified	195
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	11
Places below the classified service:	
Clerks	24
Messengers	33
Openers and packers	78
Stenciliers	2
Appraiser's laborers	21
Total unclassified	169
Total appraiser's office	364
Grand total	1,659

BALTIMORE.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	§6
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	111
Total classified	117
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	2
Places below the classified service:	
Aid to collector	1
Captain night watch	1
Watchmen	4
Clerks	2
Keeper of scales room	1
Keeper of record room	1
Firemen	2
Female examiner	1
Boatmen	3
Porters	3
Foreman of porters	1
Messengers	11
Sampler	1
Laborers	33
Foreman of laborers	1
Assistant weigher	1
Total unclassified	69
Total collector's office	186

*Deputy collectors, 9; cashier, 1; auditor, 1; acting disbursing agent, 1; private secretary, 1; assistant cashier to collector, 1; bookbinder, 1; detectives, 2.

†Deputy naval officers, 2; private secretary, 1.

‡Deputy surveyors, 3; private secretary, 1.

§Deputy collectors, 2; cashier, 1; auditor, 1; assistant cashier, 1; private secretary, 1.

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List of officers and employés at the classified customs ports—Continued.

BALTIMORE—continued.

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	*1
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	6
Total classified	7
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Place below the classified service:	
Messenger	1
Total unclassified	2
Total naval office	9

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	†2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Place classified and subject to competitive examination.	1
Total classified	3
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President.	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	3
Total unclassified	4
Total, surveyor's office	7
Grand total	202

BOSTON.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‡7
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	216
Total classified	223
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Clerks	12
Assistant storekeepers	10
Messengers	22
Watchmen	8
Boatmen	4
Porters	22
Elevator men	7
Janitor	1
Total unclassified	87
Total collector's office	310

BOSTON—continued.

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	§2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	9
Total classified	11
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Place below the classified service (messenger)	1
Total unclassified	2
Total naval office	13

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	‖1
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination.	5
Total classified	6
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	2
Total unclassified	3
Total surveyor's office	9

Appraiser's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	¶1
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	22
Total classified	23
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	4
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	3
Clerks	3
Openers and packers	14
Porters	5
Sugar sampler	1
Total unclassified	30
Total appraiser's office	53
Grand total	385

BURLINGTON, VT

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	**6

* Deputy naval officer, 1.

† Deputy surveyor, 1; private secretary, 1.

‡ Deputy collectors, 3; auditor and disbursing clerk, 1; cashier, 1; private secretary, 1; assistant cashier, 1.

§ Deputy naval officer, 1; assistant deputy naval officer, 1.

‖ Deputy surveyor, 1.

¶ Private secretary, 1.

** Deputy collectors, 4; deputy collectors and assistant cashiers at subports, 2.

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List of officers and employés at the classified customs ports—Continued.

BURLINGTON, VT.—continued.

Collector's office—Continued.

Classified service—Continued.	
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	42
Total classified	48
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Deputy collectors and inspectors	16
Tally clerks	3
Total unclassified	20
Grand total	68

CHICAGO.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	*7
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	74
Total classified	81
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	3
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	3
Deputy collector	1
Storekeeper	1
Openers and packers	2
Watchmen	3
Laborers	13
Elevator men	2
Total unclassified	28
Grand total	109

DETROIT.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	†2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	45
Total classified	47
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	2
Places below the classified service:	
Deputy collectors and inspectors	12
Inspectresses	2
Clerk	1
Messenger	1
Laborer	1
Total unclassified	19
Grand total	66

PHILADELPHIA.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‡5
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	134
Total classified	139
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	2
Places below the classified service:	
Foremen	2
Searcher	1
Stenciler	1
Foreman weigher's laborer	1
Watchmen	11
Surveyor's watchmen	42
Messengers	14
Carpenter	1
Typewriter	1
Marker	1
Laborers	34
Watchman and storekeeper	1
Clerk	1
Total unclassified	113
Total, collector's office	252

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	§2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	9
Total classified	11
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messenger	1
Total unclassified	2
Total, naval office	13

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‖2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	3
Total classified	5
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messenger	2
Total unclassified	3
Total, surveyor's office	8

*Deputy collectors, 2; clerk and auditor, 1; cashier, 1; assistant cashier, 1; chief acting disbursing officer, 1; private secretary, 1.

†Deputy collector, 1; cashier, 1.

‡Deputy collector, 1; deputy collector and cashier, 1; assistant cashier, 1; auditor, 1; private secretary, 1.

§Deputy naval officer, 1; private secretary, 1.

‖Deputy surveyors, 2.

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List of officers and employés at the classified customs ports—Continued.

PHILADELPHIA—continued.

Appraiser's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	*1
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	15
Total classified	16
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	4
Places below the classified service:	
Clerk	1
Assistant sugar samplers	9
Samplers	3
Samplers and packers	7
Foreman of laborers	1
Watchman	1
Messenger	1
Laborers	13
Total unclassified	40
Total, appraiser's office	56
Grand total	329

NEW ORLEANS.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	†6
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	54
Total classified	60
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	5
Places below the classified service:	
Captain custom-house, night watchman	1
Chief laborer	1
Storekeeper	1
Clerks	8
Sampler	1
Messengers	9
Assistant storekeepers	6
Laborers	31
Openers and packers	4
Inspectors	19
Night inspectors	16
Total unclassified	102
Total collector's office	162

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‡2
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	3
Total classified	5

NEW ORLEANS—continued.

Naval office—Continued.

Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment of the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Clerk	1
Messenger	1
Total unclassified	3
Total, naval office	8

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	§1
Place classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	2
Total classified	3
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	3
Total unclassified	4
Total, surveyor's office	7
Grand total	177

SAN FRANCISCO.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‖7
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examinations	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	164
Total classified	171
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	5
Places below the classified service:	
Messengers	5
Boatmen	3
Laborers	32
Watchmen	4
Total unclassified	49
Total collector's office	220

Naval office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	¶1
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	10
Total classified	11

* Confidential clerk, 1.
† Deputy collectors, 2; cashier, 1; auditor, 1; assistant cashier, 1; private secretary, 1.
‡ Deputy naval officer, 1; secretary and chief clerk, 1.
§ Deputy surveyor.
‖ Deputy collectors, 3; auditor, 1; cashier, 1; assistant cashier, 1; confidential clerk, 1.
¶ Deputy naval officer.

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List of officers and employés at the classified customs ports—Continued.

SAN FRANCISCO—continued.

Naval office—Continued.

Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service	0
Total unclassified	1
Total naval office	12

Surveyor's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	*1
Places classified and subject to non-competitive examination	0
Place classified and subject to competitive examination	1
Total classified	2
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Place below the classified service:	
Messengers	1
Total unclassified	2
Total surveyor's office	4
Grand total	236

NOTE.—The Chinese interpreter, heretofore employed at the port of San Francisco, has been separated from the customs service.

PORTLAND, ME.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Place classified and excepted from examination	†1
Places classified and subject to non-competitive examination	0

PORTLAND, ME.—continued.

Collector's office—Continued.

Classified service—Continued.	
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	19
Total classified	20
Unclassified service:	
Places filled by appointment by the President	3
Places below the classified service:	
Sampler and laborer	1
Watchmen	3
Boatmen	2
Messenger	1
Marker	1
Total unclassified	11
Grand total	31

PORT HURON.

Collector's office.

Classified service:	
Places classified and excepted from examination	‡3
Places classified and subject to non-competitive examination	0
Places classified and subject to competitive examination	11
Total classified	14
Unclassified service:	
Place filled by appointment by the President	1
Places below the classified service:	
Deputy collectors and inspectors	33
Deputy collector and messenger	1
Inspector and night watchman	1
Messenger	1
Inspector	1
Total unclassified	38
Grand total	52

* Deputy surveyor.
† Deputy collector, 1.
‡ Deputy collectors, 2; deputy cashier, 1.

NOTE.—Nine general appraisers of merchandise appointed by the President.

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NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS IN THE CLASSIFIED CUSTOMS SERVICE.

	Excepted.	Noncompetitive.	Competitive.	Total classified.	Presidential.	Below classified service.	Total.
NEW YORK.							
Collector's office	17	9	922	948	2	194	1,144
Naval office	3	0	91	94	1	14	109
Surveyor's office	4	0	22	26	1	15	42
Appraiser's office	0	0	195	195	11	158	364
BALTIMORE.							
Collector's office	6	0	111	117	2	67	186
Naval office	1	0	6	7	1	1	9
Surveyor's office	2	0	1	3	1	3	7
BOSTON.							
Collector's office	7	0	216	223	1	86	310
Naval office	2	0	9	11	1	1	13
Surveyor's office	1	0	5	6	1	2	9
Appraiser's office	1	0	22	23	4	26	53
BURLINGTON.							
Collector's office	6	0	42	48	1	19	68
CHICAGO.							
Collector's office	7	0	74	81	3	25	109
DETROIT.							
Collector's office	2	0	45	47	2	17	66
PHILADELPHIA.							
Collector's office	5	0	134	139	2	111	252
Naval office	2	0	9	11	1	1	13
Surveyor's office	2	0	3	5	1	2	8
Appraiser's office	1	0	15	16	4	36	56
NEW ORLEANS.							
Collector's office	6	0	54	60	5	97	162
Naval office	2	0	3	5	1	2	8
Surveyor's office	1	0	2	3	1	3	7
SAN FRANCISCO.							
Collector's office	7	0	164	171	5	44	220
Naval office	1	0	10	11	1	0	12
Surveyor's office	1	0	1	2	1	1	4
PORTLAND, ME.							
Collector's office	1	0	19	20	3	8	31
PORT HURON, MICH.							
Collector's office	3	0	11	14	1	37	52
Total	91	9	2,186	2,286	58	970	3,314

Percentage of excepted and noncompetitive places to competitive is 4.6.
Percentage of places below the classified service to the classified places is 42.4.

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STATEMENT OF NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE CLASSIFIED CUSTOMS PORTS, WITH THE REVENUE COLLECTED.

Port.	No. employed.	Revenue collected.
Baltimore	200	$3,179,558.44
Boston	383	14,491,755.64
Burlington, Vt	48	833,701.07
Chicago	105	6,573,940.17
Detroit	66	569,713.36
New Orleans	163	1,575,902.79
New York	1,624	120,732,613.89
Philadelphia	324	9,346,023.51
Portland, Me	28	342,338.73
Port Huron	48	81,909.20
San Francisco	234	8,049,370.13
Total	3,222	165,776,916.98

ENTIRE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Grand total employés	4,411
Grand total receipts	$178,531,716.18
Percentage of classified employés to entire customs force	73
Percentage of revenue at the classified ports to entire customs revenue	92.86

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Customs service, Presidential offices.

Designation.	No.	Compensation.
Collectors	118	$350,408.66
Assistant collectors	2	3,500.00
Naval officers	6	33,000.00
Surveyors	40	36,158.00
General appraisers	9	63,000.00
Appraisers	14	45,025.00
Assistant appraisers	18	50,009.00
Examiners of drugs, etc	4	6,500.00
Laborers and workmen	544	371,572.50
All others in unclassified customs service	1,707	1,668,359.45
Total	2,462	2,629,123.61

SPECIAL OFFICERS.

[Outside the classified service.]

Special agents	34	$93,440.00
Special inspectors of customs	58	85,117.50
Immigration force	197	219,593.00
Special employés to assist in the detection and prevention of frauds upon the customs revenue	16	27,290.00
Inspectors employed under the Chinese exclusion acts	28	42,525.00
Total	333	467,965.50

List of customs ports having as many as twenty and not more than fifty officers and employés, and the number stationed at each:

[When the number of officers and employés at a customs district reach as many as fifty it becomes classified and the rules apply thereto.]

Portland, Me*	27	Buffalo, N. Y	42
Cape Vincent, N. Y	20	Ogdensburg, N. Y	20
Oswego, N. Y	25	Plattsburg, N. Y	28
Suspension Bridge, N. Y	47	Key West, Fla	37
Brownsville, Tex	26	Corpus Christi, Tex	23
El Paso, Tex	24	Eagle Pass, Tex	20
Galveston, Tex	26	Cincinnati, Ohio	23
Cleveland, Ohio	20	St. Louis, Mo	31
Portland, Oregon	25	Port Townsend, Wash	42

These statistics were compiled in September, 1891.

*Classified in 1883 and still a classified office. An office does not cease to be subject to the examinations merely because the clerks and persons employed have been reduced below fifty.

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DETAILED STATEMENT OF OFFICERS AND MEN EMPLOYED IN REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE.

[Outside the classified service.]

Grade or rate.	No.	Pay.
Captains	36	p. a. $2,500
First lieutenants	36	p. a. 1,800
Second lieutenants	36	p. a. 1,500
Third lieutenants	36	p. a. 1,200
Chief engineers	26	p. a. 1,800
First assistant engineers	26	p. a. 1,500
Second assistant engineers	26	p. a. 1,200
Total officers	222	
Petty officers	9	p. m. 50
Do	1	p. m. 45
Do	4	p. m. 40
Do	53	p. m. 35
Do	60	p. m. 30
Seamen	2	p. m. 65
Do	20	p. m. 45
Do	5	p. m. 40
Do	2	p. m. 35
Do	8	p. m. 32
Do	52	p. m. 30
Do	7	p. m. 29
Do	43	p. m. 28
Do	32	p. m. 26
Do	151	p. m. 25
Do	6	p. m. 20
Boys	8	p. m. 17
Do	47	p. m. 15
Do	44	p. m. 12
Firemen	2	p. m. 75
Do	10	p. m. 50
Do	23	p. m. 45
Do	22	p. m. 35
Do	65	p. m. 30
Coal passers	2	p. m. 40
Do	9	p. m. 30
Do	8	p. m. 28
Do	33	p. m. 25
Cooks and stewards	12	p. m. 50
Do	74	p. m. 30
Stewards	1	p. m. 45
Total men	815	
Pilots	19	p. m. 100
Do	6	p. m. 75
Do	1	p. m. 65
Do	2	p. m. 60
Total pilots	28	
Clerk in office of superintendent of construction, New York	1	p. a. 1,600

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NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE IN EACH STATE (OR DISTRICT, WHERE MORE THAN ONE STATE IS EMBRACED IN A COLLECTION DISTRICT), AND THE COMPENSATION PAID DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1892.

[Outside the classified service.]

States.	Collectors.		Deputy collectors and clerks.		Storekeepers and sealors and gaugers.	
	No.	Compensation.	No.	Compensation.	No.	Compensation.
Alabama	1	$2,759.21	13	$15,304.45	3	$1,616.00
Arkansas	1	2,953.33	9	12,196.00	25	23,061.00
California and Nevada	2	8,302.13	*8 41	59,629.98	18	24,367.00
Colorado and Wyoming	1	3,500.00	11	18,916.79	.....	.....
Connecticut and Rhode Island	1	4,500.00	16	22,904.10	4	5,680.00
Florida	1	3,500.00	*3 9	11,992.84	.....	.....
Georgia	1	4,500.00	33	38,485.87	56	44,283.00
Illinois	4	18,000.00	80	93,460.25	75	89,270.50
Indiana	2	9,000.00	27	32,223.84	28	28,636.00
Iowa	2	6,000.00	*1 20	22,046.39	1	370.00
Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma Territory	1	3,125.00	*4 9	14,989.88	.....	.....
Kentucky	5	22,500.00	103	122,198.52	443	407,171.00
Louisiana and Mississippi	1	4,250.00	*241 23	106,072.90	.....	.....
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	1	4,500.00	*2 36	45,126.91	40	45,766.00
Massachusetts	1	4,500.00	30	34,883.41	15	18,900.00
Michigan	2	7,375.00	*5 24	31,112.47	.....	.....
Minnesota	1	4,500.00	15	19,830.02	6	6,652.00
Missouri	2	8,304.93	44	53,687.22	42	33,921.50
Montana, Idaho, and Utah	1	3,500.00	*4 10	15,943.98	.....	.....
Nebraska and North and South Dakota	1	4,500.00	*4 18	28,780.55	9	12,264.00
New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	1	3,787.51	*70 12	18,778.29	1	1,420.00
New Jersey	2	7,818.90	33	40,645.71	3	3,784.00
New Mexico and Arizona	1	2,750.00	4	7,118.34	.....	.....
New York	6	27,000.00	*40 137	183,257.29	15	14,810.00
North Carolina	2	9,000.00	69	85,323.65	373	205,274.00
Ohio	4	17,667 15	*16 67	81,749.74	53	53,204.00
Oregon and Washington	1	3,375.00	11	15,520.31	4	1,612.00
Pennsylvania	4	17,522.50	*42 103	128,715.59	122	119,408.50
South Carolina	1	3,064.38	10	14,085.35	22	11,785.00
Tennessee	2	7,394.82	*1 28	35,271.88	76	55,574.50
Texas	2	5,875.00	*6 19	29,517.13	3	1,664.00
Virginia	2	9,000.00	64	75,214.93	51	31,097.50
West Virginia	1	4,500.00	18	20,599.52	4	4,605.00
Wisconsin	2	8,125.00	31	34,996.48	6	6,532.00
Total	63	256,949.86	*409 1,177	1,570,580.68	†1,498	1,242,788.50

* Persons temporarily employed only during the sugar-making seasons in testing and weighing sugar on which bounty was to be claimed.

† This is the number actually on duty at some time during the year, and hence differs from Commissioner's report (page 10), which shows those in commission at the close of the year.

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Number of persons employed in the Internal-Revenue Service in each State (or district, where more than one State is embraced in a collection district), and the compensation paid during the year ended June 30, 1892—Continued.

[Outside the classified service.]

States.	Gaugers.		Total officers.	
	No.	Compensation.	No.	Compensation.
Alabama	4	$3,182.98	21	$22,862.64
Arkansas	2	4,040.20	37	32,250.53
California and Nevada	54	48,712.21	8 115	141,011.32
Colorado and Wyoming	2	1,454.47	14	23,871.26
Connecticut and Rhode Island	9	8,911.67	30	41,995.77
Florida			3 10	15,492.84
Georgia	7	5,585.49	97	92,854.36
Illinois	74	105,585.23	233	306,315.98
Indiana	20	25,146.48	77	95,006.32
Iowa	3	1,940.42	1 26	30,356.81
Kansas, Indian Territory, and Oklahoma Territory	1	148.88	4 11	18,263.76
Kentucky	141	162,491.21	692	714,360.73
Louisiana and Mississippi	2	2,973.01	241 26	113,295.91
Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia	28	36,822.12	2 105	132,215.03
Massachusetts	12	20,038.23	58	78,321.64
Michigan	1	1,849.53	5 27	40,337.10
Minnesota	7	7,481.79	29	38,463.81
Missouri	24	30,895.54	112	126,809.19
Montana, Idaho, and Utah	3	1,159.55	4 14	20,603.53
Nebraska and North and South Dakota	7	10,164.63	4 35	55,709.18
New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont	1	1,192.72	70 15	25,178.52
New Jersey	11	9,748.45	49	61,997.06
New Mexico and Arizona	2	339.09	7	10,207.43
New York	47	63,899.05	40 205	288,966.34
North Carolina	61	38,067.24	505	337,664.89
Ohio	55	74,325.63	16 179	227,006.52
Oregon and Washington	3	1,953.68	19	22,460.99
Pennsylvania	54	68,657.03	4 283	334,303.62
South Carolina	1	584.84	34	29,519.57
Tennessee	14	12,181.42	1 120	110,422.62
Texas	5	3,530.20	6 29	40,586.33
Virginia	34	29,177.77	151	144,490.20
West Virginia	12	6,446.80	35	36,151.32
Wisconsin	10	11,937.93	49	61,591.41
Total	†711	800,625.49	*409 3,449	3,870,944.53

* Persons temporarily employed only during the sugar-making season in testing and weighing sugar on which bounty was to be claimed.

† This is the number actually on duty at some time during the year, and hence differs from Commissioner's report (page 10), which shows those in commission at the close of the year.

Summary of Internal-Revenue Service.

	No.	Compensation.
Presidential officers	63	$252,000.00
Laborers and workmen	30	11,420.00
"Others"	3,651	3,385,825.75
Under the sugar-bounty act:		
Laborers and "others"	420	115,279.50
Total		3,764,525.25

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LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

[Outside the classified service.]

Keepers of light-houses, beacons, and stations, employés on board of tenders, and those in the offices of inspectors and engineers are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the nomination of the superintendent of lights (collectors of customs), the inspectors, and engineers, approved and recommended by the Light-House Board at Washington.

Keepers and assistant keepers of light-stations and beacons:	
Number	1,103
Compensation	$506,381
Assistant engineers of light-house districts:	
4 at $2,400 each	9,600
1 at $1,500	1,500
5	11,100
Clerks in light-house inspectors' and engineers' offices:	
23 at $1,800 each	41,400
2 at $2,100 each	4,200
5 at $1,500 each	7,500
1 at $1,380	1,380
2 at $1,200 each	2,400
1 at $900	900
1 at $600	600
35	58,380
Writers:	
1 at $1,200	1,200
1 at $1,020	1,020
17 at $900 each	15,300
2 at $960 each	1,920
1 at $720	720
2 at $600 each	1,200
24	21,360
Superintendents of construction:	
4 at $2,400 each	9,600
2 at $2,100 each	4,200
5 at $1,890 each	9,000
1 at $1,644	1,644
2 at $1,500 each	3,000
1 at $1,440	1,440
15	28,884
Assistant superintendents of construction:	
1 at $2,100	2,100
1 at $1,500	1,500
1 at $980	980
3	4,580
Inspectors of work:	
1 at $1,500	1,500
2 at $1,440 each	2,880
1 at $1,200	1,200
4	5,580

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Foremen of works:	
1 at $2,100	$2,100
6 at $1,440 each	8,640
1 at $1,200	1,200
2 at $936 each	1,872
10	13,812
Lampists:	
1 at $1,500	1,500
5 at $1,200 each	6,000
6	7,500
Surveyors:	
2 at $1,800 each	3,600
1 at $1,450	1,450
3	5,050
Masters of tenders:	
1 at $2,400	2,400
30 at $1,800 each	54,000
1 at $1,200	1,200
32	57,600
Mates of tenders:	
1 at $1,200	1,200
3 at $1,080 each	3,240
7 at $900 each	6,300
18 at $840 each	15,120
2 at $720 each	1,440
8 at $600 each	4,800
39	32,100
Pilots on tenders:	
1 at $1,500	1,500
1 at $1,800	1,800
2	3,300
Engineers of tenders:	
1 at $1,500	1,500
3 at $1,440 each	4,320
1 at $1,200	1,200
11 at $1,080 each	11,880
12 at $960 each	11,520
1 at $900	900
29	31,320
Assistant engineers of tenders:	
2 at $1,080 each	2,160
1 at $960	960
1 at $900	900
19 at $780 each	14,820
22	18,840
Storekeepers:	
1 at $2,040	2,040
1 at $900	900
1 at $600	600
3	3,540

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Messengers:		
1 at $840		$840
4 at $720 each		2,880
1 at $660		660
1 at $636		636
6 at $600 each		3,600
1 at $540		540
14		9,156
Draftsmen:		
1 at $2,195		2,195
1 at $2,100		2,100
2 at $1,800 each		3,600
2 at $1,500 each		3,000
3 at $1,200 each		3,600
9		14,495
Superintending engineers:		
1 at $2,400		2,400
1 at $1,800		1,800
2		4,200
Engineers of light ships:		
1 at $1,200		1,200
2 at $960 each		1,920
13 at $900 each		20,700
1 at $720		720
17		24,540
Assistant engineers of light ships:		
1 at $960		960
2 at $780 each		1,560
12 at $720 each		8,640
1 at $600		600
16		11,760
Buoy depot keepers:		
5 at $1,000 each		5,000
1 at $1,080		1,080
2 at $960 each		1,920
2 at $900 each		1,800
1 at $780		780
2 at $720 each		1,440
1 at $660		660
14		12,680
Buoy tenders and pilots:		
3 at $600 each		1,800
2 at $360 each		720
5		2,520
Seamen on light ships:		
114 at $300 each		34,200
6 at $480 each		2,880
7 at $360 each		2,520
127		39,600

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Cooks on light ships:	
21 at $300 each	$6,300
3 at $360 each	1,080
2 at $420 each	840
3 at $350 each	1,050
1 at $540	540
30	9,810
Firemen on light ships:	
3 at $420 each	1,260
Carpenters on tenders:	
3 at $840 each	2,520
5 at $600 each	3,000
1 at $480	480
1 at $420	420
2 at $360 each	720
12	7,140
Cooper on tenders:	
1 at $300	300
Blacksmith on tenders:	
1 at $420	420
Cooks on tenders:	
2 at $720 each	1,440
1 at $660	660
5 at $600 each	3,000
18 at $540 each	9,720
4 at $480 each	1,920
2 at $450 each	900
2 at $300 each	600
4 at $240 each	960
38	19,200
Seamen on tenders:	
10 at $540 each	5,400
16 at $450 each	7,680
129 at $360 each	46,440
155	59,520
Firemen on tenders:	
6 at $600 each	3,600
58 at $480 each	27,840
6 at $420 each	2,520
70	33,960
Coal passers on tenders:	
8 at $480 each	3,840
24 at $360 each	8,640
32	12,480
Deck hands on tenders:	
30 at $360 each	10,800
11 at $300 each	3,300
41	14,100
Steersmen on tenders:	
2 at $720 each	1,440

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Strikers on tenders:	
1 at $720	$720
1 at $480	480
2	1,200
Cabin boys on tenders:	
5 at $360 each	1,800
4 at $300 each	1,200
14 at $240 each	3,360
8 at $180 each	1,440
31	7,800
Stewards on tenders:	
2 at $720 each	1,440
4 at $600 each	2,400
3 at $480 each	1,440
2 at $450 each	900
8 at $420 each	3,360
11 at $360 each	3,960
30	13,500
Quartermasters on tenders:	
9 at $480 each	4,320
2 at $420 each	840
11	5,160
Machinist on tenders:	
1 at $900	900
Yeomen on tenders:	
1 at $480	480
Laundresses on tenders:	
3 at $240 each	720

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

[Outside the classified service.]

Superintendents and keepers of this service are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury; the former on the recommendation of the General Superintendent, and the latter on the nomination of the superintendent, approved by the General Superintendent; surfmen by the keepers of stations.

	No.	Compensation.
Superintendents and keepers	252	$188,300.00
Surfmen and employés	1,629	636,326.33
		824,626.33

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OFFICERS, EMPLOYÉS, AND OTHERS IN THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, IN NUMBER AND KIND.

[Classified according to grade and stating compensation paid.]

Office of the General Superintendent Life-Saving Service, Treasury Department:		
General Superintendent	per annum	$4,000
Assistant general superintendent	do	2,500
Principal clerk	do	2,000
Civil engineer	do	1,800
Topographer, etc	do	1,800
2 clerks, each	do	1,800
3 clerks, each	do	1,600
1 draftsman	do	1,500
2 clerks, each	do	1,400
5 clerks, each	do	1,200
2 clerks, each	do	1,000
4 clerks, each	do	900
1 assistant messenger	do	720
1 laborer	do	660

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

Office of the superintendents of construction life-saving stations, New York City:		
1 assistant	per annum	$2,000
1 assistant	do	1,600
1 assistant	do	1,500
Assistants to superintendents (employed on the coast):		
1 assistant	per month	150
1 assistant	do	125
1 assistant	do	115
1 assistant	do	100
Office of the inspector of life-saving stations:		
1 writer	per annum	2,000
1 assistant	per month	100
1 skilled laborer	do	70
5 district superintendents, each	per annum	1,500
7 district superintendents, each	do	1,800
1 assistant district superintendent	do	1,200
226 keepers of life-saving stations, each	do	900
9 keepers of houses of refuge, each	do	600
1,593 surfmen, each *	per month	65
1 telephone expert	do	115
3 telephone linemen, each	do	100
1 telephone lineman	do	85
1 pilot, for supply boat, fifth district	do	60

POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE IN NUMBER AND KIND OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYÉS, AND ALL OTHER PERSONS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO GRADE, WITH A STATEMENT OF THE SALARIES PAID TO THEM.

[Outside the classified service.]

16 surgeons, $2,500 each per annum	$40,000
Longevity pay	11,500
Commutation for quarters (4)	2,400
24 passed assistant surgeons, $1,800 each per annum	43,200
Longevity pay	4,140
Commutation for quarters (8)	3,840
17 assistant surgeons, $1,600 each per annum	27,200
Commutation for quarters (3)	1,080
81 acting assistant surgeons—	
1 acting assistant surgeon, $1,500 per annum	1,500
5 acting assistant surgeons, at $1,200 each per annum	6,000
1 acting assistant surgeon, $1,080 per annum	1,080
3 acting assistant surgeons, $900 each per annum	2,700

* Employed on an average about eight months during each year.

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1 acting assistant surgeon, $800 per annum	$800
1 acting assistant surgeon, $720 per annum	720
4 acting assistant surgeons, at $600 each per annum	2,400
1 acting assistant surgeon, $550 per annum	550
4 acting assistant surgeons, at $500 each per annum	2,000
2 acting assistant surgeons, $480 each per annum	960
6 acting assistant surgeons, $360 each per annum	2,160
19 acting assistant surgeons, $300 each per annum	5,700
1 acting assistant surgeon, $270 per annum	270
6 acting assistant surgeons, at $250 each per annum	1,500
1 acting assistant surgeon, $240 per annum	240
13 acting assistant surgeons, at $200 each per annum	2,600
1 acting assistant surgeon, $180 per annum	180
6 acting assistant surgeons, at $150 each per annum	900
3 acting assistant surgeons, $100 each per annum	300
2 acting assistant surgeons, without compensation	
1 hospital steward, $1,200 per annum	1,200
18 hospital stewards, at $720 each per annum	14,960
6 hospital stewards, $600 each per annum	3,600
5 hospital stewards, $480 each per annum	2,400
Commutation for quarters (6)	1,800
240 hospital attendants (estimated)	72,000
6 quarantine inspectors	9,400
50 quarantine employés (estimated)	24,000
	295,280

It will be observed that the salaries of acting assistant surgeons range from $1,500 to $100 per annum. The average salary paid acting assistant surgeons is about $400.

Hospital attendants receive salaries ranging from $70 to $5 per month. The average salary of a hospital attendant is $25 per month.

The number of quarantine employés varies with the season. During the winter, or after the close of the quarantine season, the force of such employés is reduced to the lowest limit possible. The average salary paid is $40 per month.

Medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service are appointed by the President after examination, as provided for by the act of January 4, 1889.

Hospital stewards are examined for appointment under the regulations of the service.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

[Outside the classified service.]

Supervising inspectors are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; local inspectors, etc., by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels is at the head of this service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has an office in the Treasury building, and his salary is $3,500 per annum. He must be selected with reference to his fitness and ability to systemize and carry into effect all the provisions of law relating to the Steamboat Inspection Service. It is his duty to superintend, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the administration of the steamboat-inspection laws, preside at the meetings of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, receive and examine all accounts of inspectors, report to the Secretary of the Treasury upon all matters pertaining to his official duties, and produce a correctand uniform administration of the inspection laws, rules, and regulations.

There are ten supervising inspectors, who are selected for their knowledge, skill, and practical experience in the uses of steam for navigation; and they must be competent judges of the character and qualities of steam vessels and of all parts of the machinery employed in steaming.

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The local inspectors must once in each year, on the application of the owner, inspect the hull of each steam vessel within their respective districts. They must inspect the boilers of all steam vessels before they are used, and once in every year thereafter. They must see that the safety valves are of suitable dimensions, sufficient in number, and well arranged; that there are a sufficient number of gauge cocks, steam registers, and low-water gauges, and many other appurtenances requisite for safety.

The boards of local inspectors grant licenses and classify the masters, chief mates, engineers, and pilots of all steam vessels, and no person can serve in any of those capacities without a license from the inspectors.

Section 4414, Revised Statutes, provides that there shall be in each collection district 1 inspector of hulls and 1 inspector of boilers, at salaries ranging from $800 to $2,200 a year each, and also that in addition the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint in such districts assistant inspectors, with salaries ranging from not exceeding $1,600 to $2,000 a year, with traveling expenses.

The number of employés, with the aggregates of salaries paid, are as follows:

1 Supervising Inspector-General of Steam Vessels	$3,500
10 supervising inspectors	30,000
141 other employés	210,550

FIRST DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,600.	$1,200.	$1,000.	$800.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1						
Inspector of hulls		1		1		1	
Inspector of boilers		1		1		1	
Assistant inspector of boilers			1				
Assistant inspector of hulls			1				
Clerks				1	1	1	
Total	1	2	2	3	1	3	12

SECOND DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,200.	$2,000.	$1,600.	$1,200.	$1,000.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1						
Inspector of hulls		1	2		3		
Inspector of boilers		1	2		3		
Assistant inspector of hulls			7	2			
Assistant inspector of boilers			6	2			
Assistant inspector of steam vessels			4	1			
Clerks					12	1	
Total	1	2	21	5	18	1	48

THIRD DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000	$2,000.	$1,600.	$1,200.	$1,150.	$1,000.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1						
Inspector of hulls		1		3			
Inspector of boilers		1		3			
Assistant inspector of hulls			1				
Assistant inspector of boilers			1		1		
Assistant inspector of steam vessels			1				
Clerks				3		1	
Total	1	2	3	9	1	1	17

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FOURTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,600.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1			
Inspector of hulls		1		
Inspector of boilers		1		
Assistant inspector steam vessels			1	
Total	1	2	1	4

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,200.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1			
Inspector of hulls		1	1	
Inspector of boilers		1	1	
Total	1	2	2	5

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,500.	$1,200.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1				
Inspector of hulls		1	1	2	
Inspector of boilers		1	1	2	
Total	1	2	2	4	9

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,200.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1			
Inspector of hulls		2	2	
Inspector of boilers		2	2	
Clerks			2	
Total	1	4	6	11

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,200.	$1,000.	$900.	$800.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1						
Inspector of hulls		4			1	1	
Inspector of boilers		4			1	1	
Clerks			1	3		1	
Total	1	8	1	3	2	3	18

NINTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,000.	$1,600.	$1,500.	$1,400.	$1,200.	$1,000.	$800.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1								
Inspector of hulls		1		1				2	
Inspector of boilers		1		1				2	
Assistant inspector of steam vessels			2		2				
Clerks						1	1		
Total	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	4	15

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TENTH DISTRICT.

Designation.	$3,000.	$2,200.	$1,600.	$1,500.	$1,200.	$900.	Total.
Supervising inspector	1						
Inspector of hulls		1		1	1	1	
Inspector of boilers		1		1	1	1	
Assistant inspector of hulls			1				
Assistant inspector of boilers			1				
Clerk					1		
Total	1	2	2	2	3	2	12

THE UNITED STATES CUSTODIAN AND JANITOR SERVICE IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

[Outside the classified service.]

In the public buildings, embracing court-houses, post-offices, custom-houses, subtreasuries, and appraisers' stores, there are 1,113 employés, consisting of assistant custodians, janitors, assistant janitors, chief engineers, engineers, assistant engineers, oilers, lampists, dynamo tenders, elevator conductors, foremen of laborers, assistant foremen of laborers, laborers, watchmen, pump-men, firemen, temporary firemen, night watchmen, charwomen, etc.

The public buildings are located in the following cities:

Aberdeen, Miss.; Abingdon, Va.; Albany, N. Y.; Alexandria, Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Astoria, Oregon; Atlanta, Ga.; Auburn, N. Y.; Augusta, Me.; Augusta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Baltimore, Md.; Bangor, Me.; Barnstable, Mass.; Bath, Me.; Belfast, Me.; Binghampton, N. Y., Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Bristol, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brownsville, Tex.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Burlington, Vt.; Cairo, Ill.; Carson City, Nev.; Castine, Me.; Charleston, S. C.; Charleston, W. Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Cleveland, Ohio; Columbia, S. C.; Columbus, Ohio; Concord, N. H.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Covington, Ky.; Dallas, Tex.; Danville, Va.; Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Mich.; Dover, Del.; Dubuque, Iowa; Ellsworth, Me.; El Paso, Tex.; Erie, Pa.; Evansville, Ind.; Fall River, Mass.; Fort Scott, Kans.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Frankfort, Ky.; Galena, Ill.; Galveston, Tex.; Gloucester, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Hannibal, Mo.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Harrisonburg, Va.; Hartford, Conn.; Hoboken, N. J.; Houston, Tex.; Huntsville, Ala.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Jackson, Miss.; Jackson, Tenn.; Jefferson, Tex.; Jefferson City, Mo.; Jersey City, N. J.; Kalamazoo, Mich.; Kansas City, Mo.; Keokuk, Iowa; Key West, Fla.; Knoxville, Tenn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Lancaster, Pa.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Lexington, Ky.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Louisville, Ky.; Lynchburg, Va.; Machias, Me.; Macon, Ga.; Madison, Wis.; Manchester, N. H.; Marquette, Mich.; Memphis, Tenn.; Middletown, Conn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Mobile, Ala.; Monroe, La.; Montgomery, Ala.; Montpelier, Vt.; Nashville, Tenn.; Nebraska City, Nebr.; New Albany, Ind.; Newark, N. J.; New Bedford, Mass.; Newburyport, Mass.; New Haven, Conn.; New London, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; Newport, R. I.; New York, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; Ogdensburg, N. Y.; Omaha, Nebr.; Opelousas, La.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Oswego, N. Y.; Ottumwa, Iowa; Owensboro, Ky.; Oxford, Miss.; Paducah, Ky.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; Petersburg, Va.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Plattsburg, N. Y.; Port Huron, Mich.; Portland, Me.; Portland, Oregon; Portsmouth, N. H.; Portsmouth, Ohio; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Providence, R. I.; Quincy,

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Ill.; Raleigh, N. C.; Reading, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Rochester, N. Y.; Rockland, Me.; Rutland, Vt.; St. Augustine, Fla.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salem, Mass.; San Antonio, Tex.; Sandusky, Ohio; San Francisco, Cal.; Santa Fé, N. Mex.; Savannah, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Sedalia, Mo.; Sitka, Alaska; Springfield, Ill.; Springfield, Mass.; Springfield, Ohio; Statesville, N. C.; Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Terre Haute, Ind.; Texarkana, Tex.; Toledo, Ohio; Topeka, Kans.; Trenton, N. J.; Tyler, Tex.; Utica, N. Y.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Waco, Tex.; Waldoboro, Me.; Watertown, N. Y.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Wichita, Kans.; Williamsport, Pa.; Wilmington, Del.; Wilmington, N. C.; Windsor, Vt.; Winona, Minn.; Wiscasset, Me.

IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

	I. Places classified and excepted from examination:	
1	chief clerk, at $2,750 per annum (War Department)	$2,750
8	chief clerks, at $2,000 per annum (bureaus)	16,000
10	chief clerks, at $1,800 per annum (depot quartermasters)	18,000
1	chief clerk, at $1,600 per annum (depot quartermaster)	1,600
1	disbursing clerk, at $2,000 per annum (War Department)	2,000
3	chiefs of division, at $2,000 per annum (War Department)	6,000
2	chiefs of division, at $2,000 per annum (Record and Pension Office)	4,000
1	chief of division, at $2,500 per annum (builder and mechanic, Quartermaster-General's Office)	2,500
1	chief and confidential clerk, at $1,800 per annum (clerk class 4, Signal Office)	1,800
1	confidential clerk, at $1,600 per annum (clerk class 3, Inspector-General's Office)	1,600
1	confidential clerk and private secretary, at $1,200 per annum (clerk class 1, Assistant Secretary's Office)	1,200
1	bookbinder, at $1,200 per annum (clerk class 1, War Department)	1,200
31		58,650
	II. Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination:	
2	engineers, at $1,400 per annum	$2,800
2	assistant engineers, at $900 per annum	1,800
2	pressmen and compositors, at $1,200 per annum	2,400
3	pressmen, at $1,200 per annum (clerks class 1)	1,200
1	pressman, at $1,000 per annum (clerk class $1,000)	1,000
1	compositor, at $1,200 per annum (clerk class 1)	1,200
1	compositor, at $1,000 per annum	1,000
2	skilled mechanics, at $1,000 per annum	1,000
14		15,800
	III. Places classified and subject to competitive examination:	
2	stenographers, at $1,800	$3,600
91	clerks of class 4 ($1,800)	163,800
116	clerks of class 3 ($1,600)	185,600
208	clerks of class 2 ($1,400)	291,200
694	clerks of class 1 ($1,200)	832,800
179	clerks of class $1,000	179,000
6	skilled typewriters, at $1,000	6,000
64	copyists, at $900	48,600
1	draftsman, at $2,100	2,100
3	draftsmen, at $1,800	5,400
1	draftsman, at $1,600	1,600
2	draftsmen, at $1,400	2,800
4	draftsmen, at $1,200	4,800
1	civil engineer, at $1,800	1,800
1	assistant civil engineer, at $1,200	1,200
1	anatomist, at $1,600	1,600
2	copy holders, at $900	1,800
1	skilled laborer, at $720	720
1,367		1,734,420

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12 clerks of class 4	$21,600
22 clerks of class 3	35,200
18 clerks of class 2	25,200
13 clerks of class 1	15,600
9 clerks of class $1,000	9,000
6 copyists, at $900	5,400
2 copyists, at $720	1,440
82	113,440

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

I. Filled by appointment by the President: Secretary of War, $8,000; Assistant Secretary of War, $4,500.

II. Below the classified service: Laborers, watchmen, messengers, etc., 183. Aggregate of salaries, $132,120 (exclusive of 217 persons employed at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department, for which see *post*).

OUTSIDE THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Statement showing the whole number of civilians in the entire service under the War Department, outside the classified service, on June 30, 1892, arranged in three classes.

1. Number appointed by the President		5
2. Number who are merely laborers or workmen, including messengers, watchmen, packers, coopers, waiters, laundresses, nurses, etc.:		
Office of the Quartermaster-General	425	
Office of the Commissary-General	33	
Office of the Surgeon-General	34	
Office of the Paymaster-General	18	
Office of the Chief of Engineers	5,806	
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	1,606	
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	6	
Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion	3	
		7,931
3. All others:		
Office of the Inspector-General	1	
Office of the Quartermaster-General	476	
Office of the Commissary-General	61	
Office of the Surgeon-General	17	
Office of the Paymaster-General	18	
Office of the Chief of Engineers	1,696	
Office of the Chief of Ordnance	46	
Office of the Chief Signal Officer	10	
Office of Publication of Records of the Rebellion	60	
Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission	21	
Survey of Antietam battlefield	2	
Bureau of Military Information	1	
Board on Ordnance and Fortification	1	
		2,410

1. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

[Outside the classified service.]

The civilian employés outside of Washington on June 30, 1892, consisted of 1,606 "laborers and workmen" and 46 of all others.

The aggregate of pay for each class, for one month (June, 1892), is as follows:

Laborers and workmen	$83,290.47
All others	4,888.76

The employés reported under the head of "all others" are clerks, timekeepers, etc.

2. OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The Quartermaster-General, aided by assistants, provides transportation for the Army; also clothing and equipage, horses, mules, and wagons, vessels, forage, stationery, and other miscellaneous quartermaster's stores and property for the Army, and of clothing and equipage for the militia; constructs necessary buildings, wharves, roads,

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and bridges at military posts, and repairs the same; furnishes water, heating and lighting apparatus; pays guides, spies, and interpreters, and is in charge of national cemeteries.

1. Number of places at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department classified and excepted from examination:

Chief clerks:

Washington depot	1
Philadelphia depot	2
New York depot	1
Jeffersonville depot	3
St. Louis depot	2
San Francisco depot	2
Total	11

2. Number of places at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department classified and subject to noncompetitive examination, none.

3. Number of places at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department, classified and subject to competitive examination:

Clerks and copyists.

	Class 4.	Class 3.	Class 2.	Class 1.	Class $1,000.	Class $900.	Class $720.	Total.
Washington depot	4	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10
Philadelphia depot	2	5	5	1	4	3	.....	20
New York depot	2	3	4	3	.....	1	.....	13
Jeffersonville depot	.....	3	5	4	1	1	2	16
St. Louis depot	3	1	3	2	2	.....	.....	11
San Francisco depot	1	6	1	2	2	.....	.....	12
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82

Unclassified service at the general depots of the Quartermaster's Department.—Number of places filled by appointment by President, none.

The aggregate sum paid monthly for salaries to the 217 persons mentioned below, employed at the general depots of the Quartermasters' Department, below the classified service, consisting of laborers, watchmen, messengers, workmen, etc., is as follows:

	Employés.	Per month.
Washington depot	33	$1,570.00
Philadelphia depot	70	3,195.33
New York depot	24	1,475.00
Jeffersonville depot	46	2,107.50
St. Louis depot	17	903.50
San Francisco depot	27	1,680.70
Total	217	10,932.03

Number of persons in the entire service under the Quartermaster's Department outside of the classified service on June 30, 1892 (not included in the above), was 901, as follows:

Number of persons (civilians) appointed by the President	None
Number of laborers, watchmen, messengers, workmen, etc	425
Number of all others	476
Total	901

Included under the head "all others" are 172 clerks and agents. The remainder under this head is made up of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, engineers, painters, saddlers, plumbers, masons, farriers, veterinary surgeons, interpreters, guides, inspectors, pilots, seamen, etc.

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The aggregate sum paid monthly for the services of these 901 persons is approximated at $62,000, of which the sum of $18,000 was paid for the services of laborers, watchmen, messengers, workmen, etc., and $44,000 for all the others. These persons are all paid from the appropriations for the support of the Army, and are employed at over one hundred different military posts and stations throughout the country. The employment of many of them is necessarily of a temporary character, depending entirely upon the constantly changing conditions and needs of the service.

3. Office of the Commissary-General.

The Commissary-General has administrative control of the Subsistence Department—of the disbursement of its appropriations, the providing of rations and their issue to the Army, the purchase and distribution of articles authorized to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men, and the adjustment of accounts and returns for subsistence funds and supplies, preliminary to their settlement by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury.

Statement of the whole number of civilians in the employ of the officers of the Subsistence Department outside of the classified service under the War Department on June 30, 1892.

First. Persons appointed by the President, none.

Second. Those who were merely laborers or workmen were as follows: 16 laborers, at aggregate salary of $832 per month; 1 messenger and laborer, at salary of $30 per month; 1 cooper and laborer, at salary of $95 per month; 4 coopers, at aggregate salary of $230 per month; 1 packer, at salary of $35 per month; 8 messengers, at aggregate salary of $340 per month; 2 watchmen, at aggregate salary of $75 per month.

Third. All others not above enumerated were as follows: 1 inspector, at salary of $75 per month; 3 storekeepers, at aggregate salary of $248 per month; 2 assistant clerks and messengers, at aggregate salary of $150 per month; 55 clerks, at aggregate salary of $6,558.33 per month. In point of numbers the above employés are liable to vary from time to time according to the exigencies of the service.

4. Office of the Surgeon-General.

The Surgeon-General, under the immediate direction of the Secretary of War, is charged with the administrative duties of the Medical Department, the designation of the stations of medical officers, and the issuing of all orders and instructions relating to their professional duties. He directs as to the selection, purchase, and distribution of the medical supplies of the Army. The Army Medical Museum and the official publications of the Surgeon-General's office are also under his direct control.

List of civilian employés of the Medical Department at large outside of the classified service.

Class I.—Persons appointed by the President, none.

Class II.—Laborers or workmen:

5 packers (average salary)	per month	$75
6 laborers (average salary)	do	60
4 watchmen (average salary)	do	60
In Army and Navy General Hospital:		
2 cooks	do	40
3 laundresses	do	15
3 waiters	do	20
3 nurses	do	30
1 steward	do	60

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Class III.—All others:		
4 clerks	per year..	$1,800
4 clerks	do....	1,600
3 clerks	do....	1,400
1 clerk	do....	1,200
1 clerk	do....	900
2 clerks	do....	624
1 assistant apothecary	do....	1,200
1 engineer	do....	720
1 messenger	do....	840
1 messenger	do....	720
5 messengers	do....	600

5. Office of the Paymaster-General.

The Paymaster-General is charged with the payment of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and civil employés of the department; with furnishing funds to his officers and seeing that they duly account for the same, and with a preliminary examination of their accounts; also with the payment of Treasury certificates for bounty, back pay, etc., and balances due deceased officers and soldiers of the volunteer and Regular Army.

There are 36 paymasters' clerks and 18 paymasters' messengers employed in the service of the pay department, U. S. Army. These places are outside of the classified service. Of these 36 clerks, 5 are employed in Washington City. The rest are serving with their respective paymasters throughout the country. Of the messengers, 1 is employed in Washington City; the rest are serving with paymasters.

A paymasters' clerk is nominated by a paymaster, such nomination being subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. A paymasters' messenger is nominated by the paymaster; such nomination being subject to the approval of the Paymaster-General of the Army.

6. Office of the Chief of Engineers.

The Chief of Engineers commands the Corps of Engineers, which is charged with all duties relating to fortifications, whether permanent or temporary; with torpedoes for coast defense; with all works for the attack and defense of places; with all military bridges, and with such surveys as may be required for these objects, or the movement of armies in the field. It is also charged with the river and harbor improvements; with military and geographical explorations and surveys; with the survey of the lakes; and with any other engineer work specially assigned to the corps by acts of Congress or orders of the President.

(Entire service under the War Department outside the classified service, persons appointed by the President, laborers or workmen, and all others.)

Thirty-nine officers, and one United States agent, report the numbers employed on June 30, 1892, and salaries paid for services on that day as follows: Appointed by the President, 3; aggregate salaries paid, $25; laborers or workmen, 2,816; aggregate salaries paid, $4,467.35; all others, 956; aggregate salaries paid, $2,975.39.

Ten officers report the numbers employed on June 30, 1892, and salaries paid for services during the month of June, 1892, as follows: Laborers or workmen, 2,339; aggregate salaries paid, $49,671.69; all others, 522; aggregate salaries paid, $33,564.87.

One officer reports the numbers employed on June 30, 1892, and salaries paid for services during the preceding year, as follows; Laborers or workmen, 342; aggregate salaries paid, $46,563.09; all others, 42; aggregate salaries paid, $14,813.80.

One officer reports the numbers employed, and salaries paid for services rendered, both during the year ending June 30, 1892: Laborers or workmen, 120; aggregate salaries paid, $56,321.65; all others, 14; aggregate salaries paid, $16,384.99.

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Two officers report the numbers employed on June 30, 1892, and the salaries paid for the preceding year to persons appointed by the President only, as follows: Appointed by the President, 2; aggregate salaries paid, $5,000; laborers or workmen, 209; all others, 162.

In many cases employes received subsistence, the cost of which is not included under "salaries paid."

7.—Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

The Chief Signal Officer is charged with the supervision of all military signal duties, and of books, papers, and devices connected therewith, including telegraph and telephone apparatus and the necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges, and other military uses; the construction, repair, and operation of military telegraph lines, and the duty of collecting and transmitting information for the Army by telegraph or otherwise, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling.

Number of civil employés away from Washington June 30, 1892.

[Outside of the classified service.]

Ten operators, hired to do the operating for the Signal Service at rates varying from $10 to $50 per month, being the operators of commercial lines, the aggregate of salaries being $3,180.

Six cleaners and messengers, at rates varying from $2.16⅔ to $10 per month, the aggregate being $454.

8. Chicamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park Commission.

[Outside the classified service.]

There were employed on the 30th of June, 1892, the following civilians appointed by the Secretary of War, outside of the classified service, at a compensation of $10 per diem each, viz.:

J. S. Fullerton and A. P. Stewart, commissioners, with H. V. Boynton as assistant in historical work.

Also, the following civilians, appointed by the commissioners with the authority of the Secretary of War, viz.:

E. E. Betts and Atwell Thompson, civil engineers, at the rate of $150 per month each (they furnishing their own instruments); T. H. Lyman, assistant superintendent, $100 per month; G. T. Duncan, superintendent road construction, $100 per month; Hugh B. Rowland, clerk (stenographer and typewriter), $100 per month; W. A. Wood, leveler, $80 per month; C. W. Norwood, clerk and bookkeeper, $75 per month; C. D. Harris, transitman, $70 per month; Fred. Hackenjos, messenger, $60 per month; F. F. Armstrong, rodman, $50 per month; W. H. Jones, guardian, $50 per month; R. D. Benton, guardian, $50 per month; B. B. Ramey, H. A. Blalock, W. C. Allison, and E. R. Leim, chainmen, at $40 per month each; J. W. Scruggs, axman, at $40 per month; W. M. Blalock, stakeman, at $20 per month.

ENTIRE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

It is not found practicable to give the aggregate of salaries as to the laborers or workmen outside the classified service of the War Department for the reason that it is not shown at all in some of the reports while in others it is variously stated for one day, one month, or one year, owing to the temporary character of the employment in many cases and the varying needs of the service.

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IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

	I. Places classified and excepted from examination:	
	Under Departmental Rule II, clause 3:	
1	chief clerk of Department	$2,500
9	chief clerks of bureaus	16,200
1	clerk to Secretary of the Navy	2,250
1	disbursing clerk	2,250
1	confidential clerk to Assistant Secretary of the Navy	1,800
	Under special Departmental Rule I:	
13	engravers (salaries ranging from $720 to $2,000)	18,320
4	apprenticed engravers ($300 to $600)	1,820
4	copper-plate printers ($700 to $1,300)	4,000
1	apprenticed copper-plate printer	313
	By act of Congress making appropriation for Naval War Records Office:	
4	clerks, class B	2,880
2	clerks, class D	1,800
1	clerk, class E	1,000
2	clerks, class 1	2,400
2	clerks, class 2	2,800
1	clerk, class 3	1,600
2	clerks, class 4	3,600
49		65,533
	II. Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination: None.	
	III. Places classified and subject to competitive examination:	
1	clerk, class B	720
11	clerks, class D	9,940
17	clerks, class E	17,137
49	clerks, class 1	58,900
35	clerks, class 2	49,400
21	clerks, class 3	33,600
17	clerks, class 4	30,600
6	clerks, class 5	12,450
157		212,747

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

	Filled by appointment by the President:	
1	Secretary of the Navy	8,000
1	Assistant Secretary of the Navy	4,500
2		12,500
	Below classified service:	
2	carpenters, (salaries $900 and $1,000)	$1,900
2	messengers	1,680
21	assistant messengers (salaries $600 and $720)	14,760
8	messenger boys (ranging from $60 to $420)	2,304
39	laborers (ranging from $313 to $660)	24,328
2	skilled laborers	1,720
7	watchmen	5,040
1	engineer	1,000
2	firemen	1,440
1	instrument maker	1,500
1	janitor	600
86		56,272
294		347,052

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STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, WRITERS, DRAFTSMEN, ETC., AT THE SEVERAL NAVY-YARDS FOR WHICH SPECIFIC APPROPRIATIONS ARE MADE.

[Outside the classified service.]

The number of persons under this head is 167 and the aggregate of their salaries is $192,886.70.

In addition to the positions enumerated in the following statement there are employed at the various navy-yards foremen, quartermen-in-charge, and persons who have duties of superintendence, approximating in number about 125. This class of employés are appointed after competitive examination before a board of naval officers appointed by the Department, and in each case the person passing the best examination as reported by the board has been appointed by the Department. Under these persons who have duties of superintendence are the ordinary mechanics, laborers, etc., at the different navy-yards, the approximate number of which is about 7,000. The pay of the persons who have duties of superintendence ranges from about $3.25 to $7 per diem, their pay averaging approximately about $4.25 per diem. The pay of the mechanics ranges from $2 to $4 per diem and the pay of laborers from $1.25 to $2 per diem. The pay of mechanics, laborers, and all persons who do not have duties of superintendence is determined quarterly by a board appointed by the Department, and this board is guided by the pay received by mechanics and laborers in the different manufacturing establishments in the vicinity of the respective navy-yards.

	Number.	Aggregate salary.
Portsmouth navy-yard	14	$14,574.50
Boston navy-yard	11	11,884.50
New York navy-yard	32	35,346.25
League Island navy-yard	7	8,120.00
Washington navy-yard	21	23,206.75
Norfolk navy-yard	19	20,585.50
Pensacola navy-yard	3	3,217.25
Mare Island navy-yard	20	21,891.25
Naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I	4	6,400.00
Naval Academy	7	8,017.25
Naval ordnance proving ground	1	1,017.25
Navy pay offices	17	22,600.00
U. S. Marine Corps	11	16,026.20
Total	167	192,886.70

PORTSMOUTH (N. H.) NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance: 1 writer when required	$500.00
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,000.00
Yards and Docks: 1 clerk	1,400.00
Supplies and Accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	720.00
1 bill clerk	1,000.00
1 assistant clerk	720.00
1 shipping and receiving clerk	1,000.00
Construction and Repair:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
Steam Engineering: 1 clerk	1,200.00
	14,574.50

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BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance: 1 writer when required	$500.00
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 clerk	1,300.00
1 writer	950.00
Yards and Docks:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	900.00
Supplies and Accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,017.25
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
1 receiving clerk	1,000,00
In pay office: 1 writer	1,017.25
Construction and Repair: 1 clerk	1,400.00
	11,884.50

NEW YORK NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance, 1 clerk	1,400.00
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 writer	1,000.00
1 storekeeper	900.00
Yards and docks:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	900.00
1 writer	900.00
1 draftsman, $5 per diem	1,565.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 assistant receiving clerk	1,099.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	1,000.00
1 bill clerk	1,000.00
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
1 writer to boards inspection	900.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	720.00
1 assistant bill clerk	720.09
3 receiving clerks, $4 per diem	3,756.00
In pay office, 1 writer	1,017.25
Construction and repair:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
Steam engineering:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,000.00
	35,346.25

LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

Equipment: 1 clerk	1,200.00
Yards and docks:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 telegraph operator and writer	1,000.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	720.00
Construction and repair: 1 clerk	1,400.00
Steam engineering: 1 clerk	1,200.00
	8,120.00

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WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance:	
1 draughtsman	$1,800.00
1 clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 draughtsman	1,081.00
1 draughtsman	1,081.00
1 draughtsman	1,081.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
1 telegraph operator and copyist	900.00
1 assistant draughtsman	772.00
1 copyist	720.00
1 copyist	720.00
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,000.00
Yards and docks, 1 clerk	1,400.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 receiving clerk	1,000.00
1 bill clerk	1,000.00
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
In pay office, 1 writer	1,017.25
Construction and repair, 1 clerk	1,400.00
	23,206.75

NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance: 1 clerk	1,200.00
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
Yards and docks:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,000.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	1,017.25
1 assistant bookkeeper	1,017.25
1 bill clerk	1,000.00
1 receiving clerk	942.00
1 assistant receiving clerk	720.00
1 assistant bill clerk	720.00
In pay office: 1 writer	1,017.25
Construction and repair:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
Steam engineering: 1 clerk	1,300.00
	20,585.50

PENSACOLA NAVY-YARD.

Yards and docks, 1 clerk	1,200.00
Construction and repair, 1 writer	1,017.25
Steam engineering, 1 writer	1,000.00
	3,217.25

MARE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

Ordnance, 1 writer	1,017.25
Equipment:	
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,000.00

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Yards and docks:	
1 clerk	$1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 draftsman ($5 per diem)	1,565.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 bookkeeper	1,200.00
1 receiving clerk	1,000.00
1 shipping clerk	1,000.00
1 bill clerk	1,000.00
1 assistant clerk	1,000.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	720.00
1 assistant bookkeeper	720.00
In pay office, 1 writer	1,017.25
Construction and repair:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,017.25
1 writer	1,017.25
Steam engineering:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 writer	1,000.00
	21,891.25

NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, R. I.

Ordnance:	
1 chemist	2,500.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 draughtsman	1,500.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 clerk	1,200.00
	6,400.00

NAVAL ACADEMY.

Navigation:	
1 assistant librarian	1,400.00
1 clerk to commandant of cadets	1,200.00
1 clerk to paymaster	1,200.00
1 clerk to superintendent	1,200.00
1 clerk to superintendent	1,000.00
Supplies and accounts:	
1 bookkeeper	1,017.25
1 receiving and shipping clerk	1,000.00
	8,017.25

NAVAL ORDNANCE PROVING GROUND.

Ordnance: 1 writer	1,017.25

NAVY PAY OFFICES.

San Francisco, Cal., 1 clerk	1,600.00
Baltimore, Md., 1 clerk	1,200.00
Boston, Mass.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
New York, N. Y.:	
1 clerk	1,800.00
1 clerk	1,500.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,000.00
Norfolk, Va., 1 clerk	1,200.00
Philadelphia, Pa.:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 clerk	1,200.00

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Washington, D. C.:	
1 clerk	$1,800.00
1 clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,200.00
1 clerk	1,000.00
1 clerk	1,000.00
	22,600.00

This list does not include one chief clerk for each office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

Office of colonel-commandant, 1 clerk	1,540.80
Office of paymaster:	
1 clerk	1,600.00
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
Office of quartermaster:	
1 clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
1 clerk	1,257.12
Assistant quartermaster:	
1 clerk	1,400.00
1 clerk	1,400.00
Adjutant and inspector:	
1 clerk	1,540.80
1 clerk	1,496.52
	16,026.20

IN THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

I. Places classified and excepted from examination:

1	chief clerk Post-Office Department	2,500
7	chief clerks	14,000
1	law clerk	2,500
1	chief post-office inspector	3,000
1	topographer	2,500
1	disbursing clerk	2,100
1	chief of division	2,250
1	chief of division	2,200
5	chiefs of division	10,000
2	superintendents	6,000
3	superintendents	6,000
1	superintendent	3,500
1	superintendent	2,500
1	stenographer	1,800
3	stenographers	4,800
1	stenographer	1,200
1	appointment clerk	1,800
1	general superintendents railway mail service	3,500
1	assistant general superintendent railway mail service	3,000
12	division post-office inspectors	30,000
31	superintendent and employés in postage stamp, stamped envelope, postal card, and postal note agents	38,000
77		143,150

II. Places classified and subject to non-competitive examination:

3	engineers	3,000
1	engineer	1,400
1	captain of watch	1,000
1	stenographer to attorney	1,600
6		7,000

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III. Places classified and subject to competitive examination:

30	clerks, class 4	$54,000
91	clerks, class 3	145,600
72	clerks, class 2	100,800
115	clerks, class 1	138,000
45	clerks, class E	45,000
79	clerks, class D	71,100
6	clerks, class B	4,320
11	division superintendents railway mail service	27,500
16	assistant superintendents railway mail service	25,600
52	post-office inspectors	83,200
23	post-office inspectors	42,200
7	post-office inspectors	8,400
3	skilled draftsmen	5,400
3	skilled draftsmen	4,800
3	skilled draftsmen	4,200
3	skilled draftsmen	3,600
1	examiner	1,200
1	map mounter	1,200
561		766,120

UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

	Filled by appointment by the President:	
1	Postmaster-General	8,000
4	Assistant Postmasters-General	16,000
5		24,000
	Below classified service:	
1	messenger	840
20	assistant messengers	14,400
4	pages	1,440
57	laborers	37,620
7	firemen	5,040
31	watchmen	22,320
2	firemen	1,800
3	conductors of elevators	2,160
27	charwomen	6,480
5	female laborers	2,400
1	carpenter	1,200
1	assistant carpenter	1,000
1	plumber	900
1	awning maker	900
1	assistant map mounter	720
162		99,220

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Table showing by States the number of clerks employed in the classified Railway Mail Service.

State.	Regular clerks.		Substitutes December 31, 1892.
	June 30, 1892.	December 31, 1892.	
Alabama	67	70	6
Arizona	3	3	0
Arkansas	72	72	12
California	115	118	10
Colorado	71	73	5
Connecticut	88	90	8
Delaware	18	18	2
District of Columbia	62	62	0
Florida	46	47	4
Georgia	148	149	14
Idaho	8	9	1
Illinois	555	559	26
Indiana	363	370	16
Indian Territory	2	2	0
Iowa	313	320	16
Kansas	270	272	17
Kentucky	105	107	7
Louisiana	39	39	2
Maine	71	73	3
Maryland	103	106	10
Massachusetts	189	191	9
Michigan	226	232	13
Minnesota	163	167	8
Mississippi	64	64	6
Missouri	337	339	13
Montana	27	29	4
Nebraska	175	182	7
Nevada	13	13	2
New Hampshire	62	63	3
New Jersey	88	90	4
New Mexico	17	17	0
New York	489	498	31
North Carolina	90	92	7
North Dakota	31	31	4
Ohio	557	566	36
Oklahoma Territory	2	2	1
Oregon	35	48	4
Pennsylvania	405	400	18
Rhode Island	13	13	1
South Carolina	62	63	5
South Dakota	46	47	5
Tennessee	138	140	9
Texas	176	176	13
Utah	12	12	2
Vermont	44	44	3
Virginia	145	150	10
Washington	33	35	3
West Virginia	70	75	5
Wisconsin	172	182	6
Wyoming	17	18	3
Total	6,417	6,538	394

Grand total December 31, 1892:

Regular clerks	6,538
Substitute clerks	394
	6,932

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Statement of annual salaries of railway postal clerks, June 30, 1892.

Class.	Annual salary.	Number of railway postal clerks.	Aggregate annual salary.	Class.	Annual salary.	Number of railway postal clerks.	Aggregate annual salary.
Fifth	$1,400	71	$99,400	First	$660	2	$1,320
Fifth	1,300	696	904,800	First	650	1	650
Fifth	1,200	1	1,200	First	640	1	640
Fourth	1,150	995	1,144,250	First	630	2	1,260
Third	1,000	2,564	2,564,000	First	610	2	1,220
Second	900	1,405	1,264,500	First	600	65	39,000
Second	890	10	8,900	First	580	1	580
Second	880	12	10,560	First	570	1	570
Second	870	15	13,050	First	560	1	560
Second	860	13	11,180	First	540	2	1,080
Second	850	10	8,500	First	520	1	520
Second	840	7	5,880	First	510	1	510
Second	830	4	3,320	First	500	10	5,000
Second	820	7	5,740	First	450	1	450
Second	810	4	3,240	First	420	1	420
First	800	376	300,800	First	410	1	410
First	780	4	3,160	First	400	4	1,600
First	780	1	780	First	370	1	370
First	770	5	3,850	First	360	2	720
First	760	6	4,560	First	300	11	3,300
First	750	4	3,000	First	250	1	250
First	740	2	1,480	First	200	1	200
First	730	4	2,920	First	150	1	150
First	720	30	21,600	First	120	3	360
First	710	3	2,130	First	100	3	300
First	700	25	17,500	First	60	1	60
First	690	2	1,380	First	12	5	60
First	680	7	4,760	First	1	4	4
First	670	4	2,680				
				Total		6,417	6,498,624

Statement showing number of persons in the Railway Mail Service holding places excepted from examination under the civil-service rules.

General Superintendent	1
Assistant general superintendent	1
Printers:	
At $1,300 per annum	1
At $1,150 per annum	10
At $1,000 per annum	1
At $900 per annum	2
At $800 per annum	5
At $700 per annum	1
At $600 per annum	4
At $500 per annum	5
Total	29
Porters:	
At $900 per annum	1
At $800 per annum	
At $700 per annum	4
At $600 per annum	34
Porters—Continued.	
At $360 per annum	1
At $300 per annum	1
Total	42
Clerks on steamboat lines:	
At $720 per annum	20
At $600 per annum	6
At $500 per annum	2
At $400 per annum	1
At $300 per annum	4
At $120 per annum	3
At $100 per annum	2
At $60 per annum	1
At $12 per annum	3
At $1 per annum	4
Total	*46

* Of these forty-six twenty-nine are paid from $400 to $720 per annum, and those getting the lowest pay are also compensated in part by express companies. The remaining seventeen receive pay ranging from $100 to $300 per annum, and they are all employés of the steamboat companies (such as captains, pursers, boat clerks, etc.), borne on the rolls of the Railway Mail Service at these nominal sums. The steamboat companies are the contractors for carrying the mail. A full statement of this service with postal clerks in operation at any time during the year ending June 30, 1892, will be found at page 182 of the annual report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service for that year.

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Transfer clerks:	
At $1,150 per annum	10
At $1,000 per annum	21
At $900 per annum	32
At $850 per annum	1
At $800 per annum	37
At $720 per annum	4
At $700 per annum	11
At $600 per annum	13
At $500 per annum	2
At $400 per annum	3
At $300 per annum	4
At $200 per annum	1
Transfer clerks—Continued.	
At $150 per annum	1
At $100 per annum	1
Total	141
Railroad men employed as postal clerks:	
At $300 per annum	2
At $250 per annum	1
Total	3
Grand total of excepted places	263

SEA POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

[Outside the Classified Service.]

12 United States sea post-office clerks, at $1,200 per annum, $14,400.

NUMBER OF POSTMASTERS JUNE 30, 1892.

[Outside the Classified Service.]

Alabama	2,118	Nebraska	1,147
Alaska Ter	20	Nevada	161
Arizona Ter	183	New Hampshire	543
Arkansas	1,604	New Jersey	877
California	1,449	New Mexico Ter	277
Colorado	708	New York	3,565
Connecticut	501	North Carolina	2,755
Delaware	163	North Dakota	518
District of Columbia	11	Ohio	3,229
Florida	935	Oklahoma	206
Georgia	2,111	Oregon	749
Idaho	300	Pennsylvania	4,842
Illinois	2,510	Rhode Island	145
Indiana	2,140	South Carolina	1,256
Indian Ter	316	South Dakota	691
Iowa	1,826	Tennessee	2,487
Kansas	1,814	Texas	2,477
Kentucky	2,490	Utah Ter	272
Louisiana	929	Vermont	554
Maine	1,143	Virginia	2,897
Maryland	1,126	Washington	766
Massachusetts	870	West Virginia	1,732
Michigan	1,947	Wisconsin	1,736
Minnesota	1,345	Wyoming	253
Mississippi	1,437		
Missouri	2,570	Total	67,119
Montana	418		

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LIST SHOWING THE LETTER-CARRIERS, SUBSTITUTES, AND CLERKS AT THE FOLLOWING FIFTY-THREE OFFICES, JUNE 30, 1892.*

	Carriers.	Substitutes carriers.	Clerks.
Albany, N. Y	46	16	45
Atlanta, Ga	34	8	28
Baltimore, Md	258	18	202
Boston, Mass	514	179	580
Brooklyn, N. Y	398	80	177
Buffalo, N. Y	119	32	107
Chicago, Ill	775	173	1,001
Cincinnati, Ohio	178	69	204
Cleveland, Ohio	108	26	95
Columbus, Ohio	46	10	32
Dallas, Tex	18	4	24
Denver, Colo	70	32	53
Des Moines, Iowa	31	10	31
Detroit, Mich	111	26	95
Grand Rapids, Mich	33	11	22
Hartford, Conn	30	10	32
Indianapolis, Ind	62	19	62
Jersey City, N. J	62	18	31
Kansas City, Mo	83	27	100
Los Angeles, Cal	34	8	35
Louisville, Ky	74	14	74
Memphis, Tenn	30	4	29
Milwaukee, Wis	90	13	66
Minneapolis, Minn	90	15	73
Nashville, Tenn	29	8	29
Newark, N. J	100	10	44
New Haven, Conn	42	5	31
New Orleans, La	106	20	97
New York City	1,163	215	1,557
Oakland, Cal	31	5	18
Omaha, Nebr	62	11	47
Philadelphia, Pa	766	121	577
Pittsburg, Pa	142	25	141
Portland, Me	24	2	29
Providence, R. I	54	11	46
Richmond, Va	40	6	35
Rochester, N. Y	69	11	61
St. Louis, Mo	258	38	294
St. Paul, Minn	85	10	71
San Francisco, Cal	190	50	169
Springfield, Mass	24	5	22
Syracuse, N. Y	43	6	32
Toledo, Ohio	44	6	32
Troy, N. Y	37	3	22
Washington, D. C	142	33	277
Worcester, Mass	36	4	27
Allegheny, Pa	34	6	23
Paterson, N. J	28	9	11
Portland, Oregon	33	6	34
Scranton, Pa	27	8	13
Dayton, Ohio	34	5	20
Lynn, Mass	28	8	13
Lowell, Mass	25	3	16
Total	6,990	1,472	6,986

Grand total of employés 15,448

* These offices comprised the entire classified postal service until January 5, 1893, when the classification was extended to all free-delivery offices.

THE CLASSIFIED POSTAL SERVICE.

[Comprising all free-delivery offices.]

Number of office, January 1, 1893 601
Number of carriers, January 1, 1893 11,222

(*a*) Annual rate of salaries for carriers on January 1, 1893, was $9,998,800; but on account of changes in grade and additions occurring almost daily, the rate of expenditure for this item is rarely alike on any two days.

Number of employés on clerical list* ..... ,760
Entire number of employés* 23,058
Number of offices employing more than fifty persons 53

* An apparent discrepancy in the total figures is due to the fact that the statistics for the fifty-three offices are of June 30, 1892, and the statistics for the other offices of January 1, 1893.

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Number of offices employing twenty-five or more, but less than fifty persons	67
Number of offices employing ten or more, but less than twenty-five persons.	262
Number of offices employing less than ten persons	219
Number of offices added to the classified service January 5, 1893	548
Number of places added to the classified service January 5, 1893: Clerks, 2,774; carriers; 3,917, subcarriers, 919	7,610
Number of places at the fifty-three offices under the former classification: Clerks, 6,986; carriers, 6,990; subcarriers, 1,472*	15,448
Number employed at offices having twenty-five or more, but less than fifty employés: Clerks, 820; carriers, 1,175; subcarriers, 220	2,215
Number employed at offices having ten or more, but less than twenty-five employés: Clerks, 1,332; carriers, 1,921; subcarriers, 471	3,724
Number employed at offices having less than ten employés: Clerks, 622; carriers, 821; subcarriers, 228	1,671

LIST OF POST-OFFICES, BY STATES, WITH THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS AT EACH, BROUGHT WITHIN THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE ON JANUARY 5, 1893, BY AMENDMENT TO POSTAL RULE NO. 1.

On January 5, by executive order, the President amended Postal Rule No. 1 to read as follows:

The classification of the postal service made by the Postmaster-General under section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, is hereby extended to all free-delivery post-offices; and hereafter, whenever any post-office becomes a free-delivery office the said classification or any then existing classification made by the Postmaster-General under said section and act shall apply thereto; and the Civil Service Commission shall provide examinations to test the fitness of persons to fill vacancies in all free-delivery post-offices, and these rules shall be in force therein; but this shall not include any post-office made an experimental free-delivery office under the authority contained in the appropriation act of March 3, 1891. Every revision of the classification of any post-office under section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, and every inclusion of a post-office within the classified postal service shall be reported to the President.

Prior to this action the civil-service rules applied only to those post-offices which had as many as 50 employés. Now the rules extend to all employés below the postmaster, including postal clerks, money-order clerks, carriers, regular and substitute, and others, excepting special-delivery messengers, at all offices to which the free-delivery system has been applied.

ALABAMA.	
Anniston	9
Birmingham	34
Huntsville	10
Mobile	29
Montgomery	21
Selma	11

ARKANSAS.	
Fort Smith	14
Hot Springs	14
Little Rock	28
Pine Bluff	12

CALIFORNIA.	
Alameda	10
Eureka	5
Fresno	15
Pasadena	10
Riverside	10
Sacramento	30
San Bernardino	8
San Diego	19
San Jose	25

CALIFORNIA—continued.	
Santa Barbara	8
Santa Cruz	8
Santa Rosa	8
Stockton	12

COLORADO.	
Aspen	6
Colorado Springs	15
Greeley	6
Leadville	12
Pueblo	24
Trinidad	8

CONNECTICUT.	
Ansonia	9
Birmingham	10
Bridgeport	42
Danbury	13
Meriden	26
Middletown	12
New Britain	13
New London	13
Norwalk	7

* These figures are of June 30, 1892.

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CONNECTICUT—continued.	
Norwich	16
South Norwalk	8
Stamford	15
Waterbury	24
Willimantic	9
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington	43
FLORIDA.	
Jacksonville	30
Pensacola	12
GEORGIA.	
Americus	10
Athens	9
Augusta	31
Brunswick	10
Columbus	17
Macon	29
Rome	11
Savannah	41
IDAHO.	
Boise	7
ILLINOIS.	
Alton	10
Aurora	18
Austin	4
Bellville	10
Bloomington	21
Cairo	11
Canton	8
Champaign	9
Danville	13
Decatur	18
Dixon	9
East St. Louis	9
Elgin	19
Englewood	28
Evanston	11
Freeport	14
Galesburg	17
Jacksonville	13
Joliet	22
Kankakee	10
La Salle	8
Lincoln	7
Mattoon	9
Moline	14
Monmouth	8
Oak Park	11
Ottawa	10
Pekin	6
Peoria	38
Quincy	31
Rockford	25
Rock Island	18
Springfield	25
Sterling	7
Streator	13
Waukegon	10

INDIANA.	
Anderson	12
Columbus	8
Connersville	7
Crawfordsville	9
Elkhart	13
Evansville	39
Fort Wayne	30
Frankfort	7
Goshen	9
Logansport	15
Madison	8
Marion	11
Michigan City	7
Muncie	12
New Albany	16
Peru	7
Richmond	17
Shelbyville	6
Huntington	9
Jeffersonville	6
Kokoma	9
La Fayette	22
La Porte	9
South Bend	23
Terre Haute	26
Valparaiso	7
Vincennes	9
IOWA.	
Atlantic	8
Burlington	25
Cedar Falls	6
Cedar Rapids	20
Clinton	13
Council Bluffs	25
Creston	8
Davenport	24
Decorah	5
Dubuque	30
Fort Dodge	7
Fort Madison	12
Independence	3
Iowa City	9
Keokuk	17
Marshalltown	12
Mason City	4
Mount Pleasant	7
Muscatine	13
Oskaloosa	9
Ottumwa	14
Sioux City	42
Waterloo	12
KANSAS.	
Abilene	8
Arkansas City	10
Atchison	18
Emporia	11
Fort Scott	13
Hutchinson	11
Kansas City	32
Lawrence	14
Leavenworth	19
Newton	8
Ottawa	8
Parsons	9

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KANSAS—continued.

Salina	9
Topeka	37
Wellington	8
Wichita	29
Winfield	9

KENTUCKY.

Bowling Green	8
Covington	21
Frankfort	9
Henderson	8
Lexington	21
Maysville	6
Newport	14
Owensboro	12
Paducah	13

LOUISIANA.

Baton Rouge	7
Shreveport	10

MAINE.

Auburn	10
Augusta	39
Bangor	22
Bath	10
Biddeford	9
Lewiston	13
Rockland	10
Waterville	7

MARYLAND.

Annapolis	6
Cumberland	10
Frederick	8
Hagerstown	9

MASSACHUSETTS.

Amesbury	11
Beverly	11
Brockton	24
Clinton	7
Everett	10
Fall River	33
Fitchburg	19
Gloucester	17
Greenfield	6
Haverhill	26
Holyoke	24
Hyde Park	11
Lawrence	35
Leominster	6
Malden	19
Marlboro	9
Medford	10
Melrose	10
Milford	8
Natick	8
New Bedford	36
Newburyport	13
Newton	9
North Adams	12
Northampton	13
Peabody	9
Pittsfield	16

MASSACHUSETTS—continued.

Plymouth	8
Quincy	12
Salem	27
South Framingham	8
Taunton	21
Wakefield	8
Waltham	16
Westfield	10
Winchester	7
Woburn	13

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	13
Albion	8
Alpena	9
Ann Arbor	15
Battle Creek	15
Bay City	19
Coldwater	8
Flint	13
Hillsdale	8
Iona	7
Iron Mountain	8
Ironwood	6
Ishpeming	10
Jackson	23
Kalamazoo	22
Lansing	16
Manistee	10
Marquette	11
Menominee	10
Muskegon	17
Owosso	8
Pontiac	7
Port Huron	16
Saginaw, East Side	26
Saginaw, West Side	14
West Bay City	6
Ypsilanti	9

MINNESOTA.

Duluth	33
Faribault	7
Mankato	10
Red Wing	7
Rochester	7
Saint Cloud	11
Stillwater	11
Winona	16

MISSISSIPPI.

Greenville	6
Jackson	10
Meridian	11
Natchez	9
Vicksburg	13

MISSOURI.

Carthage	9
Chillicothe	8
Hannibal	14
Jefferson City	8
Joplin	9
Louisiana	5
Moberly	7
Nevada	8

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MISSOURI—continued.

Saint Joseph	46
Sedalia	16
Springfield	20

MONTANA.

Butte City	18
Helena	18

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice	12
Fremont	9
Grand Island	9
Hastings	11
Kearney	10
Lincoln	44
Nebraska City	10
South Omaha	11

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord	19
Dover	11
Keene	9
Manchester	34
Nashua	16
Portsmouth	12

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park	8
Atlantic City	21
Bayonne	12
Bloomfield	7
Bridgeton	11
Camden	47
Mont Clair	10
Morristown	12
New Brunswick	15
Orange	17
Passaic	13
Perth Amboy	6
East Orange	16
Elizabeth	25
Hackensack	6
Hoboken	28
Millville	7
Plainfield	15
Princeton	9
Trenton	48
Vineland	8

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque	8

NEW YORK.

Amsterdam	13
Auburn	27
Batavia	10
Binghamton	31
Canandaigua	7
Cohoes	19
Corning	9
Cortland	12
Dunkirk	7
Elmira	32
Flushing	9

NEW YORK—continued.

Geneva	12
Glens Falls	10
Gloversville	12
Hoosick Falls	7
Hornellsville	10
Hudson	10
Ithaca	17
Jamestown	18
Johnstown	7
Little Falls	9
Lockport	17
Long Island City	24
Middletown	13
Mount Vernon	14
New Brighton	6
Newburgh	22
New Rochelle	9
Niagara Falls	7
Norwich	9
Ogdensburgh	13
Olean	9
Oneida	8
Onconta	9
Oswego	17
Owego	7
Peekskill	11
Plattsburgh	9
Port Chester	6
Port Jervis	10
Poughkeepsie	22
Rome	15
Saratoga Springs	14
Seneca Falls	8
Schenectady	14
Sing Sing	10
Utica	46
Watertown	18
Waverly	7
West New Brighton	8
West Troy	7
Yonkers	23

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville	13
Charlotte	14
Durham	7
Greensborough	10
Raleigh	18
Wilmington	17
Winston	7

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo	12
Grand Forks	9

OHIO.

Akron	25
Alliance	10
Ashtabula	6
Bellefontaine	5
Bucyrus	7
Canton	23
Chillicothe	11
Defiance	8
Delaware	9
East Liverpool	11

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OHIO—continued.

Elyria	7
Findlay	15
Fostoria	9
Fremont	11
Hamilton	20
Ironton	9
Kenton	7
Lancaster	8
Lima	15
Mansfield	16
Marietta	9
Marion	9
Massilon	11
Middletown	10
Mt. Vernon	8
Newark	13
Norwalk	8
Oberlin	9
Painesville	8
Piqua	11
Portsmouth	12
Salem	6
Sandusky	14
Sidney	8
Springfield	37
Steubenville	12
Tiffin	12
Troy	6
Urbana	8
Warren	6
Washington	7
Wooster	8
Xenia	12
Youngstown	21
Zanesville	18

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie	7
Oklahoma	7

OREGON.

Astoria	7
Salem	11

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allentown	29
Altoona	25
Beaver Falls	11
Bellefonte	8
Bethlehem	11
Braddock	7
Bradford	14
Butler	9
Carbondale	8
Carlisle	9
Chambersburg	8
Chester	15
Columbia	7
Corry	9
Danville	6
Easton	22
Erie	30
Franklin	7
Greensburg	9
Harrisburg	30
Hazleton	8

PENNSYLVANIA—continued.

Huntingdon	7
Johnstown	15
Lancaster	27
Lebanon	12
Lock Haven	8
Mahanoy City	8
Meadville	11
Media	5
McKeesport	16
Nanticoke	5
Newcastle	13
Norristown	11
Oil City	14
Pittston	12
Pottstown	11
Pottsville	13
Reading	47
Shamokin	9
Sharon	8
Shenandoah	10
South Bethlehem	10
Titusville	11
Towanda	7
Uniontown	8
Warren	6
Washington	9
West Chester	9
Wilkesbarre	29
Williamsport	27
York	15

RHODE ISLAND.

Central Falls	7
Newport	22
Pawtucket	22
Westerly	8
Woonsocket	14

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston	44
Columbia	17
Greenville	9

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen	7
Huron	7
Sioux Falls	10
Yankton	5

TENNESSEE.

Bristol	6
Chattanooga	35
Clarksville	8
Jackson	8
Knoxville	28

TEXAS.

Austin	22
Corsicana	9
Denison	12
El Paso	10
Fort Worth	24
Gainesville	8
Galveston	30

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TEXAS—continued.	
Houston	26
Paris	8
San Antonio	35
Sherman	11
Tyler	10
Waco	16

UTAH.	
Ogden	17
Salt Lake City	39

VERMONT.	
Bennington	7
Brattleboro	12
Burlington	20
Montpelier	8
Rutland	14
St. Albans	8
St. Johnsbury	8

VIRGINIA.	
Alexandria	10
Charlottsville	10
Danville	11
Lynchburg	18
Norfolk	40
Petersburg	15
Portsmouth	10
Roanoke	17
Staunton	10

WASHINGTON.	
New Whatcom	5
Olympia	7
Port Townsend	8

WASHINGTON—continued.	
Seattle	45
Spokane	30
Tacoma	41
Wallawalla	8

WEST VIRGINIA.	
Charleston	8
Huntington	9
Parkersburg	11
Wheeling	32

WISCONSIN.	
Appleton	12
Ashland	11
Beloit	8
Chippewa Falls	9
Eau Claire	13
Fond du Lac	11
Green Bay	10
Janesville	13
La Crosse	23
Madison	17
Marinette	8
Oshkosh	19
Racine	19
Sheboygan	14
Stevens Point	4
Watertown	7
Waukesha	9
Wausau	8
West Superior	12

WYOMING.	
Cheyenne	9
Laramie	5

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The classified departmental service, June 30, 1892, is divided as follows, in accordance with the civil service rules:*

Places excepted from examination for appointment.
Places subject to noncompetitive examination for appointment.
Places subject to competitive examination for appointment.

PLACES EXCEPTED FROM EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

1 chief clerk of the Department	$2,750
1 superintendent of documents	2,000
6 chiefs of division, 1 as disbursing clerk	2,000
1 private secretary to the Secretary	1,800
1 census clerk	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 for duty as confidential clerk to First Assistant Secretary	1,600
1 clerk of class 3 (custodian)	1,600
1 clerk of class 1 for duty as confidential clerk to Assistant Secretary	1,200
1 female clerk to sign land patents	1,200
1 telephone operator	600

* Only places belonging to the Department proper in Washington are named in these lists. For the unclassified service away from Washington see page 113.

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Office of the Assistant Attorney-General.

1 law clerk	$2,750
1 law clerk	2,500
1 law clerk	2,250
1 reporter of land decisions	2,250
13 law clerks	2,000

General Land Office.

1 chief clerk	2,500
2 law clerks	2,200
8 chiefs of division	2,000
2 law examiners	2,000
10 principal examiners of land claims and contests	2,000
1 clerk of class 4 for duty as receiving clerk	1,800
1 clerk of class 3 for duty as confidential clerk to Commissioner	1,600

Office of Indian Affairs.

1 financial clerk	2,000
1 chief of division	2,000
1 principal bookkeeper	1,800
3 clerks of class 4 acting as chiefs of division	1,800
1 clerk at $1,000 for duty as confidential clerk to Commissioner	1,000
1 clerk to act as chief of division of Indian depredation claims	2,000

Pension Office.

1 chief clerk	2,250
1 assistant chief clerk	2,000
1 medical referee	3,000
1 assistant medical referee	2,250
12 chiefs of division	2,000
1 law clerk	2,000
1 clerk of class 4 for duty as confidential clerk to Commissioner	1,800

Patent Office.

1 chief clerk	2,250
2 law clerks	2,000
1 examiner of interference	2,500
1 financial clerk	2,000
3 chiefs of division	2,000
1 clerk of class 1 for duty as confidential clerk to Commissioner	1,200

Office of Education.

1 chief clerk	1,800
1 statistician	1,800
1 collector and compiler of statistics	2,400
1 specialist in foreign educational systems *	1,800
1 clerk of class 2 for duty as confidential clerk to the Commissioner	1,400

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

1 engineer	2,500
1 clerk of class 3 for duty as confidential clerk to Commissioner	1,600

Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent), total, 5:	
1 executive officer	3,000
1 chief clerk	2,400
1 chief disbursing clerk	2,400
1 photographer	2,000
1 clerk at $900 for duty as confidential clerk to the Director	900

* Not officially listed by Civil Service Commission as "excepted from examination," but such listing has been requested by Secretary of the Interior.

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Scientific force (permanent), total, 24:	
5 geologists	$4,000
2 geologists	3,000
1 geologist	2,700
2 geologists	2,400
2 geologists	2,000
1 paleontologist	4,000
1 paleontologist	2,000
1 chemist	3,000
1 chemist	2,000
1 chief geographer	2,700
3 geographers	2,500
1 general assistant	3,000
3 topographers	2,000
Temporary force, total, 202:	
1 chief paleontologist*	3,000
1 paleontologist	3,600
1 paleontologist	2,500
1 paleontologist	2,400
2 paleontologists	2,000
1 paleontologist	None
1 assistant paleontologist	1,800
1 assistant paleontologist	1,600
2 assistant paleontologists	1,400
1 assistant paleontologist	1,500
3 assistant paleontologists	1,200
2 assistant paleontologists	1,000
1 chief geologist	4,250
1 geologist	3,600
2 geologists	3,000
2 geologists	2,400
1 geologist	2,200
2 geologists	2,000
1 geologist	†10
1 geologist	†6
1 geologist	†5
5 assistant geologists	1,800
5 assistant geologists	1,600
2 assistant geologists	1,400
5 assistant geologists	1,200
1 assistant geologist	†7
7 assistant geologists	†5
1 assistant geologist	†4.50
1 geographer	3,000
1 chief topographer	3,600
4 topographers	2,000
9 topographers	1,800
14 topographers	1,600
12 topographers	1,400
9 topographers	1,200
12 assistant topographers	1,000
16 assistant topographers	900
8 assistant topographers	840
1 mechanician	2,100
1 assistant mechanician	1,000
1 statistician*	2,000
1 chief engraver	2,400
1 engraver	1,600
1 engraver	1,400
1 engraver	1,200
1 engraver	1,000
1 engraver	840
1 engraver	720
1 printer*	1,400
1 assistant printer*	720

*Not officially listed by Civil Service Commission as "excepted from examination," but such listing has been requested by Secretary of the Interior.

†Per day.

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Temporary force—Continued.

1 assistant printer *	$600
1 map proof-reader *	1,200
1 chemist	2,200
1 chemist	2,000
1 assistant chemist	1,800
2 assistant chemists	1,400
1 assistant chemist	720
1 physicist	2,000
3 paleontologic draftsmen	1,200
1 paleontologic draftsman	1,000
1 paleontologic draftsman	900
1 topographic draftsman	1,000
1 editor	3,000
1 assistant editor,*	1,600
1 editor of maps *	1,800
1 assistant editor of maps *	1,000
1 special disbursing agent	1,800

The following places in the Geological Survey, temporary force, are also "exempted from examination for appointment," but on June 30, 1892, there were no incumbents: Chief photographer, chief chemist, assistant physicist, assistant geographer, chief hydrographer, hydrographer, assistant hydrographer, chief mechanician, supervising engineer, engineer, assistant engineer, assistant hydraulic engineer, map printer.

Recapitulation, Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent)	5
Scientific force (permanent)	24
Temporary force	173
Grand total	202

PLACES SUBJECT TO NONCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

9 members of the board of pension appeals	$2,000
2 clerks of class 4†‡	1,800
2 clerks of class 3†	1,600
1 clerk of class 3†‡	1,600
1 clerk of class 2‡	1,400
1 clerk at $1,000§	1,000
1 returns-office clerk	1,200
1 captain of the watch	1,000
2 lieutenants of the watch	840
1 engineer	1,200
1 assistant engineer	1,000

Office of Assistant Attorney-General, none.
General Land Office, none.
Office of Indian Affairs, none.

Pension Office.

2 qualified surgeons	2,000
1 superintendent of buildings	1,400
2 engineers	1,200
1 captain of the watch	1,000

Patent Office.

32 principal examiners	2,500
1 librarian	2,000
1 machinist	1,600

*Not officially listed by Civil Service Commission as "excepted from examination," but such listing has been requested by Secretary of the Interior.
† Detailed from Pension Office.
‡ Of the "six clerks to act as assistant disbursing clerks."
§ Detailed from General Land Office.

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Office of Education.

1 clerk of class 4, acting as librarian	$1,400

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

1 bookkeeper	2,400

Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent), total, 4:	
1 librarian	2,000
1 assistant photographer	900
1 assistant photographer	720
1 assistant photographer	480
Scientific force (permanent), none.	
Temporary force, total, 3.	
2 assistant photographers	1,200
1 engineer	1,000

Recapitulation, Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent)	4
Temporary force	3
Grand total	7

PLACES SUBJECT TO COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR APPOINTMENT.

Office of the Secretary.

3 clerks of class 4, after deducting 2 detailed from Pension Office and counted as "noncompetitive" as "assistant disbursing clerks"	$1,800
3 clerks of class 3, after deducting 1 "excepted," 2 "noncompetitive," and 1 other counted as "noncompetitive" (detailed from Pension Office) as an "assistant disbursing clerk"	1,600
1 bookkeeper for custodian	1,200
7 clerks of class 2, after deducting 1 counted as "noncompetitive" as an "assistant disbursing clerk"	1,400
13 clerks of class 1, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,200
2 clerks of class 1—stenographer or typewriter	1,200
3 clerks at $1,000, after deducting 1 detailed from Land Office and counted as "noncompetitive" as an "assistant disbursing clerk"	1,000
9 copyists at	900
Roll of "Official Register for 1891":	
1 proof-reader	*100
2 copy holders and indexers	*60

Recapitulation, Secretary's Office.

Regular roll	41
"Official Register" roll.	3
Grand total	44

Office of Assistant Attorney-General.

3 clerks of class 3 (1 as stenographer) at	$1,600

General Land Office.

31 clerks of class 4, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,800
61 clerks of class 3, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,600
72 clerks of class 2	1,400
78 clerks of class 1	1,200
56 clerks, at $1,000, 1 of whom is detailed to office of Secretary, and counted as "noncompetitive" as an "assistant disbursing clerk"	1,000
55 copyists	900

* Per month.

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Transcriber's roll:	
20 transcribers of records and plats	$600

Recapitulation, General Land Office.

Regular roll	352
Transcribers' roll	20
Total	373

Office of Indian Affairs.

Regular roll, total, 68:	
2 clerks of class 4, after deducting 3 "excepted"	$1,800
10 clerks of class 3	1,600
1 draftsman	1,600
1 draftsman for duty in connection with Indian schools	1,600
1 stenographer	1,600
1 stenographer and copyist	1,400
12 clerks of class 2	1,400
20 clerks of class 1	1,200
8 clerks at $1,000, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,000
12 copyists	900
"Indian depredation claims," total 2:	
1 clerk of class 1	1,200
1 clerk	1,200
"Allotments" roll, total, 5:	
2 clerks of class 1	1,200
1 clerk	1,200
1 clerk	1,000
1 copyist	900
"Per diem clerks" roll, total, 4:	
4 clerks ..... per day	2

Recapitulation, Office of Indian Affairs.

Regular roll	68
"Indian depredations claims"	2
"Allotments" roll	5
"Per diem clerks'" roll	4
Grand total	79

Pension Office.

38 medical examiners	$1,800
60 principal examiners	2,000
24 assistant chiefs of divisions	1,800
3 stenographers	1,600
76 clerks of class 4, two of whom are detailed to office of the Secretary and counted as "noncompetitive," as "assistant disbursing clerks"—but after deducting one other "excepted"	1,800
98 clerks of class 3, 1 of whom is detailed to office of Secretary and counted as "noncompetitive," as an "assistant disbursing clerk"	1,600
376 clerks of class 2	1,400
481 clerks of class 1	1,200
338 clerks	1,000
200 copyists	900
150 special examiners	1,400

Patent Office.

34 first assistant examiners	1,800
38 second assistant examiners	1,600
43 third assistant examiners	1,400
52 fourth assistant examiners	1,200
3 assistant chiefs of divisions	1,800
5 clerks of class 4, including "application clerk"	1,800
6 clerks of class 3	1,600
14 clerks of class 2	1,400
49 clerks of class 1, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,200
1 skilled laborer	1,200

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3 skilled draftsmen	$1,200
4 draftsmen	1,000
25 clerks	1,000
5 model attendants	1,000
10 model attendants	800
60 copyists, including "copyist of drawing"	900
76 copyists	720

Office of Education.

1 clerk of class 4, after deducting 1 "noncompetitive"	1,800
2 clerks of class 3	1,600
1 translator	1,600
4 clerks of class 2, after deducting 1 "excepted"	1,400
6 clerks of class 1	1,200
2 clerks	1,000
7 copyists	900
2 copyists	800
1 copyist	720
1 skilled laborer	840

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

1 assistant bookkeeper	1,800
1 copyist	900

Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent). Total 10.	
2 clerks of class 1	1,200
1 clerk at $1,000	1,000
3 clerks at $900, after deducting 1 "excepted"	900
4 copyists	720
Scientific force (permanent), none.	
Temporary force, total 25.	
1 proof reader	1,200
1 draftsman	2,400
1 draftsman	1,800
1 draftsman	1,200
1 stenographer	1,800
1 stenographer	1,600
1 stenographer	1,000
1 clerk	1,800
1 clerk	1,600
3 clerks	1,400
2 clerks	1,200
3 clerks	1,000
1 clerk	900
1 clerk ..... per month	75
2 copyists	840
1 skilled laborer	1,000
1 skilled laborer	900
2 skilled laborers	840
Topographic aid, none.	

Recapitulation—Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent)	10
Temporary force	25
Grand total	35

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The unclassified departmental service, June 30, 1892, is divided as follows: *

Places subject to appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Places below the classified service.

PLACES SUBJECT TO APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE.

Office of the Secretary.

1 Secretary of the Interior	$8,000
1 First Assistant Secretary	4,500
1 Assistant Secretary	4,000

General Land Office.

1 Commissioner of the General Land Office	5,000
1 Assistant Commissioner	3,500
1 recorder of the General Land Office	2,000
1 principal clerk of the surveys	2,000
1 principal clerk on private land claims	2,000
1 principal clerk of the public lands	2,000

Office of Assistant Attorney-General, none, the Assistant Attorney-General being an officer of the Department of Justice.

Office of Indian Affairs.

1 Commissioner of Indian Affairs	$4,000
1 Assistant Commissioner	3,000
1 superintendent of Indian schools	4,000

Pension Office.

1 Commissioner of Pensions	5,000
1 First Deputy Commissioner	3,600
1 Second Deputy Commissioner	3,600

Patent Office.

1 Commissioner of Patents	5,000
1 Assistant Commissioner	3,000
3 examiners-in-chief	3,000

Office of Education.

1 Commissioner of Education	3,000

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

1 Commissioner of Railroads	4,500

Geological Survey.

1 Director of the Geological Survey	6,000

Census Office.

1 Superintendent of Census	6,000

* Only the places belonging to the Department proper in Washington are named in these lists.

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PLACES BELOW THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Office of the Secretary.

3 messengers	$840
9 assistant messengers	720
14 laborers	660
1 laborer	600
1 skilled mechanic	900
1 skilled mechanic	720
2 carpenters	900
4 packers	660
1 conductor of elevator	720
4 charwomen	240
38 watchmen	720
7 firemen	720
Roll of "Official Register for 1891," total, 2.	
2 laborers ..... per month	50

Recapitulation, office of Secretary.

Regular roll	85
Roll of "Official Register"	2
Grand total	87

Office of Assistant Attorney-General, none.

General Land Office.

2 messengers	84
9 assistant messengers	72
12 laborers	66
6 packers	72

Office of Indian Affairs.

1 messenger	840
2 assistant messengers	720
1 laborer	660
1 female laborer	840
1 messenger boy	360
2 charwomen	240

Pension Office.

3 messengers	840
12 assistant messengers	720
20 messenger boys	400
1 painter	900
1 cabinetmaker	900
3 sergeants of the watch	750
20 watchmen	720
3 firemen	720
25 laborers	660
5 female laborers	400
15 charwomen	240

Patent Office.

1 messenger and property clerk	1,000
3 messengers	840
20 assistant messengers	720
45 laborers	600
45 laborers	480
15 messenger boys	360

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Office of Education.

1 assistant messenger	$720
2 laborers	660
2 laborers	480
1 laborer	400
1 laborer	360

Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

1 assistant messenger	720

Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent), total 10.	
1 watchman	840
4 watchmen	600
1 janitor	600
4 messengers	480
Scientific force (permanent), none.	
Temporary force, total, 20:	
1 fireman	600
2 messengers	720
5 messengers	600
3 watchmen	720
1 watchman	600
2 laborers	840
1 laborer	600
1 laborer	720
4 charwomen	180

Recapitulation, Geological Survey.

Office force (permanent)	10
Temporary force	20
Grand total	30

Number of employés in the Department of the Interior at Washington on June 30, 1892.

Bureau.	The classified departmental service.			
	Places excepted from examination.	Places subject to non-competitive examination.	Places subject to competitive examination.	Total.
Office of the Secretary	15	22	44	81
Office of Assistant Attorney-General	17	.....	3	20
General Land Office	25	.....	373	398
Office of Indian Affairs	8	.....	79	87
Pension Office	18	6	1,844	1,868
Patent Office	9	34	428	471
Office of Education	5	1	27	33
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	2	1	2	5
Geological Survey	202	7	35	244
Census Office	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of employés	301	71	2,835	3,207
Amount of annual salaries	$537.057.50	$138,820.00	$3,695,380.00	$4,371,257.50

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Number of employés in the Department of the Interior etc.—Continued.

Bureau.	The unclassified departmental service.			Summary.		
	Places filled by appointment by the President.	Places below classified service, as of laborers, watchmen, etc.	Total.	Classified service.	Unclassified service.	Grand total.
Office of the Secretary	3	87	90	81	90	171
Office of Assistant Attorney-General				20		20
General Land Office	6	29	35	398	35	433
Office of Indian Affairs	3	8	11	87	11	98
Pension Office	3	138	141	1,868	141	2,009
Patent Office	5	129	134	471	134	605
Office of Education	1	7	8	33	8	41
Office of Commissioner of Railroads	1	1	2	5	2	7
Geological Survey	1	30	31	244	31	275
Census Office	1		1		1,219	1,219
Number of employés	24	429	453	3,207	1,671	4,878
Census Office		1,218	1,218			
Total employés		1,647	1,671			
Amount of annual salaries	$85,700	$266,830	$352,530	$4,371,257.50	$1,257,903	$5,629,160.50
Census Office		905,373	905,373			
Total salaries		1,172,203	1,257,903			

In some instances by reason of temporary or special pay rolls, where the number of employés was not limited by law, the number was not uniform throughout the year and service was sometimes not continuous; consequently the actual amount of salaries is not here stated exactly, being based on number of employés and rate of salary on June 30.

Census Office not in the classified service. See notes under unclassified service. (The Census Office is neither in the classified service nor strictly in the unclassified service, but it is "in the Interior Department at Washington." The office force is counted as "unclassified.")

Total number of employés in Census Office, not including special agents, 1,218, as follows: Clerical force, 1,036 (salaries, $791,480); messengers, etc., and per diem employés, 182 (salaries, $113,893).

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The classified Indian service.

Grade.	Number of employés.	Amount of annual salaries.
Physician	95	$95,280
Superintendent	92	106,582
Assistant superintendent	10	11,500
Teacher	346	208,750
Matron	98	49,230
Total	641	471,340

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The unclassified Indian service.

Grade.	Number of employés.
Clerk	14
Assistant clerk and storekeeper	1
Storekeeper and issue clerk	1
Assistant clerk and warehouseman	1
Storekeeper	1
Assistant clerk	3
Assistant issue clerk	1
Industrial teacher	6
Assistant industrial teacher	61
Assistant industrial teacher and farmer	11
Industrial teacher and clerk	1
Carpenter and industrial teacher	2
Farmer and industrial teacher	12
Farmer	21
Assistant farmer	8
Assistant farmer and gardener	1
Gardener	1
Nurseryman	1
Assistant teacher	68
Assistant music teacher	1
Mechanical teacher	1
Assistant matron	53
Dining-room matron	2
Assistant girls' matron	1
Matron of dining room and small girls	1
Assistant matron and nurse	2
Nurse	9
Assistant nurse	4
Hospital nurse	1
Director and nurse	1
Housekeeper	1
Nurse and assistant seamstress	1
Seamstress	98
Assistant seamstress	38
Superintendent of printing and out pupils	1
Agent for out pupils	31
Carpenter	1
Assistant carpenter	8
Carpenter and machinist	1
Carpenter's apprentice	4
Assistant carpenter and blacksmith	1
Carpenter, sawyer, and engineer	1
Engineer and carpenter	1
Engineer	6
Assistant engineer	4
Fireman	3
Blacksmith and engineer	2
Blacksmith	5
Assistant blacksmith	3
Blacksmith and wagon-maker	4
Wagon-maker	11
Shoemaker	6
Assistant shoe and harness maker	1
Assistant wagon maker	1
Assistant shoemaker	1
Harness-maker	5
Assistant harness-maker	1
Harness and shoe maker	8
Harness and band teacher	1
Superintendent of mending and little boys' matron	1
Dressmaker	1
Superintendent of sewing room	1
Laundress	86
Assistant laundress	27
Laundryman	2
Cook and laundress	5
Cook	94
Laundress and assistant cook	3
Assistant cook	29
Hospital cook	3
Assistant cook and baker	3
Assistant cook and butcher	2
Butcher	2
Baker	15
Cook and baker	2
Assistant baker	5
Housemaid	2
Helper	16
Dairy manager	1
Dairy boy	1
Superintendent of dairy and garden	1
Hospital steward	1
Disciplinarian	6
Assistant disciplinarian	5
Night watchman and disciplinarian	2
Night watchman and baker	2
Night watchman	12
Chief watch	1
Watchman	8
Janitor	12
Superintendent of printing	1
Assistant printer	3
Shoemaker's apprentice	4
Apprentice	32
Painter	1
Assistant painter	1
Bandmaster and painter	1
Bandmaster	1
Officer of the day	1
Teamster	4
Laborer	6
Assistant	157
Herder	2
Tailor	13
Assistant tailor	2
Tinner	1
Stable boy	1
Cadet	4
Cadet sergeant	26
Broom-maker	1
Sergeant boy	4
Sergeant girl	4
Sawyer	1
Assistant sawyer	1
Driver and general laborer	1
Axman	1
Offbearer	1
Water boy	3

Total number of employés (118 grades) 1,169
Amount of annual salaries $444,817

For other officers and employés in the Indian service (Presidential appointees and miscellaneous special agents, commissioners, etc.), see next statement.

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Employés under Department of the Interior outside of the classified and unclassified departmental service at Washington, and not including the classified and unclassified Indian service.

	Appointees by the President.		Laborers or workmen.		All other.		Summary.	
	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.
In the Indian service.								
[Not including the classified and unclassified Indian service.]								
Indian agents (58), inspectors (5), allotment agents (13), and commissioners (6), and miscellaneous (19).	79	$165,060.00	.....	.....	19	$33,075.00	98	$198,135.00
In the Land service.								
Registers of district land offices	123	282,527.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	282,527.36
Receivers of public moneys	123	282,527.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	282,527.36
Surveyors-general	16	35,950.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	35,950.00
Clerks in offices of surveyors-general	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	161,279.00	123	161,279.00
Messengers in offices of surveyors-general	.....	.....	13	$7,125.00	.....	.....	13	7,125.00
Clerks in district land offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	131,460.00	138	131,460.00
Inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	6,000.00	3	6,000.00
Special agents of the General Land Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	105,466.63	82	105,466.63
Oklahoma town-site trustees	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	27,370.00	15	27,370.00
Custodians of abandoned military reservations	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3,280.00	17	3,280.00
Watchmen of abandoned military reservations	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	None.	2	None.
Custodian of Ruin of Casa Grande, Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	None.	1	None.
Examiners of Chippewa Indian lands in Minnesota	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	32,850.00	15	32,850.00
Special land inspector (office of the Secretary)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2,500.00	1	2,500.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	672	1,078,335.35
In the Pension service.								
Pension agents	18	72,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	72,000.00
Employés at pension agencies	.....	.....	6	2,628.00	458	325,659.00	464	328,287.00
Examining surgeons	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,176	1,500,000.00	4,176	1,500,000.00
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,658	1,900,287.00
In the Census service.								
Special agents	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	51,240.00	66	51,240.00
Miscellaneous—in Washington.								
Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,000.00	1	4,000.00
Employés of Government Hospital for the Insane	.....	.....	86	26,285.00	401	135,166.25	487	161,451.25
Visitors to Government Hospital for the Insane	10	None.	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	None.
Surgeon-in-chief of Freedman's Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3,000.00	1	3,000.00
Employés of Freedmen's Hospital	.....	.....	38	7,146.00	4	6,840.00	42	13,986.00
Visitors to Freedmen's Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	None.	5	None.
Architect of the Capitol Extension	1	4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4,500.00
Employés Architect of the Capitol	.....	.....	55	35,814.00	26	23,704.00	81	59,518.00
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb	.....	.....	28	6,454.30	22	28,464.80	50	34,919.10

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Employés under Department of the Interior outside of the classified and unclassified departmental service at Washington, etc.—Continued.

	Appointees by the President.		Laborers or workmen.		All other.		Summary.	
	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.	Number.	Annual salaries.
***Miscellaneous—in Washington*—Continued.**								
Recorder of deeds, register of wills	2	(†) Fees.					2	(†) Fees.
Inspector of gas and meters, fuel inspector (fees)					2	$2,000.00	2	$2,000.00
Total							682	283,374.35
Miscellaneous—outside Washington.								
Governors of Territories and of Alaska	5	$13,400.00					5	13,400.00
Secretaries of Territories	4	7,200.00					4	7,200.00
Government directors of Union Pacific Rwy. Co.	5	(*)					5	(†)
Alaska school service, including general agent and assistant					20	14,928.66	20	14,928.66
Alaska commissioners and clerk of court	5	16,500.00					5	6,500.00
Board of registration and election in Utah	5	25,000.00					5	25,000.00
Superintendent of Hot Springs, in Arkansas					1	2,500.00	1	2,500.00
Acting superintendents of Yellowstone National Park, and of Gen. Grant, Sequoia and National parks, 2 army officers, (counted in War Department).								
Total							45	69,528.66
Grand total							6,221	3,580,900.36

* Total unknown; $10 per day when employed. † And fees.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Recapitulation, June 30, 1892.

Class of employés.	Number.	Annual salaries.
The classified departmental service	3,207	$4,371,257.50
The unclassified departmental service, including Census	1,671	1,257,903.00
The classified Indian service	641	471,340.00
The unclassified Indian service	1,169	444,817.00
Outside the above-named classes:		
In the Indian service	98	198,135.00
In the Land service	672	1,078,335.35
In the Pension service	4,658	1,900,287.00
In the Census service	66	51,240.00
Miscellaneous—in Washington	682	283,374.35
Miscellaneous—outside Washington	45	69,528.66
Grand total	12,909	10,126,217.86
In Washington.		
The classified departmental service	3,207	4,371,257.50
The unclassified departmental service, including Census	1,671	1,257,903.00
Miscellaneous—in Washington	682	283,374.35
Total	5,560	5,912,534.85
Outside Washington.		
The classified Indian service	641	471,340.00
The unclassified Indian service	1,169	444,817.00
The Indian service, outside above named	98	198,135.00
The Land service	672	1,078,335.35
The Pension service	4,658	1,900,287.00
The Census service	66	51,240.00
Miscellaneous—outside Washington	45	69,528.66
Total	7,349	4,213,683.01

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IN THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AT WASHINGTON.

Places classified and excepted from examination:		
1	law clerk and examiner of titles	$2,700
6	attorneys	15,500
1	attorney in charge of pardons	2,400
2	law clerks	4,000
2	chief clerks	4,750
1	disbursing clerk	2,000
2	private secretaries	3,200
15	Total	34,550
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination:		
1	engineer	1,200
Places classified and subject to competitive examination:		
3	stenographic clerks	4,800
6	clerks, class 4	10,800
6	clerks, class 3	9,600
6	clerks, class 2	8,400
6	clerks, class 1	7,200
1	telegrapher and stenographer	1,200
7	copyists, class D	6,300
35	Total	48,300

Unclassified service.

Filled by appointment by the President:		
1	Attorney-General	8,000
1	Solicitor-General	7,000
5	Assistant Attorneys-General	22,500
1	Solicitor of Treasury	4,500
1	Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury	3,000
1	Solicitor for Department of State	3,500
1	Solicitor of Internal Revenue	4,500
11	Total	53,000

Below classified service.

1	messenger	840
6	assistant messengers	4,320
3	watchmen	2,160
2	elevator conductors	1,440
3	firemen	2,160
5	laborers	3,300
8	charwomen	1,920
28	Total	16,140

There are employed from time to time in the Department and in the field, under the following appropriations, agents, examiners, special attorneys, etc., the number and compensation varying with the exigencies of the service. The number of those in service on June 30, 1892, was:

3	under "Defending suits"	$6,300
8	under "Prosecution of crimes"	21,150
5	under "Defense in Indian depredations claims"	6,300
1	under "Punishing violations internal revenue acts, and frauds"	2,190
17	Total	35,940

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IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Places classified and excepted from examination:	
Special agents	2
Scientific or professional experts	13
Professors of meteorology	2
Lithographers and assistant lithographers (1 lithographer, 1 assistant lithographer, 3 assistant lithographers)	5
Chief of Bureau	1
Chiefs of division	24
Assistant chiefs of division	9
Chief clerks	3
Confidential clerks	3
Appointment clerk	1
Private secretaries	5
Cashier	1
Engravers	3
Artist	1
Custodians of money, for whose fidelity another officer is under official bond.	2
Total	75
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination:	
Compositors in printing office	8
Pressmen in printing office	2
Engineer	1
Engineer	1
Total	12
Places classified and subject to competitive examination:	
Class A	10
Class B	10
Class C	31
Class D	17
Class E	49
Class 1	84
Class 2	50
Class 3	25
Class 4	17
Class 5	1
Total in Department proper	294
In Weather Service away from Washington	314
Entire number classified and subject to competitive examination	608

Unclassified service.

Filled by appointment by the President:	
Secretary	1
Assistant Secretary	1
Chief of Weather Bureau	1
Total	3

Below classified service.

Laborers, watchmen, messengers, etc	176
Grand total	560

A statement of the unclassified service of the Department of Agriculture away from Washington could not be obtained. The Department stated that it was unable to furnish it on account of the lack of sufficient clerical force; that the undertaking was one of considerable magnitude, and the time had not been found in which the work could be done.

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THE WEATHER BUREAU.

[The employés of the Bureau in Washington are enumerated as part of the force of the Department of Agriculture.]

The employés of the Weather Bureau brought under the rules by the executive order of January 5, 1893, consist of "observers" and "local forecast officials" employed in the field. They are divided into seven classes, according to their annual salaries:

Class A, paid $420 or more, but less than $720	12
Class B, paid $720 or more, but less than $840	88
Class C, paid $840 or more, but less than $900	26
Class D, paid $900 or more, but less than $1,000	43
Class E, paid $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200	90
Class 1, paid $1,200 or more, but less than $1,500	28
Class 2, paid $1,500	27
Total of Weather Bureau classification under order of January 5, 1893	314

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Classified service.

Places classified and excepted from examination:		
1	chief clerk	2,000
1	disbursing clerk	2,000
1	confidential clerk	2,000
4	statistical experts, at $2,000	8,000
4	statistical experts, at $1,800	7,200
11	Total	21,200
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination:		
6	special agents, at $1,600	9,600
10	special agents, at $1,400	14,000
4	special agents, at $1,200	4,800
20	Total	28,400
Places classified and subject to competitive examination:		
5	clerks, at $1,600	8,000
6	clerks, at $1,400	8,400
12	clerks, at $1,200	14,400
10	clerks, at $1,000	10,000
2	copyists, at $900	1,800
35	Total	42,600

Unclassified service.

Commissioner of Labor	5,000

Below the classified service.

1	messenger	840
1	assistant messenger	720
3	watchmen, at $720	2,160
2	laborers, at $660	1,320
2	charwomen, at $240	480
9	Total	5,520

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IN THE COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

	No.	Salaries.
Classified service.		
Places classified and excepted from examination:		
Under Departmental Rule II, clause 3:		
Assistant in charge division of scientific inquiry	1	$2,700
Assistant in charge of division of fish culture	1	2,700
Assistant in charge of division of fisheries	1	2,700
Chief clerk	1	2,400
Disbursing agent	1	2,400
Under special Departmental Rule I:		
Scientific assistant	1	2,200
Captain	1	1,500
Mates	2	1,920
Ship's writer	1	720
Total	10	19,240
Places classified and subject to noncompetitive examination:		
Fish-culturists, 16:		
Class E	1	1,080
Class D	5	4,560
Class B	4	2,940
Class A	6	3,720
Machinists, 9:		
Class E	1	1,080
Class D	8	7,560
Total	25	20,940
Places classified and subject to competitive examination:		
Clerks class 4	2	3,600
Clerks class 3	5	8,000
Clerks class 1	3	3,600
Clerks class E	4	4,080
Clerks class D	8	7,200
Clerks class B	7	5,146
Clerks class A	3	1,560
Librarian	1	1,500
Proof reader	1	1,800
Draftsmen ($900 and $1,000)	2	1,900
Superintendents of stations, 15:		
Class 5	3	6,000
Class 4	7	12,600
Class 2	4	6,000
Class 1	1	1,200
Foremen of stations, 10:		
Class 1	2	2,400
Class E	1	1,080
Class D ($900 to $960)	6	5,520
Class C	1	840
Statistical field agents, 6:		
Class E	4	4,000
Local agents ($300 and $600)	2	900
Superintendent (car and messenger service)	1	1,600
Car captains (car and messenger service)	3	3,600
Messengers (car and messenger services)	3	3,000
Assistant messengers (car and messenger service)	3	2,700
Civil engineer	1	2,200
Scientific assistants (salaries $720 to $1,800)	7	8,220
Fishery expert	1	1,200
Photographic assistant	1	720
	87	102,166
Unclassified service.		
Filled by appointment by the President:		
Commissioner	1	5,000
Below classified service.		
Firemen (salaries ranging from $540 to $600)	11	6,060
Coxswains or pilots	4	2,880
Cooks	5	2,880
Seamen, at $540	6	3,240
Cabin boys (salaries $300 and $420)	2	720
Messengers and janitors	3	1,800
Charwoman	1	480
Laborers (car and messenger service)	4	2,880
Laborers (ranging from $360 to $720)	10	5,580
Watchmen (ranging from $480 to $720)	5	2,880
	51	34,400
Grand total	174	176,746

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THE INTERSTATE-COMMERCE COMMISSION.

[Outside the classified service.]

There is no specific appropriation for employés of the Interstate-Commerce Commission. The appropriation is a general one to enable the Commission to carry out the purposes of the act. Other than the Commissioners and the secretary there were employed on December 1, 1892, when the Commission made its report to Congress—

	Per month.
1 auditor	$250.00
1 statistician	208.33½
4 law clerks	166.66⅔
1 assistant auditor	166.66⅔
1 assistant statistician	166.66⅔
1 docket clerk	150.00
1 special employé	150.00
2 clerks	137.50
7 clerks	125.00
6 stenographers	125.00
4 stenographers	100.00
56 clerks	100.00
1 clerk	85.00
11 junior clerks	75.00
1 typewriter	90.00
1 typewriter	70.00
5 typewriters	60.00
4 messengers	60.00
1 messenger	45.00
1 messenger	30.00

NUMBER AND KINDS OF POSITIONS IN THE U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM, THE NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK, THE BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, THE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, AND THE ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

[Outside the classified service.]

[Extract from letter of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution addressed to the Civil-Service Commission, January 21, 1893.]

I take pleasure in sending you herewith, for the use of the Senate, a statement of the number and kind of positions (with aggregates of salaries) existing in those branches of the Government service which are under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution.

As will be learned from this statement, these bureaus are at present five in number, namely, the U. S. National Museum, the Bureau of Ethnology, the Bureau of International Exchanges, the National Zoölogical Park, and the Astrophysical Observatory. You will observe that it is only in the Bureau of International Exchanges that the number of clerks is comparable with that of other employés. In all the remaining bureaus the majority of employés are occupied in duties connected with the guardianship and public exhibition of Government collections and the mechanical work involved therein, or in scientific investigations. This is due to the very special character of the activities of these bureaus, all of which have been established and are being conducted in the interests of science and learning. Among the clerks themselves are many persons who from their love of science have sought employment under the Institution on account of the contact with scientific men and concerns thereby enjoyed. These persons give their services for a lower pecuniary return than they would be entitled to receive, or would receive, in the executive departments of the Government or in commercial establishments.

I desire in this connection to express the opinion that the character of the service in these bureaus is necessarily such as to preclude the advantageous application of the ordinary regulations of the civil service. The number of purely clerical positions, as already stated, is comparatively small, and outside of these each position calls for qualifications on the part of the occupant the presence or absence of which could be scarcely be ascertained by any of the ordinary methods of examination. If Congress should, however, regard a classification of this service desirable, I would invite attention again to the fact, which I have already many times stated, that on the present basis the service is meager and inadequate.

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The rates of compensation are considerably below those of the classified service of the executive departments, and the number of persons employed is insufficient for the proper performance of necessary work.

There is, furthermore, on the scientific staff of the National Museum a considerable number of scientific experts connected with other bureaus of the Government, who render important service as honorary curators without receiving any compensation whatever. While these render very valuable assistance it is not to be expected that they could devote the same amount of time and thought to the work of the Museum as would paid assistants.

If the classification is to be made it should, in my opinion, be on a much more liberal basis than the existing one, both as regards rates of compensation and number of employés.

In 1889 I submitted to the Senate, at its request, a statement (forming Senate Mis. Doc. No. 92, Fiftieth Congress, second session) of the number and kinds of employés necessary for the proper working of the National Museum. This statement might advantageously be compared with that inclosed herewith.

The deficiencies in the present service, which would be disclosed by such a comparison, exist equally in all the other bureaus under the direction of the Institution.

Number and kinds of positions in the U. S. National Museum.

Positions.	No. of each.	Aggregate of salaries (monthly).
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, director	1	(*)
Assistant secretary	1	$333.33
Curator in charge	1	225.00
Curators	7	1,165.00
Honorary curators	16	(*)
Assistant curators	5	695.00
Honorary assistant curator	1	(*)
Assistants	2	165.00
Aids	4	280.00
Preparators and taxidermists	7	638.60
Photographer	1	158.33
Artist	1	110.00
Superintendent of buildings and labor	1	137.50
Assistant superintendent	1	90.00
Carpenters	3	234.00
Painters	1	65.00
Watchmen	22	1,135.00
Engineer	1	115.00
Firemen	3	150.00
Skilled laborers	5	259.50
Laborers	23	911.00
Messengers	10	280.00
Attendants	2	80.00
Cleaners	6	172.00
Chief clerk	1	187.50
Chiefs of divisions	2	333.33
Clerks and typewriters	28	2,083.33
Copyists	15	580.00

* Serves without compensation.

Number and kinds of positions in the National Zoölogical Park.

Positions.	No. of each.	Aggregates of salaries (monthly).
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge	1	(*)
Acting manager	1	$208.33
Property clerk	1	100.00
Stenographer	1	62.50
Clerk	1	60.00
Messenger	1	25.00
Head keeper	1	75.00
Under keepers	5	250.00
Blacksmith	1*	75.00
Assistant blacksmith	1	45.00
Carpenter	1	65.00
Laborers	4	156.00
Foreman	1	75.00
Watchmen	6	295.00
Driver	1	45.00

* Serves without compensation.

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Number and kinds of positions in Bureau of Ethnology, with aggregates of salaries paid in each.

Positions.	No. of each.	Aggregates of salaries (monthly).
Director	1	(*)
Chief clerk	1	(*)
Disbursing agent	1	(*)
Ethnologists	8	$1,500.00
Assistant ethnologists	3	333.33
Archeologists	1	216.66
Assistant archeologists	4	385.00
Modeler	1	60.00
Stenographer	1	125.00
Clerks	4	320.00
Copyists	2	120.00
Messenger	1	50.00
Laborer	1	50.00

*Serves without compensation.

Number and kinds of positions in the Bureau of International Exchanges, Smithsonian Institution.

Positions.	No. of each.	Aggregates of salaries, (monthly).
Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, director	1	(*)
Curator	1	$225.00
Disbursing clerk	1	(*)
Clerks	7	660.00
Packer	1	50.00
Agents, abroad	2	133.33

*Serves without compensation.

Number and kinds of positions in the Astrophysical Observatory.

Positions.	No. of each.	Aggregates of salaries (monthly).
Senior assistant	1	$200.00
Assistant instrument maker	1	60.00
Photographer	1	40.00

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

The National Home is a corporation created by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, and all of its employés, both in number and kind, are open to appointment outside of civil-service regulations, and are selected by the Board of Managers appointed by Congress, subject only to the limitations created by the organic act above referred to, and the laws amendatory thereof. One of the limitations contained in such laws is that the officers appointed by the Board of Managers (as many as the Board may deem necessary) are to be selected from disabled soldiers of the volunteer service. The Homes are expressly placed under the articles of war, and all of the positions other than the higher ones are filled as far as practicable by details from the members of the Home, who hold a quasi-military rank, while performing the duties to which they are detailed. The governors of the various branches and other higher officers are selected by the Board of Managers, and their salaries fixed by the same authority.

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EMPLOYÉS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WHOSE SALARIES ARE FIXED BY LAW.

[Outside the classified service.]

Executive office.

2 Commissioners at $5,000 each	$10,000
1 Engineer Commissioner (from United States, as captain engineers, U. S. A., $3,232; from District of Columbia, as Engineer Commissioner,) $1,768	5,000
1 secretary	2,160
1 clerk	1,500
1 clerk	1,400
3 clerks, at $1,200 each	3,600
1 messenger	600
1 messenger	480
1 driver	480
1 inspector of buildings	2,400
1 assistant inspector of buildings	1,200
2 assistant inspectors of buildings, at $1,000 each	2,000
1 clerk	1,600
1 clerk	900
1 messenger	480
1 janitor	700
1 laborer	313
2 laborers, at $360 each	720
1 steam engineer	900
1 property clerk	1,600
1 clerk	900
1 clerk	720
1 messenger clerk	600
1 messenger	480
3 watchmen, at $480 each	1,440
1 inspector of plumbing	2,000
3 assistant inspectors of plumbing, at $1,000 each	3,000
1 harbor master	1,200

Auditor's office.

1 auditor	3,000
1 chief clerk	1,800
1 bookkeeper	1,800
1 clerk	1,600
1 disbursing clerk	1,500
2 clerks, at $1,400 each	2,800
3 clerks, at $1,200 each	3,600
1 messenger	600

Collector's office.

1 collector	4,000
1 cashier	1,800
1 bookkeeper	1,600
2 clerks, at $1,400 each	2,800
2 clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400
1 messenger	600

Assessor's office.

1 assessor	3,000
2 assistant assessors, at $1,600 each	3,200
1 special assessment clerk	1,700
2 clerks, at $1,400 each	2,800
2 clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400
1 clerk and draftsman	1,200
3 clerks, at $1,000 each	3,000
1 clerk	1,000
1 license clerk	1,200
1 inspector of licenses	1,200
1 assistant inspector of licenses	900
1 clerk	900

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Engineer's office.

chief clerk	$1,900
clerk	16,000
clerk	14,000
clerks, at $1,200 each	4,800
clerk	900
computing engineer	2,400
inspector of asphalt	2,400
messenger	480
inspector of gas	2,000
inspector of streets	2,000
inspector of roads	1,400
inspector of lamps	1,000
assistant inspectors of lamps, at $900 each	1,800
superintendent of parking	1,200
assistant superintendent of property	700
assistant engineer	1,600
assistant engineers, at $1,500 each	3,000
draftsman	1,200
inspectors, at $1,200 each	4,800
rodmen, at $780 each	2,340
axmen, at $650 each	1,950
messenger clerk	600
messengers, at $480 each	960

Sewer division.

superintendent	2,400
general inspector	1,300
assistant engineers, at $1,500 each	3,000
draftsman	1,200
leveler	1,200
rodmen, at $780 each	2,340
axmen, at $650 each	1,950
clerk	1,200
clerks, at $1,000 each	2,000
inspectors, at $936 each	1,872
sewer tappers, at $1,000 each	2,000
permit clerk	1,200
assistant permit clerk	840

Water department.

chief clerk	1,500
clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400
clerks, at $1,000 each	2,000
chief inspector	936
inspectors, at $900 each	5,400
messenger	600
superintendent	1,600
draftsman	1,500
foreman	1,200
clerk	1,000
timekeeper	800
assistant foreman	900
tapper	900
assistant tapper	600
steam engineers, at $1,100 each	4,400
blacksmith	750
plumbers, at $750 each	1,500
assistant machinists, at $750 each	1,500
property keeper	600
firemen, at $730 each	4,380
flushers, at $540 each	1,080
driver	480
watchman	480
hostler	480
calker	730

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Attorney's office.

1 attorney	$4,000
1 assistant attorney	2,000
1 special assistant attorney	1,200
1 law clerk	1,200
1 messenger	200

Health office.

1 health officer	3,000
8 sanitary inspectors, at $1,200 each	9,600
1 sanitary inspector	1,200
1 inspector marine products	1,200
1 chief clerk	1,800
1 clerk	1,400
2 clerks, at $1,200 each	2,400
1 clerk	1,000
1 messenger	540
1 pound master	1,200
1 driver	480
4 laborers, at $40 per month	1,980

Markets.

2 market-masters, at $1,200 each	2,400
1 market-master	900
3 laborers, at $100 each	300

Washington asylum.

1 intendent	1,200
1 matron	600
1 visiting physician	1,080
1 resident physician	480
1 clerk	600
1 baker	420
1 overseer	900
5 overseers, at $600 each	3,000
1 engineer	600
1 assistant engineer	350
1 second assistant engineer	300
5 watchmen, at $365 each	1,825
1 blacksmith	300
1 hostler and ambulance driver	240
1 female keeper	300
1 female keeper	180
4 cooks, at $120 each	480
2 cooks, at $60 each	120
1 trained nurse	420
5 nurses, at $60 each	300
1 lailor	300

Sinking-fund office.

1 clerk	1,500
1 clerk	900

Board of steam engineers.

3 examiners, at $300 each	900

Coroner's office.

1 coroner	1,800

Superintendent of charities.

1 superintendent	3,000

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Public schools.

The teaching force of the District amounts to 833, or counting the superintendents and their assistants, to 845 persons, of whom 562 are white and 283 are colored. As to sex, 734 are women and 111 are men. Of these again 675 are engaged in the work of teaching in the elementary schools, primary, and grammar; 87 in the high and normal schools; 71 in teaching and supervising instruction in special branches, sewing, cooking, manual training, health, music, and drawing; finally, 21 in superintending the work.

1 superintendent	$3,300
1 clerk	2,250
1 clerk	1,200
1 clerk	800
1 messenger	300
1 messenger	200
1 teacher	2,500
11 teachers, at $2,000 each	22,000
1 teacher	1,800
10 teachers, at $1,500 each	15,000
4 teachers, at $1,400 each	5,600
4 teachers, at $1,300 each	5,200
11 teachers, at $1,200 each	13,200
4 teachers, at $1,100 each	4,400
41 teachers, at $1,000 each	41,000
15 teachers, at $950 each	14,250
15 teachers, at $900 each	13,500
9 teachers, at $875 each	7,875
16 teachers, at $850 each	13,600
55 teachers, at $825 each	45,375
18 teachers, at $800 each	14,400
68 teachers, at $775 each	52,700
32 teachers, at $750 each	24,000
90 teachers, at $700 each	63,000
4 teachers, at $675 each	2,700
93 teachers, at $650 each	60,450
7 teachers, at $600 each	4,200
2 teachers, at $575 each	1,150
104 teachers, at $550 each	57,200
3 teachers, at $525 each	1,575
90 teachers, at $500 each	45,000
36 teachers, at $475 each	17,100
34 teachers, at $450 each	15,300
56 teachers, at $425 each	23,800
61 teachers, at $400 each	24,400
1 janitor	2,000
1 janitor	1,400
2 janitors, at $1,200 each	2,400
2 janitors, at $1,100 each	2,200
12 janitors, at $900 each	10,800
2 janitors, at $800 each	1,600
4 janitors, at $700 each	2,800
42 janitors, at $500 each	21,000
4 janitors, at $250 each	1,000
12 janitors, at $165 each	1,980

Metropolitan police.

1 superintendent	3,300
1 captain	1,800
2 lieutenants, inspectors, at $1,500 each	3,000
1 chief clerk	1,800
1 clerk	1,500
1 clerk	900
4 surgeons, at $540 each	2,160
9 lieutenants, at $1,320 each	11,880
30 sergeants, at $1,140	34,200
220 privates, at $900 each	198,000
170 privates, at $1,080 each	183,600
20 station Keepers, at $720 each	14,400

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8 laborers, at $480 each	$3,840
1 laborer	680
1 van driver	360
1 ambulance driver	480
2 assistant ambulance drivers, at $300 each	600
13 drivers, at $360 each	4,680
1 messenger	700
1 messenger	500
3 matrons, at $600 each	1,800

Fire department.

1 chief engineer	1,800
1 fire marshal	1,000
1 clerk	900
2 assistant chief engineers, at $1,200 each	2,400
12 foremen, at $1,000 each	12,000
9 engineers, at $1,000 each	9,000
8 firemen, at $840 each	6,720
3 tillermen, at $840 each	2,520
13 hostlers, at $840 each	10,920
82 privates, at $800 each	65,600
6 watchmen, at $600 each	3,600
1 veterinary surgeon	400

Telegraph and telephone service.

1 superintendent	1,600
1 electrician	1,200
3 telegraph operators, at $1,000 each	3,000
3 telephone operators, at $600 each	1,800
1 expert repairman	960
2 repairmen, at $720 each	1,440
2 laborers, at $400 each	800

Police court.

2 judges, at $3,000 each	6,000
1 clerk	2,000
1 deputy clerk	1,500
1 deputy clerk	1,000
3 bailiffs, at $3 per diem	2,817
1 messenger	900
1 doorkeeper	540
1 deputy marshal	939

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III.—METHODS OF APPLICATION AND OF EXAMINATION.

DEPARTMENTAL, RAILWAY MAIL, AND INDIAN SERVICES.

1. INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO APPLICANTS FOR THE DEPARTMENTAL, RAILWAY MAIL, AND INDIAN SERVICES.

THESE INSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE READ AND STUDIED CAREFULLY UNTIL FULLY UNDERSTOOD.

NOTE.—*The Commission cannot undertake to answer inquiries as to vacancies in the service, duties, salaries, prospects of appointment or promotion, or as to the course of preparation which applicants should follow, or inquiries relating to cases which are not officially before it for decision; nor can it decide, except in the cases of actual applicants, questions respecting the application of the rules. Where no exceptions are specified none are allowed. Particular answers cannot be given to inquiries which are answered herein directly or by implication. The applicant may save the Commission and himself time and trouble by carefully reading this pamphlet and preserving it for reference.*

The *classified service* for which examinations are required is divided into five distinct branches: (1) The *Departmental Service* at Washington; (2) the *Customs Service;* (3) the *Postal Service;* (4) the *Railway Mail Service;* and (5) the *Indian Service.*

Every person seeking to be examined must first file an application upon an official blank, of which there are three forms, one for the departmental, railway mail, or Indian service, one for the postal, and one for the customs service. Persons seeking positions in the customs or postal service should apply in person or by letter to the "Secretary of Board of Civil Service Examiners" at the post-office or custom-house which they wish to enter for the blank form of application and circular of instructions for that branch of the service. The blank application for the departmental, railway mail, or Indian service, should be requested directly of the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

There is no need of seeking the aid of any prominent or presumably influential person to secure an application paper or an examination. No recommendation or certificate, besides those provided for in the official blanks, will be received or can be of any use in securing an examination or a certification for appointment. Time spent in attempts to change the order of certification will be lost. Neither the Commission nor any examiner can help any person to get an appointment, and they have nothing to do with the choice by the appointing officer from those certified.

Section 10 of the civil service act declares "that no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provision of this act, which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act."

Applicants are cautioned to prepare their applications WITH GREAT CARE, answering every question, and following exactly the instructions printed on the blank. Every applicant should review his application and vouchers, after they have been completed and before they are mailed, to see that the instructions have been properly observed and that there are no omissions. The failure to do this causes much trouble, leads to long delays, and frequently prevents applicants from being examined at the time they desire. Applications executed and dated more than thirty days prior to the date of filing will not be accepted. Foreign-born applicants must forward naturalization papers with their applications. The naturalization papers will be returned to them after being inspected.

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No discrimination is allowed on the ground of political or religious opinions. Applicants must avoid disclosing their religious or political affiliations in their applications.

WHO MAY NOT BE EXAMINED.

No person shall be examined who is not a citizen of the United States.

No person shall be examined who is found physically disqualified for the service which he seeks.

No person who is an applicant for examination or who is an eligible in one branch of the classified service—Departmental, Railway Mail, Customs, Postal, or Indian—shall at the same time be an applicant for examination for any other branch. The examinations for these five branches of the service are so unlike that no examination for one of them makes a person eligible for any of the others.

No person serving in the Army or Navy shall be examined until the written consent of the head of the Department under which he is enlisted shall have been communicated to the Commission.

No person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed.

No person dismissed from the public service for delinquency or misconduct, and no person who has failed to receive the absolute appointment after probation, shall be examined within one year from the date of separation from the service.

An eligible who has made a false statement in his application, or who has been guilty of fraud or deceit in any matter connected with his application or examination, or who has been guilty of crime or infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, may be excluded from certification.

NOTICE OF STANDING.

A notice of standing will be sent to each person examined, whether he passes or fails to pass. This notice will be sent as soon as practicable after the papers are marked, but sometimes long delays in the marking occur. Letters inquiring how soon the papers will be marked only serve to delay the work. The notice sent to those who pass examinations will show the general average on the whole examination, but not the average on each subject. The average on each subject will not be furnished to those who pass.

It is necessary to obtain a general average of seventy per centum to be eligible for appointment, except that applicants entitled to preference under section 1754, U. S. R. S., because of honorable discharge from the military or naval service for disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, need obtain but sixty-five per centum.

RE-EXAMINATIONS.

Persons who pass an examination may file a new application and be re-examined after one year, and persons who fail to pass may file a new application and be re-examined after six months. Re-examinations other than those named above will be granted only in very exceptional cases, when injustice has for any reason been done, and in such cases a request for re-examination will not be considered unless accompanied by a sworn statement of the alleged facts upon which the request is based. A simple statement that the applicant did not do himself justice will not be regarded as sufficient ground for allowing a re-examination.

EFFECT OF DECLINING APPOINTMENT.

An eligible who declines an appointment tendered him will not again be certified unless he shall request in writing the benefit of the remaining certifications which the rules allow, stating reasons satisfactory to the Commission for declining the appointment.

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REMOVALS.

The authority and duty of removal are left undisturbed by the civil service act and rules, except that a removal cannot legally be made because a person in the service has refused to be coerced in his political action, or has refused to contribute money for political purposes, or has refused to render political service. In making any reduction of force in the classified service those persons must be retained who, being equally qualified, have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

In writing to the Commission the applicant or eligible should give the number of his application, the branch of the service and kind of examination, and the State of his legal residence. The Commission must be kept promptly informed of any change of post-office address. A failure to do so will be treated as the applicant's or eligible's own fault, and may result in his losing an opportunity of appointment.

THE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

The classified departmental service includes the eight Executive Departments, the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Labor, and the U. S. Fish Commission, and embraces all the officers, clerks, and other employés in these departments and commissions, except those appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers.

AGE LIMIT.

An application for the departmental service cannot be accepted from any person who is under twenty years of age. There is no maximum limitation of age, except that for printers' assistants in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the maximum age is thirty-five and the minimum eighteen.

SALARIES.

For ordinary positions in the departmental service either the clerk or copyist examination may be taken. Those who pass the copyist examination are eligible to positions of $900 or less, and those who pass the clerk examination are eligible to positions of $1,000 or more. No person shall be an applicant for both the clerk and the copyist positions at the same time. Persons who pass the clerk examination may, if they express their willingness in writing, have their names entered also on the copyist register, for certification to positions paying less than $1,000, but with no higher average than that obtained in the clerk examination.

Supplementary examinations.—For places requiring in addition to ordinary clerical attainments some technical qualifications, supplementary examinations are held which are open to those only who have taken either the clerk or the copyist examination. Persons who apply for the clerk or copyist examination may, in answer to question 14 of the application blank, specify one or more of the supplementary examinations, no separate application for supplementary examination being required. The principal supplementary emaminations are: Typewriting, stenography, law, modern languages (French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Swedish), proof-reading, and telegraphy.

The examination in typewriting consists of four subjects, all of which are practical tests: 1. Tabulating—arranging in tabular forms certain data given in th

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question. 2. Transcribing rough draft. 3. A copying and spacing exercise intended to test the applicant's knowledge of the use and adjustment of the machine. 4. A dictation exercise. Speed and accuracy are of equal value and weight in this examination.

The stenography examination consists of *two exercises in dictation*, to be written in stenographic characters and transcribed into long-hand. One of the dictation exercises is a selection from a speech, and the other is a letter, the two exercises containing not less than five hundred words. The transcript will be compared with the printed text from which the dictation was given, and charges will be made for the omission, addition, or substitution of words, and for errors in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. An important element in this examination is *speed* in writing words in stenographic characters. It is practically useless for one to attempt the examination who cannot write accurately eighty-five words per minute.

The examination in modern languages consists of two exercises—one the translating from English into the foreign language; the other the translating from the foreign language into English.

The proof-reading examination includes practical questions and two practical tests in correcting proof.

The telegraphy examination embraces practical questions and practical tests in receiving and transmitting messages. This examination can be taken only in Washington.

Special examinations.—Special examinations are held for places requiring professional or scientific attainments. An applicant may take one or more special examinations in addition to the clerk or copyist, but a separate application must be filed for each special examination. Persons desiring to take special examinations are not required to take any other examination as a basis, each special being complete in itself.

The principal special examinations, with their subjects, are as follows:

Special pension examiner: Orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, arithmetic, elements of geography, history, and government of the United States, law (evidence, marriage, and divorce), and pension law. *Medical examiner:* Othography, penmanship, copying arithmetic, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica, therapeutics, general pathology, theory and practice of medicine, surgery, medical jurisprudence, toxicology, and hygiene. *Clerk, State Department:* Orthography, pen manship, copying, letter-writing, elements of the English language, arithmetic, geography, history, international law, and constitutional law. *Bookkeeper:* Orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, arithmetic, and theory and practice of bookkeeping. *Meteorologic clerk:* Orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, arithmetic, meteorology and use of meteorological tables. *Assistant examiner, Patent Office:* Physics, technics, mathematics, chemistry, and the reading of mechanical drawings. There are also topographic, mechanical, and architectural draftiug examinations, and a copyist-of-drawings examination. The subjects of these examinations consist mainly of practical tests in the different lines of drawing and copying of drawings.

APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION.

The name of each applicant who passes the clerk or the copyist examination at the required grade will be entered upon the register of eligibles of the State of his legal residence for certification for appointment from that State in the order of his grade. Appointment from the clerk register is usually at a salary of $1,000; it is never at less than $1,000 unless the applicant consents in writing to have his name treated as also on the copyist register. Appointment from the copyist register is usually at a salary of $900, but it may be at $840, $720, or even at a lower salary. If the appointment is to a place of $900 or less under the clerk examination, promotion may be made to a place of $1,000 without further examination. If the appointment is under the copyist examination there must be service of one year before promo-

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tion to $1,000, and not then until the copyist has passed the clerk examination, upon a request from the Department to the Commission. When there is a vacancy to be filled from the clerk or copyist registers, the Commission certifies from the eligible register of the State then having the smallest share of appointments in proportion to its population, the names of the three persons graded highest of the sex and grade called for, and from the three a selection is made. The applicant must remember that the examination, if it shows the requisite capacity, will entitle him only to be placed on the register of those eligible for appointment, and to be certified, in his turn, to the appointing officer when a vacancy shall occur, and when his State is reached in the order of appointment.

The Departments have apparently adopted the practice of making almost all ordinary clerical appointments to the copyist grade. As a consequence the chances of either a man or a woman who is unwilling to enter the service at less than $1,000 are very small. Those who take the clerk examination will greatly improve their chances by signifying their willingness to take a position at $900, or less, that is, the position for which the copyist examination is held. In addition to the right of certification to places having a salary of $1,000 or more, the clerk eligible will then also have the right of certification to places having a salary of $900 or less. The right of certification from the copyist register will be the same as if the clerk eligible had passed the copyist examination at the grade obtained on the clerk examination, persons with higher grade on the copyist examination having priority in certification.

For a vacancy to be filled from a special or a supplementary register, the three persons of the sex named, graded highest, must be certified without regard to States, except that where a State has received a certain percentage in excess of its share of appointments, persons from that State cannot be certified until such excess ceases. Typewriters and stenographers are appointed to the ordinary clerk and copyist places, at the salaries attached to those places; typewriters and stenographers as such, except in very limited numbers, not being provided for in the appropriation acts. Certification under a supplementary examination is made to the first place in turn without regard to the salary, whether of $1,000 or more or of $900 or less, or whether the basis examination taken was the clerk or copyist. The eligible must take his chance of getting a higher or a lower place, depending upon his merit to secure promotion. Notice cannot be taken of requests to be withheld for certification to places of particular salaries. There are very few special appropriations for the positions of bookkeepers, law clerks, draftsmen, proof-readers, etc., and persons who pass these examinations are usually appointed at the ordinary clerk and copyist salaries. The registers most deficient in eligibles, and from which there are the best chances of appointment, are those of male stenographers and typewriters and assistant examiners in the Patent Office. From the other special and supplementary registers the appointments are infrequent. In calling for stenographers the Departments invariably ask for those who have passed the examination in typewriting. An examination in stenography alone is not likely, therefore, to be of benefit.

The time of examination is not considered in making certifications, as the highest in grade on the register must be certified first, *although they may not have been the first examined.* No name can be certified more than three times to the same Department. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States *by reason of disability,* resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are given preference in certification. It is impossible to make any prediction of the time or probability of an appointment. Each applicant by his examination decides his own standing, and hence his own chances of an early appointment. The clerk and the copyist examinations are for all the places in each of the Departments at Washington for which they are appropriate, and an eligible cannot know to which Department his name may be certified. Each name remains eligible on a register one year from the date of its entry thereon.

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In the notice of standing informing the applicant that he has passed the examination he is also informed that his name has been placed on the eligible register. The applicant should remember the date of this notice, as it fixes the time when the year of eligibility begins. At the end of the year, if he has not been appointed, the name of the eligible is dropped from the register and it cannot be restored thereto unless he files a new application paper with certificates of vouchers, and passes another examination.

An eligible may, upon his request in writing, be certified from the supplementary register only. Any applicant who is on both a clerk or copyist and a supplementary register will be certified from either, and when appointed from one will cease to be eligible on the other. An eligible who is on a clerk or copyist and also on a special register may be certified from either, and if appointed from the clerk or copyist register will remain eligible on the special register; but if appointed from the special register will cease to be eligible on all other registers. Places of substitutes are filled in the same manner as regular places. By accepting a place of substitute an applicant does not lose any right of certification for a regular place.

APPORTIONMENT.

The civil service act requires all appointments in the classified departmental service made through examination to be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. It has been found impossible to make and maintain such an apportionment with mathematical exactness, but it has been equitably maintained with respect to most of the States. A very few of the States and nearly all of the Territories have received relatively an excessive share of appointments as compared with the other States. The excess is notable with respect to the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Colorado, Virginia, Montana, Rhode Island, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Wyoming, which are not likely to receive any clerk or copyist appointments during 1893. With these exceptions the shares of the States are relatively nearly the same.

Certifications are frequent from each of the large States, the intervals between certifications for a small State being longer.

EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS.

As the competition under the clerk and the copyist examinations for the departmental service is practically between applicants from the same State, it is obvious that the greater the numbers who compete in any State the smaller the chances for an appointment of those not attaining a high grade. In the large Middle States the number of applicants has constantly been excessive. These are the States which also have received the least proportion of clerk and copyist appointments during the last few years because of the large number of appointments from these States from the supplementary and special registers. Appointments from the Gulf and Southern Atlantic States and Arkansas are almost wholly from the clerk and the copyist registers.

APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN.

The Commission must certify persons of the sex named by the appointing officer. Several times as many men as women are appointed. What is said above as to the appointment of male copyists from certain States applies with much greater force to female copyists. The number of female applicants is greatly in excess of the needs of the service. Appointments of females under the clerk examination are very rare. Only about one female in thirty of those who pass the copyist examination is appointed.

It is necessary for a woman from a large State to obtain a grade of 90 to be likely to be reached for certification from the copyist register.

Under the examination in typewriting women who pass at a grade above 85 have a good chance of appointment.

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RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The classified Railway Mail Service embraces all superintendents, assistant superintendents, chief clerks, railway postal clerks, route agents, local agents, mail-route messengers, and other employés of the Railway Mail Service. One general superintendent; one assistant general superintendent; printers, employed as such; clerks, employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks, or pouches, and not otherwise; clerks employed exclusively on steamboats, and transfer clerk at junction points or stations where not more than two such clerks are employed, are exempted from examination. All other places can be filled only by promotion, transfer, reinstatement, or examination, as described below. Superintendents of mails at classified post-offices (offices at which there are fifty or more employés) will be selected from among the employés of the Railway Mail Service.

No person shall be examined for this service who is under eighteen or over thirty-five years of age, except that any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States BY REASON OF DISABILITY resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty (Section 1754, R. S.), may be examined without regard to his age.

The severe and exacting character of the service, the great strain upon the physical constitution and powers of endurance of those engaged in it, and the greater ease and facility with which young men learn the schemes of distribution, and consequently their greater efficiency in the service, furnish the principal reasons for fixing the maximum age limitation for this service at thirty-five years.

These considerations also require that there shall be a physical examination of the persons applying for this service, in connection with the application, so that those who are evidently physically disqualified shall not be put to the trouble and expense of taking the educational examination, and the service to the inconvenience and delay which would result from their appointment and rejection upon trial. A separate blank form of certificate will accompany each application blank, on which the physician making the examination will report the result thereof. This blank, when properly filled and signed by the physician, should be forwarded to the Commission by the applicant, attached to or folded in his application. It must not be forwarded separate from the application, and an application not accompanied by a certificate will be returned. Any person who is found to be below 5 feet 4 inches in height or under 125 pounds in weight, or concerning whom negative answers are given to questions 19 and 20 of the blank, shall be deemed to be disqualified for the Railway Mail Service and consequently ineligible for the educational examination. In respect to other physical defects, the Commission will decide in each case whether they are of a character and degree to disqualify the applicant for the Railway Mail Service and therefore to debar him from examination. Those who pass the physical and educational tests of the Commission and are selected for appointment, will, in the discretion of the postal authorities, be subject to a repetition of the physical examination before entrance upon duty, by physicians designated by those authorities. This second examination will, of course, disclose any misrepresentations which may be attempted in the first examination.

EXAMINATIONS.

There is but one grade of examination, all appointments being made to Class 1, which includes all places of $800 or less per annum. Places above $800 are filled by promotion or transfer.

CERTIFICATION AND APPOINTMENT.

Each applicant who passes the examination at the required grade will be entered upon the register of eligibles of the State in which he resides for certification for appointment. An eligible of the District of Columbia will be entered, according to

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his election, upon the register of the State of Maryland or upon that of the State of Virginia. Railway Mail Rule IV, section 2, requires that when there is a vacancy to be filled, whether in a substitute or regular place, "the Commission shall certify from the register of the State or Territory in which the vacancy exists the names of the three eligibles thereon having the highest averages, resident in the counties of said State or Territory through or on the borders of which the section of the road passes on which the person to be appointed is to serve, who have not been three times certified: *Provided*, That if there are not three eligibles resident in said counties, then certification shall be made in like manner from the counties of said State or Territory nearest to the line of said road in which there are three eligibles, or if there are not three eligibles upon the register of said State or Territory, then certification may be made from the register of any adjoining State or Territory: *Provided further*, That if upon the register of the State or Territory in which the vacancy exists there are the names of eligibles having a claim of preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, the names of such eligibles shall be certified before the names of other eligibles of higher grade." From the three thus certified the vacancy must be filled. The same rule also declares that "In case of public and pressing exigency demanding the immediate employment of experienced railway-mail clerks who cannot be at once supplied in the manner provided for in Section 2 of this rule, or by transfer under Rule V, or reappointment under Rule VI, there may be employed, without examination or certification, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, for a period not to succeed sixty days, which, with the consent of the Commission, may be extended in periods of sixty days, or until the emergency ceases, any persons who have the requisite knowledge and experience, who may be available. Every such employment and the reasons therefor shall be at once reported to the Commission."

The time of examination is not considered in making certifications, as the highest in grade on the register from the counties named by the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in the request for the certification must be first certified although they may not have been the first examined. No name can be certified more than three times to regular places. Certifications will be made to substitute places in the same manner as to regular places, and such certification will be counted as additional to those to regular places, not more than three being allowed. If certified three times to regular places no further certification to regular or substitute places will be given. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States BY REASON OF DISABILITY resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty are given preference in certification under Section 1754, Revised Statutes. *It is impossible to make any prediction of the time or probability of an appointment.* Each applicant, by his examination, practically decides his own standing, and hence his own chances of an early appointment. From the three names certified to him for each vacancy the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service has a right of choice, and in the proper exercise of that right this Commission cannot interfere.

Vacancies occurring in class 1 ($800 or less *per annum*) in any State or Territory in which substitutes have been appointed must be filled by the appointment thereto of those substitutes in the order of their appointment as substitutes without further certification, leaving the substitute place to be filled by certification from the eligible register, as above explained. The substitute grade is practically the entrance grade to the service, there being very few appointments made directly to the regular places. The applicant must remember that the examination, if it shows the requisite capacity, will entitle him only to be placed on the register of those eligible for appointment, and to be certified, in his turn, to the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service when a vacancy shall occur, and when his county is reached for certification in the manner above described. The Government, through the examinations, promises no one an appointment. The very fact that the Commission

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first certifies the most competent on the registers implies that the least competent will be the last taken, and hence will have the longest to wait, if indeed they are taken at all.

In the notice of standing informing the applicant that he has passed the examination he is also informed that his name has been placed on the eligible register. The applicant should remember the date of this notice as it fixes the time when the year of eligibility begins. At the end of the year, from the date of the notice of standing, if he has not been appointed to either a substitute or a regular place, the name is dropped from the register and cannot be restored thereto except upon filing a new Application Paper with certificates of vouchers and passing a new examination.

TRANSFERS—(RAILWAY MAIL RULE V).

Transfers of clerks of the same grade from one State or division to another State or division may be made by the Postmaster-General. Transfers from the Railway Mail Service (*a*) to any classified post-office (post-offices having fifty or more employés), or from such a post-office to the Railway Mail Service, and (*b*) from the Railway Mail Service to the Post-Office Department, or from that Department to the Railway Mail Service, may be made upon requisition of the Postmaster-General to the Commission. A person to be transferred must have been at least six months in the classified service, and must pass the examination prescribed for original entrance to the place to which he is to be transferred, which examination will not be allowed until the requisition of the Postmaster-General for the transfer is made.

THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The classified Indian service includes all physicians, superintendents, assistant superintendents, teachers, and matrons.

AGE LIMITS.

Applicants for the position of physician must be between 25 and 45 years of age; for superintendent, between 25 and 50; for assistant superintendent or for teacher, between 20 and 50; for matron, between 25 and 55. No applications can be accepted from persons whose ages do not conform to the requirements, excepting that application for the position of matron from wives of superintendents of Indian schools may be accepted without reference to the age of the applicant, and the maximum limitations of age will not apply to persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service on account of disability, to whom preference has been allowed under the provisions of Section 1754, R. S.

PLACES OF EXAMINATIONS.

Outside of Washington, D. C., examinations for the Indian service may be taken at all times and places at which departmental examinations are given, as shown by the printed schedule. In Washington, examinations for the Indian service may be taken at the times given in the schedule for examinations for "special registers." (See schedule.)

KINDS OF EXAMINATIONS.

There are five kinds of examinations for the Indian service, viz: Physician, superintendent, assistant superintendent, teacher, and matron. Each applicant must specify in his application which of these examinations he desires, and no person shall be an applicant for more than one kind of position at the same time.

QUALIFICATIONS.

No person should apply for a position in the Indian service who is not conscientiously desirous of aiding in the work of improving the physical, domestic, social,

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intellectual and moral condition of the Indians; and persons who, upon trial, are found wanting in the desire and ability to render such service cannot hope to be retained. Persons who enter this service should be in character above reproach, intellectually well equipped, and they should be energetic, industrious, firm, affable, kind, patient, considerate, dignified, possessed of great self-control and business ability, and willing to adapt themselves to the contingencies of the service. Good health is essential.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendents should be teachers of experience, and should have a knowledge of farming and of business affairs. They must possess good executive ability, have skill to direct an extensive institution in which large sums of money are expended and subordinate employés and pupils are managed. The salaries of superintendents vary from $1,200 to $2,000 a year. Married men are preferred.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Married men are also preferred for assistant superintendents, and they should have all the general qualifications required for superintendents.

TEACHERS.

Teachers should possess all those rare qualifications required for complete success in teaching white children in the public schools. Women should be experienced in household duties, able and willing to perform such duties, and capable of instructing others in the management of household affairs. Men should be familiar with all kinds of farm work, and be able to give instruction in the management of a farm. In many of the reservation schools the teacher combines the duties of superintendent and principal teacher. In such cases the salaries vary from $720 to $1,200 a year, most of the positions paying $900 or $1,000. Other teachers are paid from $480 to $800, most of the positions being at salaries of $600 a year.

MATRONS.

Applicants for the position of matron should be in robust health, should have at least a good English education, and be able to speak and write the English language correctly. They should have good executive capacity, be neat, orderly, industrious, and should be well acquainted with all kinds of domestic and household duties. The salaries are generally from $500 to $720 a year. A few places pay less than $500.

PHYSICIANS.

Applicants for the position of physician should be regular graduates of some reputable medical college, and be actually engaged in the practice of medicine. Married men are preferred to single men. Women will be admitted to examination, and will be considered for appointment as school physicians, but not as agency physicians. Those who are appointed to the position of physician will be required to devote all their time and professional skill to the Indians and agency employés, and will not be allowed to engage in private practice or in any other private business. They will be expected to strive to overcome the evil influence of the native "medicine men" and their superstitious rites and barbarous customs. Applicants should have a good knowledge of hygiene and the ability and willingness to visit Indians in their homes and educate them in proper methods of living and of caring for health. They should have a knowledge of sanitary matters, and should be able to give elementary lectures on physiology and hygiene. A good English education, as well as a professional education, is required. Most of the positions pay either $1,000 or $1,200 a year. A few places pay much lower salaries.

ORDER OF CERTIFICATION.

Persons who pass an examination with a general average of 70 or more become eligible to appointment. Persons who have been honorably discharged from the

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military or naval service of the United States on account of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, and who have been allowed preference under Section 1754, R. S., by the Commission, who pass an examination with a general average of 65 or more, become eligible to appointment and are given the preference in certification according to their grades. If a vacancy exists in the grade of matron or teacher, and the wife of the superintendent of the school in which the vacancy exists is an eligible, she may be given preference in certification, if the appointing officer so requests. With the exceptions named, all certifications will be made according to the grade obtained in the examination, the names of the three eligibles on the register in which the vacancy exists having the highest averages being first certified.

DISTRICTS.

For the Indian service there are four districts. The name of each eligible will be entered upon the register of eligibles for the district in which he resides, and, upon his written request, his name will be entered upon the register of any one or more of the other districts, provided he states in writing that he is willing to accept service wherever assigned in the district or districts named by him. The districts are as follows: No. 1, the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. No. 2, the States of Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, California (north of the 37th parallel of latitude), and the Territory of Utah. No. 3, California (south of the 37th parallel of latitude), Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. No. 4, all the States not embraced in the foregoing and the District of Columbia.

CLERKS IN THE INDIAN BUREAU.

All positions in the Indian Bureau in Washington, which belong to the classified departmental service, are filled according to the rules of that service, by certification from the clerk, copyist, or other departmental registers. They do not belong to the classified Indian service, and can not be filled by certification from the Indian registers.

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INDEX.

	Page.
ACT to regulate and improve the civil service	13-16
violations of	16-17
ADDRESS, Commission to be notified of change of applicant's	329
ADDRESSES, rules for marking	55
AGE LIMITATIONS—	
commencement of	71
customs service	30
departmental service	23, 329
Indian service	42
postal service	34, 88
printer's assistant	23
railway mail service	38, 89
transfer not to be made if applicant disqualified for original entrance	82
AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF—	
appointments to	147
classification of Weather Bureau	65, 95, 96
list of positions in, with salaries paid	313
special examinations held for	114, 147
ALIENS excluded from examinations	51
APPEALS by applicants denied examination in their order	51
APPEALS FROM MARKINGS—	
examination papers to be re-marked on	45
instructions in regard to	51, 71
time limitation for	51
APPLICANTS—	
effect of change of State residence on	81
examined, statistics of	1, 130
excessive number of	73, 332
failing to attend examination, effect of	48
foreign-born, must forward naturalization papers	327
in one branch may not be applicants in another branch	19
instructions to	327
may inspect their papers	51, 71
not to be examined out of their order	51
notice of time and place of examination must be sent to	46
physically disqualified, may not be examined or certified	19, 20
political or religious opinions of	19, 77
railway mail service, no definite period of State residence for	89
to notify Commission of change of address	329
[*See* RESIDENCE.]	
APPLICATION PAPER—	
action to be taken upon receipt of	48
actual bona fide residence to be stated in	2, 13, 19, 47
address of	23

Digitized by Google

Page.

APPLICATION PAPER—Continued.
Commission or boards of examiners to furnish blank forms for 23
completed, record to be kept of 46
county officer's certificate required, when 2, 93
customs service, rules regarding 30
defective, action on 46
departmental service, rules regarding 2, 23, 47
execution of 327
facts to be stated in 13, 19
false statement in, effect of 20
form of, to be prescribed by Commission 18
Indian service, rules regarding 42
oath to, instructions regarding 73
postal service, rules regarding 35
preparation of 327
railway mail service, rules regarding 38
regulations (general) governing applications 47
rejection of 46
requests for blank forms of, to whom addressed 47
to be numbered 46
vouchers to be furnished with 19
APPOINTEES, assignment to duty of 25
to the departmental service, names of 133
APPOINTING OFFICERS—
may object to eligibles certified 20
must report to Commission appointments, transfers, etc ... 14, 27, 33, 37, 41, 44, 79
not to inquire into political or religious opinions of applicants 19, 77
not to receive or consider recommendation by member of Congress, except as to character or residence 16
APPOINTMENTS, absolute, when must be made 25, 32, 36, 40, 43
and compensation, remarks relating to 330
apportionment of 13
authority of appointment 231
chances under different examinations 331
classified service (entire), number made in the 1
complete appointment, what constitutes 92
customs service, table of 149
declination of, effect of 58, 78, 328
departmental service—
apportionment of, method of making 141
kinds made under different examinations 147
names of appointees 133
number and apportionment of, from July 16, 1883 143
preference claimants, number of 143
residents of States having excess, effect of 82, 83
supplementary and special, as regards apportionment 144
failure to report after, effect of 88
Indian service, table of 151
method of making 223
not to be made without examination unless specially exempted 15, 18
of persons whose names are on different registers, effect of 78
postal service, table of 150
President may prescribe grade to which appointment may be made 91
probational, explanation of [*see also* PROBATIONARY PERIOD] 59
required, period of 25, 32, 36, 40, 43
railway mail clerk, when may be employed without examination 40

Digitized by Google

Page.
APPOINTMENTS—Continued.
railway mail-service, table of 151
reports to be made to Commission of all 14, 27, 33, 37, 41, 44
revocation of order revoking, not to be made 94
temporary, in Indian service, when made 43
distinction between probational and 78, 83, 94
does not prevent certification to other Departments 77, 78
time or probability of can not be predicted 331, 334
APPORTIONMENT—
among several States to be maintained 25
authorized 13
calculating, method of 146
class of transfers charged to 78
during fiscal year ending June 30, 1893 144
effect of change of State residence on 83, 94
from July 16, 1883 143
ignored in certifying preference claimants 79
in certifying assistant engineers 79
in certifying from special and supplementary registers 24, 144, 332
method of making 13, 24, 141
States having excess under, names of 332
temporary appointments not to be charged to 78
APPROPRIATIONS for Civil Service Commission, need of increased 8
statement of as compared with increase of work 96
ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. [*See* DRAFTSMAN.]
ARITHMETIC, rules for marking 52
ARMY or NAVY, how persons serving in, may be examined 18
ARTHUR, PRESIDENT, extension of classified service by 95, 97
ASSESSMENTS. [*See* POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.]
ASSISTANT ENGINEER, Treasury Department, quota not insisted on in appointment of 79
ASSISTANT EXAMINER, Patent Office. (*See* FOURTH ASSISTANT EXAMINER].
ASSISTANT METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, specimen questions for 177
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, Indian service, specimen questions for 218
statistics of examinations for 118
ASSISTANT WEIGHER, customs service, specimen questions for 204
statistics of examinations for 124
ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY, list of positions in, with salaries paid 318
ATTORNEYS-GENERAL, opinions on questions arising under the civil-service act and rules 91
AVERAGE. [*See* GENERAL AVERAGE.]
BLUE BOOK. [*See* OFFICIAL REGISTER.]
BOARDS OF EXAMINERS—
appointment of, to be made by Commission 20
authorized 14
customs service, duties of 31
duties of 45, 72
meetings of customs and postal boards 45
names of boards appointed by the Commission 23
not to answer inquiries not officially before them 51
number of members of different 47
postal service, duties of 35
powers, duties, and organization to be determined by Commission 20
Railway Mail Service, duties of 33, 39

Digitized by Google

Page.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS—Continued.
records and reports of 20
remarks upon work of local boards 9
special meetings, when may be held 46
when acting for the Commission 72
BOOKKEEPING, specimen questions for 168
statistics of examinations for 106
supplementary (Indian service), statistics of examinations for 121
BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTS, rules for marking 53, 54
BOTANICAL GARDEN, list of positions in, with salaries paid 243
BRANCHES OF CLASSIFIED SERVICE, number of 18
BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY, list of positions in, with salaries paid 318
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, list of positions in, with salaries paid 318
CAPTAINS AND LIEUTENANTS OF WATCH, subject to non-competitive examination in all the Departments 252, 276, 287, 301, 313
CARRIER, postal service, specimen questions for 206
statistics of examinations for 127
CARRIERS, detailed statement of number employed 292
CENSUS OFFICE, transfer from 79
CENSUS SERVICE, list of special agents of 310
CENTRAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS, composition and duties of 20
copyist and clerk examinations, to be marked by 23
papers on appeal, to be marked by 45
railway mail papers, to be marked by 39
CERTIFICATE of county officer required in departmental applications 293
of standing to be given persons examined 24, 31, 36, 39, 42, 328
CERTIFICATION, chances under different examinations 331
customs service, method of making 32
declination of appointment, effect on 58, 78
departmental service, method of making 24, 25
eligible can not know to which department his name may be certified 331
eligibles of same grade, preference in 24, 31, 35
from clerk and copyist registers, method of 25
from clerk register to copyist position 25
from different registers, departmental service, effect of 58, 78
from higher registers to fill lower places 71
Indian Bureau 221, 337
Indian service, method of making 43
postal service, method of making 36
when additional, may be made 88
preference claimants. [*See* PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.]
railway mail service, method of making 40
regular order to be observed in 59
reinstatement, not to be made after one year 92
reports to be made to Commission 46, 47
selections from, method of making 25, 31, 35, 40, 43
special and supplementary, without regard to salary or State residence 25, 58, 79, 331
temporary appointment, certification of person holding 77
time of examination not considered in making 331
when additional may be made 88
CHANGE OF ADDRESS, Commission to be notified of 329
CHARACTER, certificates of 19, 47

Digitized by Google

Page.

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK ASSOCIATION, list of positions in, with salaries paid 281
CHIEF EXAMINER OF COMMISSION, duties of 14, 45
manner of appointment of 91, 92
CITIZENS only, may be examined 51
CITIZENSHIP, final papers required of naturalized applicants 46, 71, 327
CIVIL LIST OF POSITIONS, with salaries paid 223–337
CIVIL SERVICE, act to regulate and improve the 13–16
branches of (classified) 18, 64
history of the 232
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—
annual report of 13
to be made by 14
appointment of, authorized 13
appropriations for, need of increased 8, 96
boards of examiners to be appointed by 14, 20, 23
chief examiner, duties of 14, 45
commissioners, appointment, duties, removal, salaries, and traveling expenses of 13
decisions by 71–90
duties of 13
examinations to be regulated and controlled by 14
examining boards as agencies of 72
investigations to be made by 14
list of positions in, with salaries paid 246
minutes of proceedings to be kept by 14
names of officers of XI
records of appointments, etc., to be kept by 14
regulations to be prescribed by 21
reports of changes in the service to be made to 14, 27, 33, 37, 41, 44, 79
secretary, duties of 45
to aid President in prescribing rules 13
work, progress of 2
CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS (revised) 44
CLAIMS OF PREFERENCE must be referred to the Commission 46
[*See* also PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.]
CLASSIFICATIONS, authorized by civil-service act 15
customs service 66
substitute recommended for 7, 67
dates of different classifications 231
departmental clerks below $1,000 or $900 per annum 91
departmental service 65, 231
effect of revision and extension of classification on continuous service 17, 79
Indian service 70
per diem employés included in classification 71
postal service 67
substitute recommended for 7, 68
railway mail service 69
rights of persons brought in by operation of 17, 79
to continue without regard to number of employés 71
CLASSIFIED SERVICE, branches of 18, 64
employés in each branch, number of 95, 96
examinations for, statistical summary of all 130
total examinations, appointments, etc., since July 16, 1883 153

Digitized by Google

Page.
CLASSIFIED SERVICE—Continued.
extensions mentioned 95–97
recommended 6
extent 229, 230
growth 95, 97
names of appointees during fiscal year 133
places in, detailed statement of number of 241
vacancies in, method of filling 64
CLERICAL DUTY, persons who may not be assigned to, without examination .. 65, 79
CLERK EXAMINATION—
customs service, specimen questions for 198
statistics of examinations held 123
subjects of 29
departmental service, specimen questions for 154
statistics of examinations held 99, 102
subjects of 22
postal service, specimen questions for 205
statistics of examinations held 126
subjects of 34
CLERK REGISTER, appointment from, effect of 58, 78
certification from 58
declination of appointment from, effect of 58, 78
promotion of persons appointed from 26
CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT, extensions of classified service by 95, 97
COLLECTORS, duty of, in regard to civil-service examinations 14
COLORED PERSONS, number employed in Executive Departments, with salaries paid 236
COMMISSION. [*See* CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.]
COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES, list of positions in, with salaries paid 315
COMPENSATION. [*See* SALARIES.]
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION required before admission to the service 13, 18
[*See* EXAMINATIONS.]
COMPETITORS IN EXAMINATIONS, manner of grading 23, 51
notified of their standing 24, 31, 36, 39, 42
successful, to be entered on eligible register 20
COMPLAINTS. [*See* APPEALS.]
COMPUTER, specimen questions for 189
statistics of examinations for 111
CONSTRUCTOR IN METAL (Treasury Department), specimen questions for 185
CONTRIBUTIONS TO POLITICAL FUNDS. [*See* POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.]
COPYING, rules for marking 52
COPYIST—
certification of clerk competitor to position of 25
examination, chances of appointment under 331
specimen questions for 157
statistics of examinations held 99, 102
subjects of 21
promotion of 80
register, certification from 58, 78
rules, relative to promotion of persons appointed from 26
transfer to another Department 82
COPYIST OF MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, specimen questions 179
COUNTY OFFICER'S certificate required in departmental applications 2, 93

Digitized by Google

Page.
COURT OF CLAIMS, list of positions, with salaries paid 243
CRIME, no certification of person guilty of 20
CUSTODIANS of public buildings, to facilitate examinations 20
CUSTOMS DISTRICTS, classification of 29, 66
when to be classified 29
CUSTOMS OFFICERS, duties in regard to examinations 14, 20
CUSTOMS PORTS (classified), list of positions at 256
list of, having between 20 and 50 employés 262
CUSTOMS SERVICE (classified), age limits 30
appeals from marking, instructions regarding 71
applicant not to be examined out of his regular order 51
applicants examined, statistics of 1, 123–125
applications for examination, method of making 30
appointment, absolute and probationary 32
appointment of inspectors at reduced compensation 83
appointments, statistics of 149
boards of examiners, duties of 31
duties of secretaries 46
meetings, time of 45
certification, manner of making 32
classification of employés 66
new classification recommended 7, 67
to continue without regard to number of employés 71
when customs district must be classified 15, 29
examinations, dates of 48
exceptions from 30, 33
noncompetitive provided for 30
persons not eligible to 46
specimen questions of 198–203
statistical tables 123–125
subjects of 29–30
extent 29, 66, 230
lowest grade, entrance must be to 84
what is meant by 83
marking papers, method of 31
promotion, assistant weigher to day inspector 84
from grade to grade 84
manner of making 32, 59
messenger 84
night inspector to day inspector 84
not to be made during probation 26, 32, 84
number of positions in with salaries paid 261, 262
reinstatement, method of 33
of preference claimants or their widows 33
reports to be made to boards of examiners 33
residence of day inspector, where duties are to be performed 86
separations, during fiscal year 149
transfers, from excepted to nonexcepted places 30
manner of making 32
to certain Bureaus of the Treasury Department, when made 26, 33, 82
vacancies, manner of filling 31
DATES OF EXAMINATIONS for different branches of the classified service 48
DAY INSPECTOR, customs service, certifications to fill vacancies 84
promotion of night inspector to 84

Digitized by Google

Page.
DAY INSPECTOR—Continued.
specimen questions for 200
statistics of examinations for 123
subjects of examinations for 29
DEAF MUTES, not appointed in the Railway Mail Service 90
DEATHS. [*See* SEPARATIONS.]
DECLINATION OF APPOINTMENT, effect of 58, 78, 328
DELINQUENCY. [*See* MISCONDUCT.]
DEPARTMENT. [*See* distinctive word of title for any Executive Department.]
meaning of word "department" 21
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE (classified), age limitations for 23, 329
applicants examined. [*See* EXAMINATIONS.]
appointees during fiscal year, names of 133
appointment, absolute and probationary 25
apportionment and number of appointments, statistics of 143–145
change of residence of applicant, effect of 81
classification, authorized 15
order of classification 65
revision of classification 95
classifications, history of 231
classified places, list of, with salaries paid 240–323
department, meaning of word "department" 21
employés at Washington, D. C., with salaries paid 239
number, July 16, 1883 95
present number 96
examinations. [*See* EXAMINATIONS.]
exceptions to examination. [*See* EXCEPTED PLACES.]
extent 21, 229
promotions, manner of making 59
regulations for 60
[*See also* PROMOTIONS.]
reinstatement, method of 26
soldiers and sailors or their widows 27
table of reinstatements 148
[*See also* REINSTATEMENT.]
removals. [*See* REMOVALS.]
salaries paid on appointment from clerk or copyist register 330
separations, table of 148
vacancies, method of filling 24
DICTATION, rules for marking 52
DIPLOMATIC and consular positions, list of, with salaries paid 247, 248
DISABILITY, Commission may refuse to examine persons physically disabled. 19
Commission may refuse to certify such 19
DISCHARGES. [*See* REMOVALS.]
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, appointment or transfer of residents as regards apportionment 82, 83
eligibles for railway mail service from, States from which entered 39
extension of classified service to employés of, recommended 6
list of employés, with salaries paid 319, 322
DOMICILE. [*See* RESIDENCE.]
DRAFTING (supplementary Indian service), statistics of examinations in ... 121
DRAFTSMAN (architectural) specimen questions for 183
mechanical, specimen questions for 181
statistics of examinations for 111
DRUNKARDS shall not be appointed to or retained in office 16

Digitized by Google

Page.
DUTIES OF APPOINTEES 25
EDUCATION OF PERSONS EXAMINED, statistics of 101–133
ELECTIONS, public officers prohibited from interfering with 17
ELIGIBLE AVERAGE, what is an 24, 31, 35, 39, 42
[*See* GENERAL AVERAGE.]
ELIGIBLE REGISTER, names of successful competitors to be entered upon ... 20
ELIGIBLES can not know to which department may be certified 331
certified only to place for which examined in customs or postal services 78
change of address 329
District of Columbia, for railway mail service 39
dropping names from register, rule regarding 71
guilty of crime, no certification of 20
in one branch may not be eligibles in another branch at same time 19
Indian service may have names entered on different registers 42
lists for each State to be prepared 24
lists to be posted at post-offices and custom-houses 46
male and female to be listed separately 24, 31, 35
objection to by appointing officer 20
physically disqualified, Commission may refuse to certify 20
effect of objection to 20
registers to be kept at post-offices and custom-houses 46
same grade, certifying of eligibles of 42
when name may be withdrawn from register 47
ELIGIBILITY, term of. [*See* ELIGIBLE AVERAGE.]
customs service 31
departmental service 24, 59
Indian service 43
postal service 36
railway mail service 39
extension of 39
EMPLOY, use of word 91
EMPLOYÉS—
departmental service 239
Government service, number at different periods 237
present number 231
public buildings under control of Treasury Department, list of 275
ENGINEERS and assistant engineers subject to non-competitive examination in all departments 252, 276, 287, 301, 312, 313
[*See also* ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.]
ENLISTED MEN, examination of 18
ENTRY INTO SERVICE, how made 91
ETHNOLOGY, BUREAU OF, list of positions with salaries paid .....
EXAMINATION PAPERS, customs service, marking of 31
departmental service, marking of 20, 23
Indian service, marking of 42
marked as directed by the Commission 20, 23
penalty for falsely marking or grading 15
postal service, marking of 35
Railway Mail Service, marking of 38
to be marked by Central Board 39
rules (general) governing the marking of all 51
special and supplementary, to be marked as directed by the Commission. 20, 23

Digitized by Google

Page.

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (specimen).
Departmental Service:
architectural draftsman, Treasury Department 183
assistant examiner, Patent Office 165
assistant meteorological observer, Weather Bureau 177
bookkeeper 168
clerk 154
computer 189
constructor (in metal), Treasury Department 185
copyist 157
copyist of mechanical drawings 179
inspector, Post Office Department 170
languages, modern, supplementary 194
law, supplementary 197
mechanical draftsman 181
medical examiner 162
meteorological clerk 175
printer's assistant and skilled helper 159
proof-reading, supplementary 198
special pension examiner 160
State Department clerk 166
stenography, supplementary 193
topographic draftsman 178
typewriting, supplementary 191
Customs Service:
assistant weigher 204
clerk 198
day inspector 200
inspectress 202
night inspector 201
Postal Service:
carrier 206
clerk 205
messenger 208
Railway Mail Service:
clerk 209
Indian Service:
assistant superintendent 218
matron 214
physician 218
superintendent 216
teacher 212

EXAMINATIONS—
applicants to be notified of time and place 46
appointments made under different, statistics of 147
Army or Navy, of persons serving in 18
authorized by law 13
before appointment required 13, 18
chance of appointment under different 331
classes of persons who are not eligible 46, 51, 328
clerk and copyist, not open to persons already in service 79
commencement of 73
Commission to regulate and control 14
competitive, number of places subject to 241

Digitized by Google

Page.
EXAMINATIONS—Continued.
conducting, manner of 48, 49
customs service, ... 29
specimen questions for 198–203
statistics of 123
subjects of 27
dates of, for different branches of service 48
different, which an applicant may take 22
departmental service, clerk and copyist, statistics of 99, 102
noncompetitive, statistics of 116
special, statistics of 106
special, Department of Agriculture, statistics of 114
subjects of 21
supplementary, statistics of 120
War Department (for promotion), statistics of 122
entrance, denied persons already in service 86
honorably discharged soldiers not exempted 91
object of 72
exceptions to. [*See* EXCEPTED PLACES.]
facilities for, to be provided 14, 73
failure of competent persons to be examined 18, 22
failure to attend, effect of 48
Indian Service, specimen questions for 211–220
statistics of 99, 118
kind open to persons already in the service 72
messengers, laborers, etc., not to be assigned to clerical duty without .. 79
methods of 325
noncompetitive, authorized 14
[*See also* NONCOMPETITIVE.]
of persons from a State which has received its share of appointments, when allowed 78
open competitive, provided for 13
postal service—
specimen questions for 205–208
statistics of 126–129
subjects of 34
practical in character required 13
previous notice to be given 48
printer's assistant, remarks upon character of 79
promotion, authorized 19
Executive order providing for 97
voluntary 97
questions not to elicit political or religious opinions 19
railway mail service—
specimen questions for 209–211
statistics of 99, 101
subjects of 38
reëxamination. [*See* REËXAMINATION.]
regulations, general, governing 48
removal from State after, effect of, in departmental service 81, 83
special. [*See* SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.]
time allowed for different 49
times and places of 14, 22, 48
to be held in each State or Territory twice a year 14

Digitized by Google

Page.

EXAMINATIONS—Continued.
what classes of persons may not be examined for admission to service at a post-office or custom-house 46
EXAMINERS—
in charge of examinations, duties of 48
marking, names of competitors not to be known by 20
regulations governing boards of 45
stationery, etc., to be provided for 73
to be allowed time during office hours to perform duties as examiners .. 20
(*See also* BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.)
EXCEPTED PLACES—
authorized and defined 15
customs service, list of 30, 33
departmental service, list of 22, 27
duties of persons occupying 73
effect of change to non-excepted 87
non-competitive examinations may be held for 18
number excepted, but classified 241
postal service, list of 35, 37
railway mail service, list of 38
reduction in number recommended 7
reinstatement of persons discharged from 76
transfer from, rules regarding 18, 22, 31, 35, 38, 73, 83
term of service required before 73
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS to facilitate examinations 20
FALSE STATEMENT in application, effect of 20
FAMILY, appointing officer to decide whether two or more members are in public service 91, 93, 95
provision in act regarding 16
FEDERAL SERVICE, growth of 9, 237
FEMALES, [*See also* WOMEN.]
to be listed separately 24, 31, 35
FISH COMMISSION, extension of classified service to 2
list of positions, with salaries paid 315
FOREIGN LANGUAGES, specimen questions in 194
statistics of examinations in 120
FOURTH ASSISTANT EXAMINER (Patent Office), specimen questions for 165
statistics of examinations for 110
FRAUD, punishment for 20
FREE-DELIVERY POST-OFFICES, classification recommended 6
extension of classified service to all 34
list of offices classified January 5, 1893 293
GENERAL AVERAGE of competitors—
method of ascertaining 23, 58
order of general average must be followed in certifications 71
what constitutes an eligible average 24, 31, 35, 39, 42
GENERAL-SERVICE CLERKS, not to be reinstated under Departmental Rule X. 93
GEOGRAPHY, history and government, rules for marking 55
GOVERNMENT. [*See* GEOGRAPHY, ETC.]
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 244
GOVERNMENT SERVICE, number of employés in 234
GRADING [*see* MARKING and EXAMINATION PAPERS]—
of competitors 23
GRAMMAR. [*See* LANGUAGE.]

Digitized by Google

Page.
HARRISON, PRESIDENT, extensions of classified service by 96, 97
HISTORY. [*See* GEOGRAPHY, ETC.]
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (United States), list of positions, with salaries. 242
IDENTITY of competitors not to be known to examiners 51
INDIAN BUREAU—
positions in, not filled by certification from Indian register 221
positions in Washington, D. C., list of 337
INDIAN SERVICE (classified).
age limitations for 42
applications for 42
appointment, absolute and probationary 43
appointments, statistics of 151
assistant teachers, industrial teachers, and assistant matrons not classified 90
certification, manner of making, on account of insufficient eligibles 90
of eligibles of same grade 42
order of 336
classification, authorized 41
order of 70
classified places in 308
competitors to be notified of standing 42
districts of 42, 337
eligibility for, period of 43
eligibles may have names entered on registers of different districts 42
examinations, provided 42
specimen questions 212–218
statistics of 99, 118
supplementary, statistics of 121
extent 42, 70, 230
insufficient eligibles for 3
investigation into the working of 3
marking examination papers 42
preference claimants, general average 42
probational period required 43
promotion, method of making 43, 59
qualifications required 220, 335
reëxamination of successful and unsuccessful competitors 42
reinstatement of former matron not to be made to position of teacher ... 90
reinstatements in 44
rules for, date of approval 44
extension of time in which to take effect 44
temporary appointments in 43
transfers 44
unclassified places in, list of 309
vacancies in, method of filling 43
wife of superintendent preferred in certification 43
INDIANA "MINUTE MEN" not eligible for reinstatement under Departmental Rule X 94
INFLUENCE (official) penalty for using in elections or removals from office .. 17
not needed to secure application or examination 327
INFORMATION, penalty for furnishing false or improper, concerning questions. 15
INQUIRIES, boards of examiners not to answer unofficial 47
INSPECTOR, Post-Office Department, specimen questions 170
INSPECTORS, customs service, appointment at reduced compensation 83

Digitized by Google

Page.
INSPECTORS—Continued.
promotion from night inspector to day inspector 84
specimen questions for 200, 201
statistics of examinations for 123, 124
INSPECTRESS, customs service, specimen questions for 202
statistics of examinations for 124
INTERIOR, DEPARTMENT OF THE, list of all positions in, with salaries paid .. 298–311
Secretary of the, to provide accommodations for Civil Service Commission 14
INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE—
extension of classified service to 6
list of positions, with salaries paid 264
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES, Bureau of, list of positions, with salaries paid 318
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, list of positions, with salaries paid ... 316
INTOXICATING BEVERAGES, relative to persons habitually using 16
INVESTIGATIONS, provided for 14
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF, list of positions, with salaries paid 312
LABORERS, watchmen, and messengers, not to be assigned to clerical duty without examination 65, 79
LABORERS and workmen not included in any classification 16, 86
LAND SERVICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 310
LANGUAGE, rules for marking elements of English 54
modern, specimen questions 194–197
statistics of examinations in 120
LAW, supplementary—
specimen questions in 197
statistics of examinations in 120
LEGAL RESIDENCE. [*See* RESIDENCE.]
LETTER CARRIER. [*See* CARRIER.]
LETTER-WRITING, rules for marking 54
LIEUTENANTS OF WATCH, subject to noncompetitive examination .. 252, 276, 301, 313
LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 270
LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT, list of positions, with salaries paid 266
LOCAL BOARDS, appointment authorized. [*See* BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.] .. 14
remarks upon work of 9
LOWEST GRADE, what is meant by 83
MALES AND FEMALES to be listed separately 24, 31, 35
MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 271
MARKING EXAMINATION PAPERS—
penalty for falsely marking 15
rules governing 51
MARKINGS, rules in regard to appeals from 71
MATRON, Indian service, specimen questions for 214
statistics of examinations for 118
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. [*See* DRAFTSMAN.] 181
MEDICAL EXAMINER, Bureau of Pensions, specimen questions 162
statistics of examinations for 109
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, kind of recommendations accepted from 16
MERIT SYSTEM, growth of 95
MESSENGERS, not to be assigned to clerical duty without examination 65, 79
postal service, kind exempted from competitive examination 86
specimen questions for 208
statistics of examinations for 128
METAL CONSTRUCTOR. [*See* CONSTRUCTOR.]

Digitized by Google

Page.

METEOROLOGICAL CLERK—
specimen questions for 175
statistics of examinations for 107
METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER (assistant), specimen questions for 177
MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICE. [*See* PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS, REINSTATEMENTS, ENLISTED MEN, and REDUCTIONS.]
MINUTES—
of Commission, relative to 14, 19
to be kept by secretaries of boards 46
MISCONDUCT, no reinstatement if discharged for 75, 76
person dismissed for, not to be examined within one year 21
slowness in work does not constitute delinquency or 76
MODEL REPAIRER, Patent Office, examinations for, statistics of 113
MODERN LANGUAGES. [*See* LANGUAGE.]
MORAL QUALIFICATIONS 19, 20
MUSIC, supplementary, Indian Service, statistics of examinations for 121
MUTES. [*See* DEAF MUTES.]
NAMES OF COMPETITORS, marking examiners not to know 20
to be entered upon eligible register 20
NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, manner of selecting employés at 318
NATIONAL MUSEUM (U. S.), list of positions, with salaries paid 317
NATIONAL ZOÖLOGICAL PARK, list of positions, with salaries paid 317
NATURALIZATION PAPERS of foreign-born applicants must be forwarded to the Commission as evidence of citizenship 46, 71, 327
NAVAL ACADEMY, list of positions, with salaries paid 286
NAVAL SERVICE. [*See* MILITARY.]
NAVY, how persons serving in may be examined 18
NAVY DEPARTMENT, list of positions, with salaries paid 282–287
NAVY PAY OFFICES, list of positions, with salaries paid 286
NAVY-YARDS, list of positions, with salaries paid 283–287
NEW YORK CUSTOMS DISTRICT—PROMOTION REGULATIONS 63, 84
examination not to be held during probation 86
examinations, statistics of 125
honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, etc., exempted from examination 85
increase of compensation without examination, when made 84
of persons who have been reduced 85
regulations for 63, 84
transfer of inspector to clerk of class 2, when may be made 84
of person who has been promoted to excepted place 85
of storekeeper to inspector's position 85
what is considered a promotion 85
NIGHT INSPECTOR Customs Service, specimen questions 201
statistics of examinations for 123
NONCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, application for 48
authorized 14
customs service 30
departmental service 18, 22
number held, statistics of 116
number of places subject to 241
postal service 34
probational appointment after 80
record to be kept of 51

Digitized by Google

Page.
NONCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS—Continued.
residents of the District of Columbia, when allowed 83
when may be held 18, 22
NONCOMPETITIVE POSITION, condition of transfer from 18
NOTES on the rules 71–90
NOTICE OF STANDING—
information contained in 332
to be sent to competitors 24, 31, 36, 39, 42, 328
OATHS TO APPLICATIONS, instructions to boards regarding 73
OFFICE, term and tenure of 231
OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES to aid in carrying civil-service rules into effect 13, 14
to facilitate examinations 14, 73
OFFICES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE, method of filling 13
OFFICIAL AUTHORITY not to be used to influence political action 14, 16, 17
OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES, analysis of 233
PARTISAN ACTIVITY, when Commission may take cognizance of 73
PASSING-GRADE. [*See* ELIGIBLE AVERAGE.]
PENALTY for falsely marking or grading papers, etc 15
for violations of civil-service act 16, 17
PENMANSHIP, rules for marking 52
PENSION OFFICE, excepted places in 91
principal examiners not excepted 91
special examiners, appointment of 91
PENSION SERVICE, list of agents and surgeons 310
PER DIEM EMPLOYÉS, classification of 71
PHYSICAL DISABILITY. [*See* DISABILITY.]
PHYSICIANS, Indian Service, specimen questions for 218
statistics of examinations for 118
POLITICAL ACTION, when Commission may take cognizance of 73
POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS, action of Commission in regard to 3–6
penalty for making or receiving 16
refusal to pay 13, 17
remarks upon 3–6
POLITICAL COERCION, provisions in act regarding 13, 14, 17
POLITICAL FUNDS, relative to contributions to 13
POLITICAL SERVICE not authorized 13
refusal to render 13, 17
POLITICAL OR RELIGIOUS opinions of competitors, not to be elicited in questions 19
nominating or appointing officer not to ascertain or consider 19, 77
POSTAL SERVICE (classified)—
age limitations, in promotions 88
in transfers to Post-Office Department 89
of applicants 34
not applied to preference claimants 86
appeals from markings, instructions regarding 71
appointments, absolute and probationary 36, 88
effect of failure to report after 87
number, statistics of 150
boards of examiners, duties of 35
duties of secretary 46
times of meetings 45
certifications 36
when additional may be made 88

Digitized by Google

Page.
POSTAL SERVICE (classified)—Continued.
classification, authorized 15
order of classification recommended 7, 68
eligibility, term of 36
employés, number of, July 16, 1883 95
examinations, dates of 48
denied persons already in the classified service 86
noncompetitive 34
persons not eligible 46
special 34
specimen questions for 205–208
statistics of 126–129
subjects of 34
excepted to non-excepted place, effect of change from 87
[*See* EXCEPTED PLACES.]
extensions 97
extent 33, 67, 230
free-delivery post-offices, extension to 34
list classified January 5, 1893 293
laborers and workmen, not included in classification 79
lower grades, registers for 88
marking examination papers 35
messenger, kind that need not take competitive examination 86
number of employés, how ascertained 86
payment of substitutes for carrier serving as examiner 86
positions in, list, with salaries paid 235
postmasters to make reports to boards of examiners 37
preference claimants, certification of 36
[*See* PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.]
eligible average of 35
printers, excepted from examination 37
probational period of appointees 36, 59
of substitutes, commencement of [*See* SUBSTITUTES] 88
promotions, manner of making 36, 59, 87
of substitutes to regular places 59, 88
or transfer from one grade to another during probation 87, 88
reëxaminations, when allowed 36
when application required 36
regular places to be filled from substitute force 89
reinstatements 37
separations from, number of 150
transfers, from one grade to another during probation 87, 88
method of making 37, 87
not to be made to office of Sixth Auditor 89
vacancies, method of filling 36
watchmen, promotion of 88
POSTMASTERS, duties relative to civil-service examinations 14
number, by States 291
number of women 239
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, list of positions, with salaries paid 287
POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR, specimen questions for 170
statistics of examinations held for 108

Digitized by Google

Page

POST-OFFICES—
effect of service at, in regard to promotion 80
free-delivery, classification of 6, 96
list of offices classified January 5, 1893 293
number of clerks, carriers, and substitutes employed 292
recently classified 1
PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS—
advantages possessed by 15, 74, 143
appointments, number of 143
capacity and personal fitness to be considered 92
certification, method of 21, 25, 36, 41, 43, 58, 331
without regard to apportionment 79
claims to be referred to the commission 46
defined 15, 17, 21
eligible average 23, 24, 31, 35, 39, 42
exempted from age limits for postal and railway mail services 38, 86, 89
must be examined for admission to service 91
order of preference among 25, 32
reductions, to be favored in 21
sections of Revised Statutes relating to 17, 74
PREFERENCE IN CERTIFICATION—
of eligibles of same grade 24, 31, 35
of wife of superintendent of Indian school 43
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, authorized to make regulations for the civil service 17
list of positions in the office of 246
PRINCIPAL EXAMINERS, Pension Office, not excepted under civil-service rules 91
PRINTER'S ASSISTANT AND SKILLED HELPER—
character of examination for 79
specimen questions for 159
State residence ignored in certifications of 24
statistics of examinations for 112
PRINTERS, excepted from examination for postal service and railway mail service 37, 38
departmental service, subject to non-competitive examination 252, 276, 313
PROBATIONARY PERIOD AUTHORIZED 13
customs service 32
departmental service 25
explanation of 59
length of 25, 32, 36, 40, 43
noncompetitive appointees 80
not to be extended 59, 74, 76
object of 74
postal service 36
probationer who has failed to receive absolute appointment not to be examined within one year 21
record to be kept of service of probationer 25, 32, 36, 40, 43
temporary appointments, distinction between probational and 78
PROMOTIONS—
after appointment from supplementary examination 80
boards, duties of 60
how constituted 60
customs service, decisions in regard to 84
kinds that may be made in 32
of messenger 84

Digitized by Google

Page.
PROMOTIONS—Continued.
class 1 to class 3, War Department 81
copyist to clerk 80
examinations, competitive prescribed for 19
history of 97
when held 80
in the different branches of the classified service, rules for 59
Indian service, manner of making 43
New York customs district, regulations for 63, 84
statistics of examinations 125
of persons appointed from copyist register 26, 80
of persons appointed from clerk register 26
of persons appointed from special or supplementary register 26, 80
postal service, method of making 36
regulations for departmental service 26, 60
rights of persons who were in the classified service on July 16, 1883 19
voluntary, not compulsory, examinations for 97
War Department, statistics of examinations for 122
PROOF-READING, specimen questions in 198
statistics of examinations in 120
PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT, list of positions, with salaries paid 275
PUBLIC OFFICERS, duty in connection with civil-service rules 13, 14, 20
[*See* POLITICAL.]
PUBLIC SERVICE, growth of 9, 237
number of persons in 9
QUARTERMASTER'S VOLUNTEERS, status in regard to reinstatement 92
QUESTIONS. [*See* EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.]
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—
age limitations 38
exceptions to 89
reasons for 89
applicants, instructions to 333–335
not required to have definite period of residence in State 89
number examined 1, 99, 101
applications, method of making 38
appointments, grade of 333
list of 151
of clerks without examination, when made 40
prior to promulgation of civil service rules 92
boards of examiners 38
certification, method of 40, 333
classification 65, 95
clerks employed, with salaries paid, number of 289–90
deaf-mutes cannot be appointed 90
District of Columbia, eligibles from, entering names of 39
eligibility, term of 39
examinations:
non-competitive, when held 38
for transfer, of persons holding excepted places 38
specimen questions 209
statistics of examinations held 99, 101
subjects of 38
excepted places, list 38, 291
extent 38, 69, 230, 333

Digitized by Google

Page.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE—Continued.
marking of examination papers 38
preference claimants, certification of 89
eligible average 39
probation, period of, required 40
record of efficiency to be kept during 40
promotions, method of making 59
qualifications 333
reëxamination of applicants, when granted 39
register of eligibles to be kept for each State and Territory 39
reinstatements, how made 41
rules, when applied to 95
separations, list of 151
substitute clerks, appointment of 40
transfer clerks, relative to 38, 93
transfers from excepted to non-excepted places 38
how made 41, 335
of clerks from one division to another 39
vacancies, method of filling 39
RECOMMENDATIONS of Senators and Members of Congress 16
RECORDS of boards of examiners to be open to inspection of Commission 20
RECORDS to be kept 14, 20
REDUCTIONS, classes of persons favored in making 21, 329
REËXAMINATION, before term of eligibility has expired, when allowed 72
when allowed 22, 24, 31, 36, 39, 42
when new application is required 24, 31, 36, 39, 42
rules governing 328
REGISTER OF ELIGIBLES, dropping of names from 72, 73, 78
to be kept for each State and Territory 20, 24, 39
when name may be withdrawn from 47
REGISTERS, names of successful competitors to be entered upon 20
REGULATIONS for admission to the civil service, President may prescribe 17
REGULATIONS (under Civil Service Rules) 44
commission to have authority to prescribe 21
REINSTATEMENT—
cannot be made by revocation of order of dismissal 76
certifications for, not to be made after one year 92
contract surgeons, under Departmental Rule X 93
customs service, method of 33
departmental service, method of 26
table of reinstatements 148
general-service clerks not to be reinstated under Departmental Rule X 93
Indian service, method of 44
former matrons not to be reinstated as teachers 90
Indiana "minute men" not eligible under Departmental Rule X 94
not when dismissed for delinquency or misconduct 75, 76
of persons separated from excepted places, when made without examination 77
of persons separated from service before application of rules 75
preference claimants, method of 77
postal service, method of 26, 27, 33, 37, 41, 44
quartermaster's volunteers 37
railway mail service, how made 92
requests for, when to be referred to Commission 41
to place requiring higher examination not to be made 46
..... 81

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Page.
REINSTATEMENT—Continued.
War Department, status of clerks in regard to promotion after reinstatement 81
RELIGIOUS OPINIONS, nominating or appointing officer not to ascertain 19
not to be disclosed in examination 19
RELATIVES. (*See* FAMILY).
REMOVALS, authority of 232
customs service, table of 149
departmental service, table of 148
for misconduct, effect of 21
for violation of civil-service act 17
not to be made for political reasons 13, 17
investigation of 77
postal service, table of 150
proportion to number of appointments 148
railway mail service, table of 151
rules governing 329
when same take effect 77
REPORT, Commission to make annual 14
Ninth of Commission 1–10
REPORTS TO BE MADE TO COMMISSION—
of appointments, transfers, etc 14, 27, 33, 37, 41, 44, 79
of all examinations held 46
of all certifications made 47
of changes in any register of eligibles 47
REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, recommendations of, not to be received or considered except as to character or residence 16
RESIDENCE—
actual, bona fide, what constitutes 93
applicants, with certain exceptions, must reside where residence is claimed [*see back of title page*] 2, 81
change of State residence does not invalidate appointment 83, 94
evidence required to prove [*see back of title page*] 81
of inspectors, customs service 86
REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 263
REVISED STATUTES, section 164, repealed 92
sections affecting honorably discharged soldiers, etc 17, 74
RULES, Commission to aid President in prescribing 13
RULES, Civil Service (revised) 17–44
General Rules 17–21
Departmental Rules 21–23
Special Departmental Rule No. 1 27
Customs Rules 29–33
Special Customs Rule No. 1 33
Postal Rules 33–37
Special Postal Rule No. 1 37
Railway Mail Rules 37–41
Indian Rules 41–44
SALARIES PAID in all branches of the Government service 223–337
on appointment from clerk or copyist register 330
on appointment from supplementary or special register 331
on entrance to the departmental service 329
SECRETARIES OF BOARDS OF EXAMINERS, duties of 46
SECRETARY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—
appointment and salary 14
duties of 45

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Page.
SECRETARY OF INTERIOR to provide rooms, stationery, etc., for Commission. 14
SECTION 164, Revised Statutes, repealed 92
SECTIONS 1753, 1754, and 1755, Revised Statutes, relative to soldiers, etc 17, 74
SELECTIONS FROM CERTIFICATIONS, method of making. (*See* APPOINTMENTS.)
SENATE, United States, list of positions, with salaries paid 242
resolution calling for list of places within and outside the classified service 225
SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES, recommendations not to be received or considered except as to character or residence 16
SEPARATIONS, customs service, table of 149
departmental service 148
postal service 150
railway mail service 151
SKILLED HELPER. [*See* PRINTER'S ASSISTANT.]
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, list of positions, with salaries paid 316
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, honorably discharged. [*See* PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS, REINSTATEMENT, ENLISTED MEN, and REDUCTION].
SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS—
application not accepted for examination not advertised or scheduled ... 190
Department of Agriculture, statistics of 114
list of subjects 330
postal service, when held 34
previous notice of 48
rules for marking papers 55
specimen questions. [*See* EXAMINATION QUESTIONS.]
statistics of examinations held 106
term of eligibility 24, 59
when may be held 47, 190, 205
SPECIAL PENSION EXAMINERS, appointment of 91
statistics of examinations for 109
SPECIAL REGISTERS, appointment from, effect of 58, 78
apportionment of appointments from 144
certifications from 58, 78
without regard to salary 79
without regard to State residence 24, 144, 332
STANDING. [*See* GENERAL AVERAGE.]
STATE DEPARTMENT, list of positions, with salaries paid 246
STATE DEPARTMENT clerk, specimen questions 166
statistics of examinations for 107
STATE RESIDENCE, when ignored in certifications from certain registers 24, 331
STATUTES governing civil service 13, 17, 74, 92
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE, list of positions, with salaries paid 272, 275
STENOGRAPHY, rules for marking 57
specimen questions in 193
statistics of examinations in 120
SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, relative weights of 57
SUBSCRIPTION. [*See* POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.]
SUBSTITUTES, certification and employment of 25, 92
postal service, beginning of probationary appointment 59, 88
promotion of, how made 59, 88
payment of substitute for carrier serving as examiner 86
reinstatement of 76
SUPERINTENDENT, Indian service, specimen questions for 216
statistics of examinations for 118,

Digitized by Google

Page.
SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS—for what class of positions held 22
list of subjects of 329
promotion after appointment from 80
rules for marking papers of 55
specimen questions for 190–199
term of eligibility under 24, 59
SUPPLEMENTARY REGISTER:
appointment from, effect of 58, 78
apportionment of appointments from 144
certifications from 58, 78
without regard to salary 79
without regard to State residence 24, 144, 332
SUPPLIES for examinations, furnishing of 73
TELEGRAPHY, rules for marking 57
statistics of examinations held in 120
TEACHER, Indian service, specimen questions for 212
statistics of examinations for 118
TEMPORARY appointment, distinction between probationary and 78
does not prevent further certification 77, 78
non-competitive examination provided for 18
not to be charged to apportionment 78
TEMPORARY EMPLOYÉS, status of 77
TEMPORARY PLACES (classified), not excepted from examination 83
TENURE OF OFFICE 231
TOPOGRAPHIC DRAFTSMAN, specimen questions for 78
TRANSFER CLERK, railway mail service 38, 93
TRANSFERS—
age limits governing original entrance to be considered in making 36, 41, 82
Census Office, effect of transfer to 79
copyist, to another department 82
to more than $900 place 26
customs district (classified) to bureau of Treasury Department 26, 32, 82
customs service, method of making 32
departmental service, method of making 26
District of Columbia, transfer of residents of 82, 83
excepted to non-excepted places, rules and decisions regarding 18, 22, 83
customs service 30
departmental service 22, 26
postal service 35
railway mail service 38
term of service required before 73
without examination, when made 73
Indian service, method of making 44
persons brought within the classified service by extension of rules 82
postal service, method of making 37
post-office to Post-Office Department 80
railway mail clerk in one division to another 39
railway mail service, method of making 41
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, list of positions in, with salaries paid 249–274
TYPEWRITING, rules for marking 55
specimen questions for 191
statistics of examinations in 120
UNCLASSIFIED PLACES, list of, with salaries paid 241

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Page.
UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION. [*See* CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.]
UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION. [*See* FISH COMMISSION.]
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, list of positions, with salaries paid 287
UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, list of positions, with salaries paid..... 286
VACANCIES—
customs service, method of filling..... 31
departmental service, method of filling 24
Indian service, method of filling 43
method of filling provided by act 13
postal service, method of filling..... 36
railway mail service, method of filling..... 39
VIOLATION of civil-service act, penalty for 16, 17
what constitutes..... 16, 17
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS, NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED, method of selecting employés at 318
VOUCHERS to accompany applications..... 19, 47
WAR DEPARTMENT, list of positions in, with salaries paid..... 276-281
promotion, regulations for..... 60, 80
statistics of examinations for promotions in 122
WATCHMEN, included in postal classification 86
WEATHER BUREAU, classification of..... 65, 95, 96
list of positions, with salaries paid..... 314
WEIGHTS OF SUBJECTS (relative)..... 57
WIDOWS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, reinstatement of 27, 33, 37, 41, 44
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, to be favored in making reductions 17, 21
WIFE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN SCHOOL to be preferred in certification. 43
WOMEN, appointment of, remarks upon 2
chances of appointment of 332
postmasters, number of..... 236
promotion of, remarks upon..... 2
ratio of, to whole number examined..... 152
salaries of..... 231
WORKMEN, employés regarded as such 78

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